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OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE,

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VOL. I.

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CAMBRIDGE FROM THE KLY ROAD.

London, Pub.^d March 1786, at 101 Strand, for R. Ackermann's History of Cambridge.

A
HISTORY
OF
The University of Cambridge,
ITS
COLLEGES,
HALLS, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR R. ACKERMANN, 101, STRAND,

BY L. HARRISON AND J. C. LEIGH, 373, STRAND.

M.DCCC.XV.

THE HISTORY

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

IN

CHURCH HISTORY

FROM THE FIRST BUILDING

OF THE CHURCH

VOL. I.

BY THE REV. J. H. W. L.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY THE UNIVERSITY PRESS

AND SOLD BY THE BOOKSELLERS

IN

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Drawn by A.W. Satchwell from a Painting by J. Opie, R.A.

Engraved by Henry Meyer.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester,
CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

London, Pub. Dec. 1. 1815.

by R. Ackermann.

TO
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS WILLIAM FREDERICK
DUKE OF GLOUCESTER,
&c. &c.
CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE,

R
This History
OF ITS
COLLEGES, HALLS, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS,

Is dedicated, with the utmost respect,

By

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS'S

Obedient Servant,

R. ACKERMANN.

Printed by J. G. Allen, at the University Press, Cambridge.

INTRODUCTION.

BY ROYAL INSTITUTE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

The work which is now presented to the public having been undertaken on the same plan with "The History of the University of Oxford," published last year, it seems hardly necessary to do more, by way of preface to the following pages, than refer to the observations with which that publication was introduced to the reader's attention, to state the slight variations which have been made in the present work, and to acknowledge the chief authorities consulted, and the extent of the obligations incurred.

In the view of combining as much as possible of interesting and instructive information with the descriptive matter essential to the explanation of the topographical antiquities, a considerable portion of the volume has been devoted to the topic of biographical notices; while the account of the town of Cambridge and of the origin of its University, to be found in various publications on the subject, has been compressed into a very few pages by way of appendix, instead of forming a leading or prominent feature.

It is unnecessary in this place to make any particular acknowledgments of the assistance derived from the several works on the same general subject with the present, and which have preceded



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it. They are frequently referred to by name in the ensuing pages; and, in other instances, it will be enough to advert to what has been before stated on a similar occasion.

“ To such assistance these volumes are indebted for what they contain; and it is for their advantage to acknowledge, that, in some instances, instead of assuming originality, by clothing the thoughts and opinions of others in his expressions, the writer has employed their language, though without crowding the margin with endless references*.”

For the biographical notices, we are indebted to the new edition of “ The Biographical Dictionary,” by Mr. Chalmers; Nichols’s “ Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century;” but above all, to the very voluminous and entertaining collection of MSS. left by Mr. Cole to the British Museum.

* See *Introduction to the History of Oxford*.

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HISTORY
OF
The University of Cambridge,

&c. &c.

ST. PETER'S COLLEGE, OR PETER-HOUSE.

PETER-HOUSE owes its foundation to HUGH DE BALSHAM, Sub-Prior of Ely, who, in the year 1257, purchased two hostles in Trumpington-street, which he formed into one building, and appropriated to the residence of students. No revenue was yet set apart for their maintenance; but Fuller says, that the students of the University, who had been previously oppressed by the unconscionable charges of the tradesmen for lodging at their houses, thought themselves at that time sufficiently happy in the gratuitous possession of chambers free of rent*. In the year 1280, after his election to the see of Ely, Hugh de Balsham very generously provided for the perpetual support of the edifice which he had established for the promotion of learning. He accordingly endowed it with revenues for the maintenance of one Master, fourteen Fellows, two Bible-Clerks, and eight poor Scholars;

* It need hardly be remarked, that, before the endowment of colleges, those who resorted to Cambridge for the purpose of intellectual improvement, used to reside in hostles at their own expence. Fuller enumerates thirty-four of these hostles; and inns differed from hostles only in size.

and he appointed his successors in the see of Ely to be patrons and visitors of his infant institution. The name of St. Peter's College, or Peter-House, was given to this edifice, from its having been erected on the cemetery of St. Peter's church. This church, with all the rights and tithes which it possessed, was annexed to Peter-House by the Founder. When near the period of his dissolution, Hugh de Balsham also bequeathed 300 marks to the college for raising additional buildings. With this sum a piece of ground was purchased on the south side of Little St. Mary's church, on which the hall, kitchen, and butteries were built. The munificent liberality which had been displayed by the Founder of Peter-House, caused the University, in a full assembly, on the 26th of May, 1291, to decree, that, on the eve of the Saints Vitus and Modestus, there should be annually a solemn congregation of all the Regents in their robes, to pray for the soul of the Lord Hugh, who, as the register of Peter-House reports, "entirely devoted himself to the Scholars, and diligently promoted their interest, conveniency, and honour, with charitable eyes and a pious mind, bestowing many benefits on the Regents and poor Scholars during his life, and after his death; and adorning the University with many privileges."

Hugh de Balsham, the munificent Founder of this college, was not established in the see of Ely without great previous opposition on the part of Henry III. and of Boniface, the then Archbishop of Canterbury. King Henry III. was no sooner made acquainted with the death of the former bishop, William of Kilkenny, who died when on an embassy to Spain in 1256, than he strenuously urged the prior and monks of Ely to make choice of his chancellor, Henry de Wengham, for their bishop. But, instead of complying with the royal recommendation, the monks proceeded to elect their sub-prior, Hugh de Balsham, or de Bedesdale, as he is sometimes called. The king, who was greatly incensed at this independent conduct in the monks, refused to give his assent to the election which they



W. Westall del.

PART of ST PETER'S COLLEGE
from the Private Garden.

J. Stadler sculp.

London Pub. Aug. 24. 25. at the Strand for R. Arkermann's Library of Cambridge.

had made*. He accordingly deputed John Waleran, the keeper of the temporals of the see, to cut down the woods, empty the fish-ponds, and lay waste the farms†. He afterwards laboured, by every means in his power, to induce the monks to make another choice, as the monarch professed, that he was unwilling that a post of such great power and important trust should be assigned to a man who had passed his life in a cloister, who was totally unacquainted with secular business, and who had no political experience‡. The king had the cause brought before Boniface, the Archbishop of Canterbury, who, though he could discover no valid objection against Balsham, made no scruple of complying with the royal wish; and accordingly, on the 10th of May, 1257, declared his election to be void. Balsham now resolved to appeal to the Pope, and in order to procure more attention to his representations, set out himself on a journey to Rome. The archbishop, at the same time, in order to defeat his intentions, wrote letters to the Papal court, recommending that Adam de Marisco, a Minorite, and a theologian of great celebrity at that time, might be substituted in his place. This Adam de Marisco was far advanced in years, and belonged to an order which exacted an oath from its members, never to undertake any public office. But the old man suffered his ambition to have more influence on his conscience than his oath, and

* See *Whartoni Anglia Sacra*, vol. I. p. 637; and *Godwin de Prasulibus*, fol. Cantab. 1743, p. 256-7.

† Matthew Paris (ed. Watts, 1680, p. 810), speaking of this transaction, says, “Rex iratus
“valde custodiam commisit, quasi lupo agnum esurienti, Johanni Valerano, qui lucos explanavit,
“homines depauperavit, monachos damnificavit,” &c.

‡ Matthew Paris, p. 812, represents the king's principal objections as the following:—“Insulæ
“Elyenses ab antiquo consueverunt esse munimen et refugium multorum in tempore belli afflictorum;
“nec foret tutum committere cuidam simplici claustrali, imbelli et imbecilli, qui nunquam curiæ
“sagacitatem expertus est, talem locum, qui est instar castri custodiendum.”

laboured very strenuously, under the auspices of the archbishop, to supplant Balsham in the see of Ely. The Pope, however, ultimately ratified the choice of the monks, on the 10th of March, 1257; and Balsham was consecrated on the 14th of October, in the same year*. He held this elevated station in the church for twenty-eight years and three months. This college, which he had begun before his election to the see of Ely, was entirely finished in the year 1284; and he died at Doddington on the 16th of June, 1286. He was buried in the cathedral of Ely, opposite the high altar; but his heart is said by Wharton†, to have been interred near the altar in the church of St. Martin.

The possessions and revenues of this college have been much increased by the generosity of subsequent **BENEFACTORS**. Amongst the principal of these were—

SIMON MONTACUTE, Bishop of Ely, 1336, to whom the college is indebted for the rectory of Triplow, with lands, called Chewel, in Haddenham, in the Isle of Ely. This bishop, previously to the above donations, abrogated the statutes of the Founder, Hugh de Balsham, and introduced a new set. Bishop Montacute died in 1344.

SIMON LANGHAM, Bishop of Ely, 1362, gave the rectory of Cherry-Hinton, in Cambridgeshire. Langham had been Abbot of Westminster before his translation to Ely, for which he appears to have been solely indebted to the despotic mandate of the Pope, as the monks had previously elected another person to the see. He was first Treasurer, and then Lord Chancellor of England. In 1366 he was made Archbishop of Canterbury, on which occasion one of the wags of that day composed the following Leonine couplet:—

Lætentur cœli, quia Simon transit ab Ely,
Cujus in adventum, flent in Kent millia centum‡.

* Godwyn *de Præsulibus*, p. 257.

† *Angl. Sacr.* vol. I. p. 637.

‡ Godwyn.

MARGARET Lady RAMSAY, in 1601, established two fellowships and four scholarships. Lady Ramsay, whose husband had been lord mayor of London in 1577, left by her will 40*l.* to be paid to the college "by the lord mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London." The place of payment was to be the counting-house of the governors of Christ's Hospital.

BERNARD HALE, D. D. one of the Masters of the college, 1663, gave the sum of 7000*l.* with two rectories, one of which, at Glayston, in Rutlandshire, was annexed to the mastership by act of Parliament.

WILLIAM DE WITLESEY, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1368, at his death in 1374, left all his books to the college library.

RALPH WALPOLE, Bishop of Norwich, 1288, gave two tenements in Cambridge in the year 1290. He was translated to Ely in 1299.

JOHN DE BOTTLESHAM, Bishop of Rochester, 1404, left 20*l.* and all his law books to the college library.

WILLIAM GRAY, D. D. Bishop of Ely, 1454, was a large benefactor to the library.

JOHN HOLBROOKE, Chancellor of the University, 1431.

JOHN WARKWORTH, B. D. Master, 1497, gave all the profits and emoluments arising from some lands and tenements in Hinton, and from some lands and tenements in the county of Kent, to be appropriated to the benefit of one Chaplain, to be a Fellow of the college, and to the establishment of an additional fellowship. The above-mentioned Chaplain is directed to be "virtuous, poor, and disposed to study." This same John Warkworth, who died in 1498, was also a benefactor to the college by his will*.

HENRY HORNBY, D. D. 1517. He is styled by Parker a signal benefactor.

WILLIAM BURGOINE, D. D. left by his will, dated 6th May, 20th Henry VIII.

* *Excerpta e vetere Registro.*—See COLE's MSS. vol. XLII.

20*l.* to be laid out in lands for an *obit*, or anniversary, which was to be religiously observed by the Master and Fellows for the space of eighty years, or for ever, if they could procure a mortmain from the king of the said lands. The executors of William Burgoine purchased lands accordingly, and delivered them by deed for the above-mentioned use. In this deed it was agreed, that the Master and Fellows should yearly keep the said *obit*, “with dirge and mass by *note*, for the “soul of the said Mr. William Burgoine, his father, mother, friends, and all “Christian souls.” The Master, Fellows, and three Butlers are ordered to be present from the beginning to the end of the said dirge and mass, or to forfeit their share of the distribution for that year*. In order to defray the expence which was incurred in procuring a mortmain from the king for the above purpose, we find, by a reference to Cole’s MSS. vol. xlii. p. 50, that the college were obliged to part with some of their plate, which they sent to London to be sold.

THOMAS SMITHE, Mayor of Cambridge in 1556. We have made the following extract relative to this Thomas Smithe from Mr. Cole’s *Excerpta* from the ancient register of Peter-House, which will be found rather curious, as tending to illustrate the manners of the times, whilst it shews the price at which a sermon was estimated, and the sum for which a banquet might then be provided for a mayor, aldermen, &c. &c. :—“Whereas Mr. Thomas Smithe, late mayor and “one of the aldermen of this towne of Cambridge, at the time of his death ordeyned, that yearly upon the day of his departure, which was the 5th of September†, there should be holden and kept in the parishe church of the Holy

* *Excerpt. e vet. Reg.*

† This day being so near Sturbridge fair, it was agreed, on the 14th December, 1578, between the Mayor, Aldermen, &c. the Master of Peter-House, and the heirs of the above Thomas Smithe, “that the said premisses should be observed and kept yearly for ever on the Sunday before St. Bartholomew, at one of the clock in the afternoon.”—COLE’S MSS. Brit. Mus. vol. XLII. p. 59.

“ Trinitie, in Cambridge, for ever, one sermon, to be made by the Master and
“ Fellows of Peter’s College, alias Peter-House, or by one of their assignment,
“ for which he gave to the preacher 3s. 4d. and to the Master and Fellows of
“ Peter-House seeing the said sermon performed, another 3s. 4d. to make merrie
“ together ; and immediately after the said sermon, 10s. to be given to the most
“ poor and needy of the said parishe ; and also that the mayor, aldermen, and
“ bayliffs should be present, and have other 10s. for a competent banquet, when
“ they might confer for the good and publick affaires of the towne : all which
“ moneys, being 26s. 8d. he would have distreyned from his tenement near the
“ Black Swan, in Great St. Mary’s parishe.”

ANDREW PERNE, D. D. among the public benefits which he conferred on the University, in 1589, signalised his liberality to this college by adding to it one Fellow, two Students in Divinity, a library, and a librarian. He gave the manor of Charles, Clenly Grove, two tenements in Cambridge, and some adjacent lays.

JOHN COSINS, D. D. founded five scholarships of 10*l.* a year each ; and left 6*l.* for a feast on St. Michael’s day.

ROBERT GILBERT, D. D. on the 20th of March, 1505, left 20*l.* for the use of the college. On this occasion the Master and Fellows, as we collect from the old register of Peter-House, promised, on the word of truth, for ever to celebrate the *obit* of the said Gilbert with dirge and mass, “ cum nota et luminibus accensis,” with *note* and lights in the chapel. This celebration was to take place, annually, on the 11th of December ; or if it was omitted for fifteen days after that time, the Master and Fellows bound themselves to pay a fine of 20*s.* to Clare Hall, to be levied on their estate at Hinton.

ELIZABETH WOLFE, 4th December, 1540, gave the money arising from the sale of twenty acres of land in the fields of Cambridge.

JOHN WHITGIFT, D. D. Archbishop of Canterbury, 1583, established a Student in Divinity, and made some benefactions to the library.

Mrs. MARGARET FULNERBY, of Feversham, widow, founded the Bible-Clerk's place, 1572. She gave an annuity of four marks, to accrue from her manor of Crulles, or Curles, in Essex.

WILLIAM HERON, citizen of London, 1580, bequeathed to University College in Oxford, and Peter-House in Cambridge, the sum of 5*l.* issuing out of his lands, towards the education of poor Scholars.

MARGARET DEANE, November 21, 1579, gave 5*l.* for the relief and bringing up in learning of one poor Scholar.

Sir WILLIAM BROWNE, M. D. 1774, left a rent charge of 20*l.* for founding a classical scholarship.

EDWARD Lord NORTH established six studentships in Divinity ; and gave the vicarage of Ellington, in Huntingdonshire.

HENRY WILSHAW, D. D. 1573, gave three livings, founded one fellowship and one Bible-clerkship.

FRANCES MATTHEWS, wife to Archbishop Matthews, of York, gave 200*l.* to found two scholarships.

Dr. JOHN RICHARDSON, Master, and Dr. HAWKINS, each gave 100*l.* towards building the new court.

JOHN BLYTHE, B. D. 1620, gave 200*l.* to purchase as much land as would maintain two Bible-Clerks ; 10*l.* for buying books for the library ; and 10*l.* for ten poor Scholars.

Mr. PARKE, of Wisbeach, high sheriff in 1628, founded four bye-fellowships, each of 16*l.* per annum ; and four scholarships, each of 10*l.* per annum. For this purpose lands and tenements in Wisbeach, Leverinton, Guyherne, and Elme, were conveyed to the college. The heirs of Mr. Parke were to nominate the Fellows alternately with the college.

Dr. BEAUMONT, Fellow, son of the Master, gave the Master's new lodge, and a large sum of money to purchase advowsons.



COURT OF PETER HOUSE.

London, Pub. Feb: 1. 1815. at 10s Strand. for R. Ackermann's History of Cambridge.

The ecclesiastical patronage of this college consists of the RECTORIES of Glayston, in Rutlandshire; Statherne, in Leicestershire; Exford, in Somersetshire; Norton, in Norfolk; Newton, Witlesham, and Freckenham, in Suffolk: with the VICARAGES of Cherry-Hinton, in Cambridgeshire; Ellington, in Huntingdonshire; and the CURACY of St. Mary's the Less, in Cambridge.

The fellowships on the original foundation are fourteen. Of these, seven must be from the southern, and seven from the northern part of the kingdom; but no county can furnish more than two, with the exception of Cambridge and Middlesex, from each of which four of the natives may be elected. There are, besides, eight bye-fellowships, the election to which is not subject to any provincial restrictions. These Fellows, however, have no vote, and are not entitled to any office or preferment in the society. The number of scholarships is forty-eight, the emoluments of which are small. Lord Melbourne appoints to some of these, and a preference is shewn to those who have been educated in the school at Hertford.

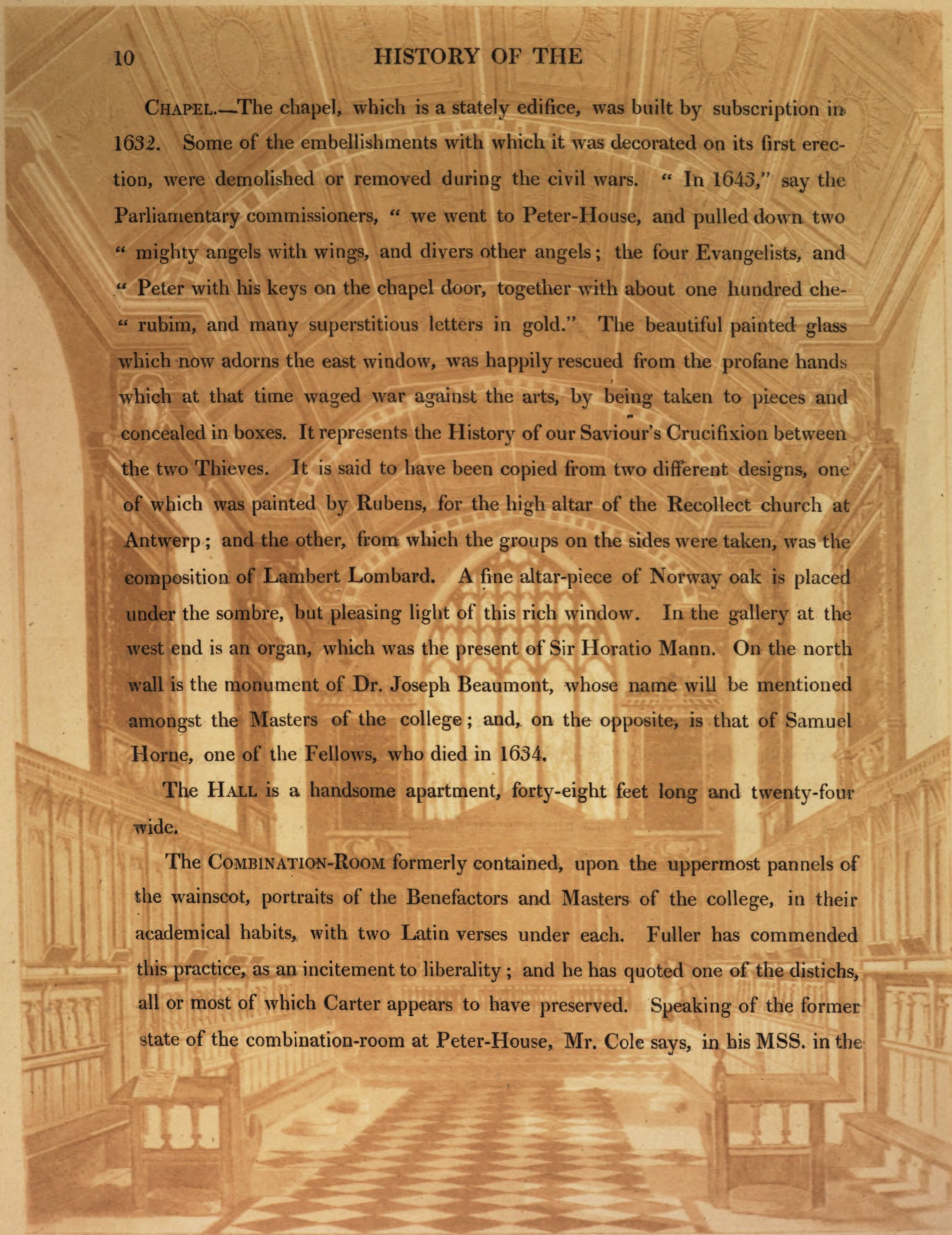
This college, which stands on the west side of Trumpington-street, consists of two courts, which are separated by a cloister and gallery. The largest of these courts is 144 feet by 84; and was, between sixty and seventy years ago, new cased with stone, so as considerably to improve its external appearance. The smaller court, which is next the street, is divided from the larger by the chapel, and presents a lofty, handsome building on the side towards the north, which contains six grand apartments, the upper part of which opens to the south on an extensive prospect, which embraces the Gogmagog Hills, whilst it exhibits a view of the town on the north and east.

There is a grove, south of the college, beyond which is a large garden, well stocked with fruit and culinary vegetables. A cold bath is one of the valuable appendages of the place.

CHAPEL.—The chapel, which is a stately edifice, was built by subscription in 1632. Some of the embellishments with which it was decorated on its first erection, were demolished or removed during the civil wars. “In 1643,” say the Parliamentary commissioners, “we went to Peter-House, and pulled down two “mighty angels with wings, and divers other angels; the four Evangelists, and “Peter with his keys on the chapel door, together with about one hundred cherubim, and many superstitious letters in gold.” The beautiful painted glass which now adorns the east window, was happily rescued from the profane hands which at that time waged war against the arts, by being taken to pieces and concealed in boxes. It represents the History of our Saviour’s Crucifixion between the two Thieves. It is said to have been copied from two different designs, one of which was painted by Rubens, for the high altar of the Recollect church at Antwerp; and the other, from which the groups on the sides were taken, was the composition of Lambert Lombard. A fine altar-piece of Norway oak is placed under the sombre, but pleasing light of this rich window. In the gallery at the west end is an organ, which was the present of Sir Horatio Mann. On the north wall is the monument of Dr. Joseph Beaumont, whose name will be mentioned amongst the Masters of the college; and, on the opposite, is that of Samuel Horne, one of the Fellows, who died in 1634.

The HALL is a handsome apartment, forty-eight feet long and twenty-four wide.

The COMBINATION-ROOM formerly contained, upon the uppermost pannels of the wainscot, portraits of the Benefactors and Masters of the college, in their academical habits, with two Latin verses under each. Fuller has commended this practice, as an incitement to liberality; and he has quoted one of the distichs, all or most of which Carter appears to have preserved. Speaking of the former state of the combination-room at Peter-House, Mr. Cole says, in his MSS. in the





A. Pugin del.

D. Havell sculp.

CHAPEL OF ST. PETER'S COLLEGE.

London, Pub. Nov. 1. 1815. at 101 Strand, for R. Ackermanns History of Cambridge.

British Museum, vol. xxxv. p. 112—" This curious old room joins immediately
 " to the east end of the common-hall, or refectory, and is a ground-floor, called
 " the stone parlour, on the south side of the quadrangle, between the said hall
 " and the Master's old lodge. It is a large room, and wainscoted with small
 " oblong pannels, the two upper rows of which are filled with paintings, on board,
 " of several of the older Masters and Benefactors to the college. Each picture
 " has an inscription in the corner; and on a separate long pannel under each,
 " much ornamented with painting, is a Latin distich. I was very desirous of
 " preserving this *laudable*, and *very curious*, and almost *singular piece* of antiquity
 " in our University, not only out of regard to the *things themselves*, which surely
 " in a *religious society* ought to be *preserved*, but because the room is now *deserted*,
 " the Fellows meeting after dinner in an *upper room* above it; so that this room
 " is going to a visible decay. Upon this account, I prevailed with my friend,
 " Mr. Erasmus Earle, formerly Fellow-Commoner of Pembroke, and since made
 " Fellow of this college, and also a Fellow of the Antiquary Society, to take
 " an exact list of them for me, with their inscriptions and distichs; which he
 " accordingly did for me. And this I am very glad was done at that time, since
 " which, as I am informed by the present worthy Master, the Right Rev. the
 " Lord Bishop of Carlisle, they have all been taken out of their pannels,
 " and, as the Bishop told me, he has new framed them, and hung them up in
 " his lodge." There was probably some misconception about the new framing
 of these pictures, as, when the old combination-room was new wainscoted, we
 believe, that they were removed into the library. The following is a specimen
 of the lines which we have mentioned as inscribed under the portraits:—

Dr. EDWARDUS NORTH, A. D. 1564.

Nobilis hic verè, verè si nobilis ullus,

Qui sibi principium nobilitatis erat.

The LIBRARY, which is a handsome room, contains a valuable collection of books. It was built by Andrew Perne, Master.

Fuller says, that the muniments of this college were consumed by fire in the year 1420, which occasioned a blank in the list of Masters. He begins them with Roger de la Goter, of St. Botolph's. The following is Carter's list, filled up to the present time.

MASTERS.

1. GERARD DE HOO, 1290.
2. ROBERT DE WINWICK, 1330.
3. ROBERT DE MILDENHALL, D. D. 1338.
4. ROGER DE LA GOTER, April 22, 1339.
5. RALPH DE HOLBECH, Fellow; who resigned in 1349, and became again a Fellow.
6. WILLIAM DE WHITTLESEY, D. D. September 10, 1349, Dean of the Arches, and Archdeacon of Huntingdon. He was, successively, Bishop of Rochester, Worcester, and at last Archbishop of Canterbury.
7. RICHARD DE WISBECH, 1351.
8. THOMAS DE WORMENHALL, 1381, Canon of Sarum, and Chancellor of Ely; who died Master, the same year.
9. JOHN NEWTON, B. D. March 3, 1381, Residentiary of the Church of York; who resigned in 1397.
10. WILLIAM CAVENDISH, April 11, 1397, Fellow; appointed Bishop of Ely, who quitted the same year.
11. JOHN DE BOTTLESHAM, LL. D. August 27, 1397, Prebend of Lincoln; and, in 1400, made Bishop of Rochester, when he resigned.
12. THOMAS OF CASTLE-BERNARD, June 7, 1400, Fellow; who resigned about 1418.



A. Piggin del.

ST. PETER'S COLLEGE.

London Pub^d. June 1. 1784. at the Strand. for R. Akenside's History of Cambridge.

J. C. Staller sculp.

13. JOHN HOLBROOK, D. D. about 1418; Fellow in 1412, and that year ordained Acolyte, and Priest in 1413: in 1430, he was presented to the vicarage of Hinton, being then Chaplain to Henry VI. He died in 1431.
14. THOMAS LANE, December 20, 1431.
15. THOMAS WARKWORTH, B. D. Fellow, November 6, 1473; who died in 1500; and was Proctor for the Clergy in the Convocation, 1474.
16. THOMAS DENHAM, M. D. November 19, 1500.
17. HENRY HORNBY, D. D. 1509, Fellow of Michael-House, Rector of Over and Orwell, and Secretary to Lady Margaret, Foundress of Christ and St. John's Colleges; died February 12, 1517.
18. WILLIAM BURGOINE, D. D. February 19, 1517.
19. JOHN EDMUNDS, D. D. 1522, or rather 1527; Chancellor of the Church.
20. RALPH AYNWORTH, A. M. November, 1544, Fellow; deprived by Queen Mary, in 1555, for being married.
21. ANDREW PERNE, B. D. February 7, 1553, Fellow; afterwards D. D.; then Dean of Ely and Prebend of Westminster; died April 26, 1589, and was buried in the parish church of Lambeth, in Surry.
22. ROBERT SOAME, D. D. May 5, 1589; Fellow of Queen's College, nominated by the college, and confirmed by the Archbishop of Canterbury on the 11th of the same month. He died, or rather resigned, in 1607. Tanner says, he was a learned defender of the Church against the Puritans.
23. JOHN RICHARDSON, B. D. January 30, 1607, Fellow of Emanuel College; and in 1615, was chosen Master of Trinity College; the same year, S. T. P.
24. THOMAS TURNER, B. D. June 13, 1615, Fellow; died in 1617, Prebend of Lincoln.
25. LEONARD MAWE, B. D. November 6, 1617, Fellow; Prebend of Wells; who resigned in 1625, on being made Master of Trinity College.

26. MATHEW WRENN, B. D. July 26, 1625; afterwards D. D. Fellow of Pembroke Hall; in 1628, he was made Dean of Windsor: resigned January 22, 1634, being made Bishop of Hereford.

27. JOHN COSYNS, D. D. February 8, 1634; late Fellow of Caius College, Archdeacon of the west riding of York, Prebend of Durham; in 1643 (with many other loyal Heads, Fellows, &c.), was ejected by the authority of the then Parliament, who put in his room,

28. LAZARUS SEAMAN, A. M. April 7, 1643; some time of Emanuel College, who continued to the Restoration; when,

29. JOHN COSYNS, August 4, 1660, was restored, being now Dean of Peterborough, and the same year made Bishop of Durham, when he resigned.

30. BERNARD HALE, B. D. November 5, 1660, late Fellow, Archdeacon and Prebend of Ely; died March 29, 1663, and was buried in the college chapel.

31. JOSEPH BEAUMONT, D. D. April, 1663; translated hither from the mastership of Jesus College, having been before Fellow of this house; who was now made Prebend of Ely, afterwards Regius Professor of Divinity; the chair of which he filled, during the space of twenty years, to his death, November 23, 1699, ætat. eighty-four; and lies buried in the college chapel.

32. THOMAS RICHARDSON, D. D. December 9, 1699; Fellow of Emanuel College, Prebend of Ely, Fellow also of Eaton College. He died in 1733, ætat. seventy-nine, and was interred in the college chapel.

33. JOHN WHALLEY, B. D. 1733; afterwards S. T. P. Fellow of Pembroke Hall, and Regius Professor of Divinity; died December 12, 1748, and lies buried in the college chapel.

34. EDMUND KEENE, B. D. December 29, 1748; afterwards D. D. Fellow, chosen by the Bishop of Ely. He was "a native of Lynn*, in Norfolk, and a

* See Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, to which we are indebted for this account of Dr. Keene.

“ younger brother of Sir Benjamin Keene, K. B. formerly ambassador to Spain,
“ who left him his fortune. He received the first part of his education on the
“ foundation at the Charter-House School, from whence he removed to Caius
“ College, Cambridge; B. A. there, 1733; M. A. 1737. From Caius he was
“ elected to a fellowship at Peter-House. In 1738, he was appointed one of his
“ Majesty’s Preachers at Whitehall Chapel. In 1740, he was made Chaplain to
“ a regiment of marines; and, in the same year, by the interest of his brother
“ with Sir Robert Walpole, he succeeded Bishop Butler in the valuable rectory
“ of Stanhope, in the bishopric of Durham. In 1748, he preached and published
“ a sermon at Newcastle, at the anniversary meeting of the Society for the Relief
“ of the Widows and Orphans of Clergymen; and, in December following, on
“ the death of Dr. Whalley, he was chosen Master of this college. In 1750,
“ being Vice-Chancellor, under the auspices of the then Duke of Newcastle, he
“ verified the concluding paragraph of his speech, on being elected, *Nec tardum,*
“ *nec timidum habebetis Procancellarium*, by promoting, with great zeal and success,
“ the *new regulations* for improving the discipline of the University. This exposed
“ him to much obloquy from the younger and patriotic part of it, particularly
“ in the famous *Fragment*, wherein Dr. Keene was ridiculed (in prose) under the
“ name of *Mun*; and to that of the *Capetade* (in verse), in which he figured under
“ that of *Acutus*; but, at the same time, justly endeared him to his great patron:
“ so that, in January, 1752, soon after the expiration of his office, which he held
“ for two years, he was nominated to the see of Chester, vacant by the death of
“ Bishop Peploe. With this he held *in commendam* his rectory, and, for years,
“ his headship, when he was succeeded, much to his satisfaction, by Dr. Law.
“ In May following, his lordship married the only daughter of Lancelot An-
“ drews, Esquire, of Edmonton, formerly an eminent linen-draper in Cheapside,
“ a lady of considerable fortune. In 1770, on the death of Bishop Mawson, he

“ was translated to the valuable see of Ely. Bishop Keene died July 6, 1781, leaving only one son (then M. P. for the town of Cambridge) and one daughter.”

35. EDMUND LAW, D. D. elected Master in 1754. He will be farther noticed amongst the Bishops.

36. FRANCIS BARNES, D. D. the present Master, elected 1788.

ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS WHO HAVE BEEN MEMBERS OR MASTERS OF THIS SOCIETY.

WILLIAM DE WHITTLESEY, Master, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1368.

JOHN DE BOTTLESHAM, Master, Bishop of Rochester, 1400.

HENRY BEAUFORT, Cardinal, Bishop of Winchester, in 1405. He was the son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster. He was at several different times appointed Lord Chancellor, and acted a conspicuous part in the civil and ecclesiastical transactions of his time. He was a man of lofty ambition, which appears to have been sometimes unrestrained by moral considerations. If we may credit the historians, he was seized with a fit of remorse in his last illness, which amounted to the most distracting agony. Shakspeare has painted his death-bed scene with admirable effect.

EDMUND SCAMBLER, Bishop of Peterborough, 1560; of Norwich, 1584.

JOHN WHITGIFT, Fellow, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1583. Whitgift was a man of ardent temperament, which was apt to be kindled into a blaze by the collision of controversial zeal. Queen Elizabeth used to call him her little black husband, which title he appears to have acquired by the promptitude and energy with which he seconded her ecclesiastical views, and opposed the pretensions of the Puritans.

RICHARD HOWLAND, Fellow; Bishop of Peterborough, 1584.

LEONARD MAWE, Master; Bishop of Bath and Wells, 1628.

WILLIAM CURLE, Fellow; Bishop of Winchester, 1632.

MATHEW WRENN, Master ; Bishop of Ely, 1638.

JOHN COSINS, Master ; Bishop of Durham, 1660. He incurred the animosity of the Puritans by some of his devotional compositions. He was ejected from the mastership of the college in 1643, when he repaired to Paris, where he officiated as Chaplain to the Protestant part of Queen Henrietta Maria's family. He was restored to the mastership of Peter-House in 1660 ; but he resigned that office on his promotion to the see of Durham, in the same year. His liberality kept pace with the increase of his income ; and his multiplied acts of munificence and charity absorbed the ample revenues of his bishopric. His benevolence was not eclipsed by his erudition, but the one added to the lustre of the other. He died on the 15th of January, 1671, at the advanced age of seventy-eight.

BRIAN WALTON, Bishop of Chester, 1660. This prelate has been immortalized by the Polyglot Bible, which bears his name, and of which he was the editor. It has been truly remarked, that this great work is an honour to the nation. It was begun in 1654, and completed in 1657, in six volumes in folio. Oliver Cromwell permitted the paper on which it was printed, to be imported duty free. Few men have ever surpassed Walton in diligence. He died in 1661, at the age of sixty-two, and the year after his promotion to the bishopric of Chester.

JAMES MARGETSON, Fellow ; Archbishop of Armagh, in Ireland, 1660.

ISAAC BARROW, Fellow ; Bishop of St. Asaph, 1669. He was uncle to the great mathematician and divine of the same name. He was ejected from his fellowship by the Presbyterian party, about the year 1643. He died at Shrewsbury in 1680 ; and was buried in the cathedral belonging to his see. The following words make part of the inscription on his tomb :—" O vos transeuntes in domum Domini, domum orationis, orate pro conservo vestro, ut inveniat misericordiam in die Domini."

MATTHEW SHEYN, Bishop of Cork, 1572.

RICHARD OSBALDESTON, Fellow ; Bishop of Carlisle, 1747.

EDMUND KEENE, Master ; Bishop of Chester, 1752.

EDMUND LAW, Master ; Bishop of Carlisle, 1768. He was the father of the present Chief Justice of the King's Bench, Lord Ellenborough ; and author of a work, entitled *Considerations on the Theory of Religion ; with Reflections on the Life and Character of Christ : and an Appendix concerning the use of the Words, Soul and Spirit in Holy Scripture, and the State of the Dead there described.* When Mr. Law performed his exercise for his Doctor's Degree, in January, 1748-9, he took for his thesis, "The Sleep of the Soul ;" which he defended with much zeal and ability, though there were many who were not at all pleased with the doctrine which he espoused. Warburton, in his Letters to Hurd, has spoken rather too contemptuously of Law ; and, amongst other things, says, that he was not half so fit for the mastership of a college, "as Sancho Panza was for his government." Dr. Law was born at Cartmel, in Lancashire, in 1703 ; and died at Rose Castle, on the 14th of August, 1787, in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

In addition to the Prelates whom we have mentioned, some of whom were as eminent for their learning as for their station, several persons of high intellectual and literary distinction have been educated at Peter-House.

ROGER MARSHALL, M. D. Physician to King Edward IV. well skilled in the mathematics, author of some books, and a collector of more, which he left to the college library.

WILLIAM BUCKMASTER, D. D. Fellow ; a writer on the affairs of the University ; was Prebend of Hereford and St. Paul's.

GEORGE JOYE, Fellow. In the year 1527, his zeal for the Reformation caused him to be accused of heresy, before the Bishop of Lincoln, by Ashwell, Treasurer to Cardinal Wolsey. This compelled him to resign his fellowship ; and in order

to escape from the unremitting persecutions of Wolsey, Sir Thomas More, and Fisher, he withdrew to the Continent, where he superintended the publication of Tindal's translation of the Bible, and wrote many books. It is not exactly known at what period he returned to England; but we are told, that he died and was buried in his native country, in the year 1533. He also translated different parts of the Old Testament; and is said to have composed many other books besides those which are printed. The titles may be seen in Tanner.

GEORGE ACKWORTH, LL. D. Fellow. He wrote an answer to Saunders's book *De Visibili Monarchia*, which was published in 1572*.

ANDREW PERNE, Master; one of the translators of Archbishop Parker's Bible.

JOHN PENRY, Scholar; a native of the county of Brecknock, and who became a person of distinction amongst the Puritans. He wrote against episcopal government with more zeal than discretion, under the title of *Martin Mar-Prelate*. He lived in times when the rights of discussion were not allowed in opposition to established institutions; and he was accordingly apprehended, tried, and executed in 1593.

Dr. JOHN RICHARDSON, Master; one of the forty-seven translators of the Bible in the reign of James I.

Dr. ANDREW BINGE, Fellow, and Hebrew Professor; another translator of the Bible.

FYNES MORYSON, Fellow; a celebrated traveller. In the old register of this college, we find, that Fynes Moryson had formal leave to travel "to the parts beyond the seas," 27th October, 1595. The leave was granted by the Master and Fellows from this date to May 1, 1598; and he had an annual allowance of 40*s*.

JOHN HOLBROOK, Master; an eminent mathematician, who died in 1436.

RICHARD CRASHAW, Fellow. He became a convert to the doctrines of the

* See Strype's *Life of Archbishop Parker*, folio, pp. 379, 383, 384.

church of Rome; after which he went to Paris, where he is said to have been reduced to the greatest distress. In this situation he attracted the notice and experienced the beneficence of Cowley, the poet. After this he travelled to Rome, where he became secretary to one of the cardinals; and was at length appointed a canon in the church of Our Lady at Loretto; where he died in 1650. The highest praise which can be bestowed on his poems, is, to say that they were much esteemed, and sometimes imitated, by Pope.

Dr. WILLIAM SHERLOCK was born in 1641, in Gravel-lane, Southwark. His father was a reputable tradesman, who, observing the promising capacity of his son, sent him to Eton school. He was admitted a member of Peter-House in 1650. In 1669 he was promoted to the rectory of St. George's, Botolph-lane, London, where he distinguished himself by his exertions against the Antinomian doctrines of those times. In 1673, he published *A Discourse concerning the Knowledge of Christ, and our Union and Communion with him*; which exposed him to the attack of the writers on the opposite side, but which he repelled with much ability in his defences and replies. In 1683, after the discovery of the Rye-House Plot, Dr. Sherlock wrote in support of the doctrine of non-resistance, which was, at that time, more in vogue than it has been since. He also distinguished himself greatly in the list of disputants against the Papists. After the Revolution, he refused, for some time, to take the new oath of allegiance to King William and Queen Mary, on account of which he was suspended from all his ecclesiastical preferments. But this suspension was not of long continuance, as he complied with the oath required before the end of the year. In 1692, Dr. Sherlock published a *Vindication of the Doctrine of the Holy and ever-blessed Trinity*. His mode of explaining this great mystery was assailed by Dr. South and others; but both parties evinced too little moderation. Dr. Sherlock's notions on this subject were censured by a decree of the University of Oxford, dated 25th of November,

1695, as "false, impious, and heretical, contrary to the doctrines of the Catholic church in general, and to that of the Church of England in particular." But the name of Dr. Sherlock, as a divine, is at present much better known by his practical than his controversial writings. His *Practical Discourse concerning Death*, which he published in 1690, is still read and admired by thousands; whilst his polemical compositions have sunk into oblivion. Hence we see the superior value and permanence of those truths which, having an immediate reference to our common nature, come home to the bosoms and interests of the generality of mankind. Dr. Sherlock died on the 19th of June, 1707, in the sixty-seventh year of his age.

Sir SAMUEL GARTH, Knight, M. D. made a long residence at Peter-House, from the time of his admission till he became Doctor of Physic in 1691. As an author, Garth is best known by his poem of the *Dispensary*, which was occasioned by a philanthropic scheme in the College of Physicians of that day, to administer gratuitous advice and cheap medicines to the poor. This project was opposed by a large party amongst the apothecaries; and though it was finally accomplished, does not appear to have long survived the opposition which it experienced. Garth's poem, though, as Dr. Johnson says, it is not easy to find in it "an expression used by constraint, or a thought imperfectly expressed," has had the usual fate of poems written on popular, but temporary topics. It is no longer perused with the interest which it first inspired, and the subject operates as a sort of weight which stifles the poetical beauties of the composition. It is rather remembered, than read. Dr. Garth was an elegant scholar; and wrote Latin with much force and perspicuity. The Latin oration which he delivered before the College of Physicians in 1697, has been highly extolled by the authors of the *Biographia*; but Dr. Johnson seems to think, that this commendation has been rather too lavishly bestowed. In this oration Sir Samuel Garth remarked, that "plus pseudomedicis quam morbis laborat Anglia." England is more oppressed

by quacks than by maladies. Dr. Garth died on the 18th of January, 1718-19, and was buried in the church of Harrow on the Hill.

JEREMIAH MARKLAND, who was for many years Fellow of this college, was one of the most acute critical scholars in the last century. He was born in 1693. His father, who was a clergyman, with a large family, had interest to procure him an admission into Christ's Hospital, in London; from which school he was sent to Cambridge, and admitted of Peter-House. He was chosen Fellow in 1717. The first public proof which he gave of his critical talents, was in a Latin epistle to Dr. Hare, which was published in 1723. Bishop Hare would have provided for him in the church, if he could have been persuaded to take orders; but from this step he had a perpetual and strong aversion, either from some latent scruples, or some secret disinclination. He published an edition of the *Sylvæ* of Statius in 1748. In his notes to this work, he occasionally introduced emendations of other writers. In his remarks on Virgil, he had what some would, perhaps, call the effrontery to assert, that there were "a great many verses in" the *Æneid*, which he (Markland), though a very bad poet, would not have "suffered to appear in any composition of his own." Mr. Markland appears to have twice declined offering himself a candidate for the Greek professorship in Cambridge, for which he was admirably qualified. In 1745, he published some very learned *Remarks on the Epistles of Cicero to Brutus, and of Brutus to Cicero*, which he has proved to be spurious. Mr. Nichols says, that this great scholar was sometimes fond of relaxing from severer studies, by playing at whist. In one of his letters to Mr. Bowyer, in 1748, he mentions having once won one hundred pounds at that game, which must at that time have been regarded as a considerable sum. In 1752, Mr. Markland retired to a sequestered spot near Dorking, in Surry, where he continued almost immersed in solitude. The disgust, or disappointment, or other cause which impelled him thus to seclude

himself from the world, is unknown. But, in this retirement, Mr. Markland proved, that his benevolence was not surpassed even by his erudition. He expended his whole fortune in alleviating the misfortunes and ministering to the wants of the family in which he lodged. It appears, that the head of this family was a widow, who had been deprived of almost the whole of her little property by the artifice of her son. This occasioned a law-suit, in which Mr. Markland was at no small expence in defending the cause of the oppressed. In one of his letters, he says, " My engaging in a law matter was much contrary to my nature
" and inclination, and owing to nothing but *compassion* (you give it a suspicious
" name when you call it *tenderness*, she being in her sixty-third year, and I in
" my seventy-fourth), to see a very worthy woman oppressed, and deprived, by
" her own son, of every farthing she had in the world, and nothing left to subsist
" herself and two children, but what she received from me for board and lodging;
" and this, too, endeavoured, by several bad and ridiculous methods, to be taken
" from her, and myself forced hence, that they might compel her into their un-
" just measures; not to mention the lesser injuries, indignities, and insolences
" which were used towards her. Could I run away and leave an afflicted good
" woman and her children to starve, without the greatest baseness, dishonour,
" and inhumanity? Poor as I am, I would rather have pawned the coat on my
" back, than have done it." In order to assist this family, Mr. Markland sold out some money which he had in the stocks; and, in his will, he left to Mrs. Martha Rose, the name of the unfortunate widow whom he had so generously succoured in her distress, all the little property of which he died possessed, with the exception of his books and papers, which he bequeathed to Dr. Heberden. This signal act of disinterested benevolence is as honourable to his moral character, as his critical works reflect splendour upon his literary reputation. This eminent scholar and upright and kind-hearted man died on the 7th of July, 1776, at the age of eighty-three.

SAMUEL JEBB, M. D. This learned physician published *Justini Martyris cum Tryphone Dialogus—De Vita et Rebus gestis Mariæ Scotorum Reginae*; with an edition of *Aristides*, in two volumes quarto—and of Bacon's *Opus Majus*, folio.

THOMAS GRAY was born in Cornhill, London, in 1716. He was sent to school at Eton; from which he was removed to Cambridge in 1734, when he entered a pensioner at Peter-House. After passing five years at Cambridge, he went abroad in company with Mr. Horace Walpole, and travelled into Italy; where some altercation, of which the cause is unknown, caused him to separate from his fellow-traveller, and perform the remainder of this journey by himself. He returned to England in 1741, when he took up his abode at Cambridge; where, with the exception of a short residence in London, he passed the residue of his life. Johnson seems to think, that it was his *Elegy in the Churchyard*, in 1750, which first made him known to the public. In 1757, his two famous odes, *The Progress of Poetry* and *The Bard*, first made their appearance, upon the merits of which there is still some difference of opinion amongst the critics; but the low estimate of their merit by Dr. Johnson, is far from having received general assent. Gray died of the gout in his stomach, on July 30, 1771. Few authors, whose minds have been so richly stored as that of Gray, have written so little; but what he has written, resembles some of those rarer products which are to be estimated less by their bulk than by their intrinsic worth.

SIR WILLIAM BROWNE, who was born in 1692, and admitted a member of this college in 1707, was a physician of celebrity in his day. He possessed some wit, some learning, and some science; but his stock of vanity appears to have been, at least, equal to the aggregate of his science, his learning, and his wit. After taking his degree of M. D. in 1721, he settled at Lynn, in Norfolk. Whilst he was in this situation, a pamphlet was written against him, his contempt of which he expressed by nailing it up against his house-door. He was the author of several

works both in prose and verse, most of which were on temporary topics, and lost their interest with the day on which they were produced. He wrote Latin verse with some facility and with occasional elegance; and he testified his fondness for this species of composition, by the annual prize medals which he established by his will. He died on the 1st of March, 1774, at the age of eighty-two. In the contest between the College of Physicians and the Licentiates, Sir William Brown had the good or the bad fortune to be caricatured by Foote, in his *Devil upon Two Sticks*. “ Upon Foote’s exact representation, with his wig and coat, tall figure, “ and glass stiffly applied to his eye, he sent him a card, complimenting him on “ having so happily represented him; but as he had forgot his muff, he had sent “ him his own.” In one of his letters to Hurd, Bishop Warburton has portrayed to the life this physician of other times; who, when the bishop was at Prior Park, in November, 1767, paid him a pedestrian visit from Bath. “ When I “ came down into the drawing-room,” says Warburton, “ I was accosted by a “ little, round, well-fed gentleman, with a large muff in one hand, a small Horace “ open in the other, and a spying-glass dangling in a black ribbon at his button. “ The first thing he did or said was, to propose a doubt to me concerning a passage in Horace, which all this time he had still open in his hand. Before I “ could answer, he gave me the solution of this long misunderstood passage; and, “ in support of his explanation, had the charity to repeat his own paraphrase of “ it in English verse, just come hot as it did from the brain,” &c. &c.

JOHN JEBB, M.D. son of Dr. Jebb, mentioned above. He was born in 1736. He received his education at this college, of which he was afterwards chosen Fellow. He is deservedly celebrated for the resignation of his preferment in the church, on account of some scruples which had arisen in his mind with respect to doctrinal points. He afterwards became a physician, and obtained some

celebrity in that profession. He was an ardent lover of liberty, and a truly honest man. He died in March, 1786.

JOHN SYMONDS, Esq. LL.D. He was a Fellow of Peter-House, and appointed Professor of Modern History, on the death of Mr. Gray. He was an elegant scholar, and a biblical critic of considerable attainments. He was recorder of Bury; and died at his seat near that town, April 17, 1807, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. He was much esteemed by the late Duke of Grafton; with whom he was a frequent inmate during the time in which his grace resided at Euston Hall, in Suffolk. It should also be remarked, that the noble duke whom we have just mentioned, was himself educated at Peter-House.

CLARE HALL.

"THIS most elegant College," says Mr. Cole, in his MSS. in the British Museum, vol. ii. p. 2, "was first founded in the year 1326, 19th Edward II. by RICHARD "BADEW, Chancellor of this University at that time, who was descended from "the knightly family of that name, of Great Badew, near Chelmsford, in Essex." He is said to have laid out all his estate in the advancement of learning; and with this view he purchased of Nigellus de Thornton, two messuages and a piece of ground in Mill-street, near St. John Zacharias church, which he converted into a place for students, and called University Hall. Here he fixed a Principal and some Scholars pensioners, who lived at their own expence for sixteen years, when one of the college, who was a favourite of the Lady Elizabeth de Clare, or de Burgo, persuaded her to rebuild the college, which had been lately consumed by fire. This work she not only completed, but, as Mr. Cole remarks, endowed the same with good lands and revenues for the maintenance of one Provost, ten Fellows, and ten Scholars. She had previously procured a formal resignation from the then Principal of University Hall, Walter de Thaxted, with the consent of the above-mentioned Richard Badew, A. D. 1340, and changed the name to that of Clare Hall, after obtaining a licence for this purpose of King Edward III. This Elizabeth de Burgo, or, according to the present spelling of the family in Ireland, de Burk, was grand-daughter to King Edward I. third daughter and co-heiress of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Hertford and Gloucester*,

* Piers Gaveston, Earl of Cornwall, and favourite to King Edward II. was brother to the Foundress, having married her elder sister Margaret de Clare; who, upon the decapitation of her said husband, was married to Hugh de Audley, Earl of Gloucester.

widow of John, and mother of William de Burgo, Lords of Connaught, the second of whom was likewise Earl of Ulster, in Ireland. After the death of her first husband, John de Burgo, Earl of Connaught, she married Theobald Lord de Verdon; and on his decease took a third husband, whose name was Sir Roger de Amorie, by whom she became the mother of a family.

Fuller remarks, from *Caius Hist. Cant. Acad.* p. 57, that this college was also called Solere Hall in the time of Chaucer; who, in his Rines Tale, says,

And namely there was a great college,

Men clepen it the Solere Hall of Cambridge.

We shall not stay to discuss the derivation or meaning of Solere Hall, or to enquire whether it may not, as some suppose, be a corruption of Scholars' Hall.

In the deed of endowment of Clare Hall, the munificent Lady de Clare professes to be actuated by "a desire for the extension of every branch of useful learning, that there might no longer remain an excuse for ignorance; and to create a firmer concord and closer union among mankind by the civilizing effects of indulgence in liberal study."

In May, 1549, Ridley, Bishop of Rochester, was appointed to be one of the Visitors of the University, when, among other things, this ancient college was very near being demolished, or at least sacrificed to the interests of another foundation. It was particularly directed to be suppressed, in order to establish a new college of civilians, either by uniting it to Trinity Hall, or by augmenting the number of Fellows at Trinity Hall to twenty, by appropriating the fellowships of Clare Hall, which were designed for the study of Divinity, to that of Civil Law. Ridley, with the other commissioners, laboured incessantly for two days to get the Master and Fellows to resign their house; but they could not be persuaded to comply with so unreasonable a request. Hence Ridley pressed it no farther,

as being against his conscience ; for which he was complained of by the rest of the Visitors to the Lord Protector, who reprimanded him with some severity on the occasion.—See Burnet's *Hist. of the Reformation*, vol. ii. 232, 234.—Cole, vol. ii. p. 2. We have examined the answers in the Harleian MSS. vol. 7029, which the Masters and Fellows of Clare Hall, in the above memorable crisis of their society, returned to the urgent demands of the Visitors ; and they are the most curious specimens of what may be called polite or ceremonious negation which we ever remember to have seen ; but we have not room for their insertion.

SUBSEQUENT BENEFACTORS.

THOMAS CAVE gave 12*l.* a year for the maintenance of two Scholars. These scholarships are appropriated to Wakefield school.

RICHARD PLANTAGENET, Duke of Gloucester, who usurped the crown under the name of Richard III. increased the number of the Fellows and Scholars, and ordained, that there should be a Warden, twelve Fellows, four Scholars, and six poor Scholars, to be maintained by the revenues of the hall.

The following is from the Harleian MSS. 7029, p. 291, and copied from an old MS. in Clare Hall.

“ *Mem.*—That the hospital of St. John's and Mary Magdalen, in Ely, was
“ converted and, by consolidation of all titles, assured unto the college commonly
“ called Clare Hall, in Cambridge, to have and to hold to the Master and Fel-
“ lows of the same house, from the Annunciation of our Lady, 1562, for the
“ maintenance of ten scholarships there for ever, at the allowance of 12*d.* the
“ week to every scholar ; wherein the college tasted of the good and free dispo-
“ sition of the good Lady Queen Elizabeth, and of the special friendship of his
“ Grace of Canterbury, and singular favour of Sir William Cecil, then Secretary
“ to the Queen's Majesty and Chancellor of the University of Cambridge,

“ who, as to all others in respect to learning, so being especially good patron
“ unto this poor college, not only obtained the said suit of the Queen’s Majesty,
“ but also beside 30 lib. of mortmain,” &c.

THOMAS CECIL, Earl of Exeter, who died 7th February, 1622, Counsellor to King James and Knight of the Garter, gave land of the then annual rent of 108*l.* for the maintenance of three Fellows and eight Scholars.

Dr. BARNABAS HEY, on the rebuilding of the college in 1638, was unremitting in his applications to others, as well as liberal in contributing himself. He was Proctor in 1635, when he was particularly distinguished by his activity in collecting the University plate, which he was entrusted to convey to the King (Charles I.), who was then at Nottingham. For this and other acts of loyalty, he was deprived of his fellowship. After the Restoration, Bishop Gunning, to whom he had been tutor, collated him, in 1679, to the archdeaconry of Ely; which his extreme humility induced him soon to resign, as he thought himself unqualified to discharge the duties of the situation. He was learned, pious, charitable, and died universally lamented.

JOHN FREEMAN, of Great Billing, in the county of Northampton, Esquire, in 1622, gave 2000*l.* for the maintenance of two Fellows and eight Scholars. Parker calls him “ a singular honourer of the Muses.” Mr. Cole, the antiquary, enjoyed one of his scholarships whilst of this college.

WILLIAM BUTLER, M. D. a native of Ipswich, who died in 1617, aged eighty-two, gave a chalice of solid gold for the communion-table, and a rich carpet to cover the same. By his will, he bequeathed to the college two flaggons of very curious workmanship, the one of chrystal, the other of serpentine, tipped with silver; with all his books, which were a valuable collection. Dr. Butler was distinguished amongst the medical fraternity of his day, not more by his skill than by his oddities. It is said to have been his custom to take his seat amongst the

boys at St. Mary's church, in Cambridge. When he was sent for to attend King James at Newmarket, he suddenly turned about to return home; and the royal messenger was under the necessity of using force to make him proceed to his destination. Dr. Butler was interred in the chancel of Great St. Mary's church.

Dr. BORAGE, in 1637, founded one bye-fellowship for a person of his own name and kindred; or, in default, for a Norfolk or Norwich man.

JOSEPH DIGGONS, in 1658, founded two fellowships. He gave 130*l.* a year, to augment the salary of the Fellows and Scholars. Archbishop Tillotson is said to have been instrumental in persuading him to make this bequest.

GEORGE RUGGLE, Fellow, gave, 1640, in money and plate, more than 400*l.*

Archbishop TILLOTSON. John Jones, of London, left by his will a large sum of money to be devoted to charitable purposes, at the discretion of his executors. Archbishop Tillotson had the interest to procure 200*l.* of this money towards the rebuilding of this college*. In this account of Clare Hall, we have mentioned other instances of his active zeal to promote the interest of the college in which he had received his education.

SAMUEL BLYTHE, 1713, gave 6000*l.* in money, to purchase advowsons and books; and was also a benefactor to the college buildings.

Mr. PHILLPOT, in 1717, founded two bye-fellowships for natives of Kent; but a preference is to be given to those born in the hundred of Blackheath.

ROBERT GREEN, D. D. 1721, founded eight scholarships.

Dr. SCOTT gave 300*l.* in plate and money.

BARNABAS OLEY, B. D. Fellow, Archdeacon of Ely, made a large donation towards the new buildings.

ROBERT JOHNSON, B. D. Archdeacon of Leicester, founded four exhibitions. This Robert Johnson, who was a man of exemplary benevolence, was the son

* See Nichols's *Anecdotes*, vol. IV. p. 732, who refers to the commemoration-book at Clare Hall.

of Maurice Johnson, Esquire, Member of Parliament for Stamford, in 1523. Though he had an elder brother, he inherited his father's property at Stamford, by the custom of Borough English. He was educated at the grammar school at Peterborough; from which he was removed to this college. His thirst for intellectual improvement afterwards incited him to repair to the University of Paris and other places where learning flourished. On his return from his travels, he became Chaplain to the Lord Keeper, Sir Nicholas Bacon; in which situation he is said to have rendered essential service to the establishment by the recommendation of good and learned divines to the vacant cures. In 1591, he was appointed Archdeacon of Leicester; and this was the boundary of his ecclesiastical promotion. He was the principal founder of the free grammar schools and hospitals of Okeham and Uppingham, in Rutlandshire, which pass under his name, and are amply endowed. This good man died in 1625, at the age of eighty-five. He had been thrice married; and appears, in this respect, to have been one of fortune's favourites, as he drew three prizes in the connubial lottery,

JOHN HEAVER, D. D. Fellow, Canon of Windsor, and Fellow of Eton, left, by will, a legacy of 700*l.* towards rebuilding the college.

Amongst the more ancient benefactions, we find several for the performance of dirges, requiems, &c. for the souls of the donors. In one instance we read, that, in 1400, a piece of tapestry was given to the college, which induced the Master and Fellows, with one voice, to consent that a solemn dirge for the donor, Henry Somber, should be performed in their chapel on the eve of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin, and on the festival of the same, for the space of ten years.—Harl. MSS. vol. 7029, p. 293.

On the 5th of May, 1455, we find John Bellers, who is styled Armiger, agreeing with the Master and Fellows of the college, that the Chaplain who celebrated the requiem of the Foundress, should, in the same service, say one

collect, &c. for the soul of Elizabeth Trevett and her heirs, and for the well-doing (*bono statu*) of John Bellers, during the term of twenty years. And, moreover, the Master and Fellows agree and stipulate, for themselves and their successors, faithfully to observe the obit or death-day of the said Elizabeth, in the chapel of the said college, with a solemn dirge, requiem, &c. for the space of forty years. And if the aforesaid John should chance to die before the termination of the above forty years, the Master and Fellows then agreed, that special mention should be made of the soul of the said John, in the dirge and other ceremonies which were observed for the aforesaid Elizabeth, during the residue of the term.

The ECCLESIASTICAL PATRONAGE of Clare Hall comprehends the vicarages of Dunford St. John and Litlington, in Cambridgeshire; the rectory of Brington, with the vicarages of Everton and Gransden Magna, in Huntingdonshire; the vicarage of Wrawby, in Lincolnshire; the rectory of Hardingham, in Norfolk; the rectories of Elmset, and of Westley, with Farnham, and of Waldingfield Magna, in Suffolk; the rectories of Okeley and Rotherhithe, in Surry; the rectory of Orston St. Mary, in Wiltshire; with the rectory of Pattrington, and the vicarage of Warmfield, in Yorkshire.

Besides the ten fellowships belonging to this college, on the old foundation, which are denominated the senior fellowships, there are three others, which were founded by the Earl of Exeter in 1612; with two instituted by John Freeman, Esq. in 1622; and two by Joseph Diggons, Esq. in 1658. Of these fellowships, the seven which are last mentioned, enjoy almost the same privileges as those on the old foundation. There are also three bye-fellowships, two of which were founded in 1717, for natives of Kent; whilst the other was established by Mr. Borage, in 1637, for persons of his own name and kindred; or, in failure of these, for a Norfolk or Norwich man. Of the senior Fellows, there cannot be

more than two natives of the same county; and the majority must be of counties south of the Trent. The other fellowships are open.

Mr. GREAVES, of Fulbourn, left a prize of ten guineas, to be given to the Bachelor of Arts who composes the best dissertation on the character of King William III. This is recited, in the hall of the college, on the 4th of November. A prize of six guineas is also awarded to the best proficient in general literature; and another prize of six guineas is bestowed as a reward for, and an incitement to, regularity and good conduct. These two prizes were bequeathed to the college by Dr. ROBERT GREEN, of Tamworth, in 1721.

The Visitor of this college is the Chancellor.

The present society, in 1814, consists of a Master, ten senior Fellows, seven junior Fellows, three Bye-fellows, two Bachelors of Divinity, nineteen Masters of Arts, one Bachelor Common, nineteen Bachelors of Arts, four Fellow-Commoners, twenty-one Pensioners, two Sizers, and two Ten-year-men.

This college has few, if any rivals in point of situation. It stands on the eastern bank of the Cam, over which it has a handsome stone bridge, which leads to a spacious and shady walk, opening at the end on a beautiful lawn, surrounded with elms of stately growth, and fields waving with luxuriant crops of corn. It has been often remarked, that a level country cannot well exhibit a more pleasing or varied scene. Buildings, gardens, groves, the river, and a rich expanse of country, are blended sweetly together, so as to delight the eye and recreate the mind.

The present edifice of Clare Hall was rebuilt, of Shelton stone, in the year 1638. It consists of one grand court, which is 150 feet in length and 111 in breadth, with two porticos, through which there is a very agreeable vista of the fields. The hall, combination-room, and library are on the north side of this court; the Master's lodge is on the west, with the rooms occupied by the Fellows



A. Pugin del.

CLARE HALL.

London Pub. July 1. 1814. at a Strand, for R. Akermann's History of Cambridge.

J. Bluck sculp.

The MASTER'S LODGE is pleasantly situated, with a garden before it extending to the river.

MASTERS.

1. WALTER DE THAXTED, appointed by the Founder first Principal of University Hall, 1326. He resigned about 1342, in order to the founding this hall, as aforesaid.

2. RALPH KERDINGTON must have been appointed by the new Foundress in 1342, or soon after.

3. JOHN DE DONEWICH, D.D. 1371, Canon of St. Paul's, Collector of the King's Tythes, and Chancellor of the University, from 1371 to 1376.

4. JOHN DE CHATERASSE.

5. WILLIAM BADWINTER.

6. WILLIAM WYMBLE, D.D. 1421, Chancellor of the University in 1426.

7. WILLIAM GULL.

8. WILLIAM WILLFLEET, 1436, D.D. Dean of the collegiate church of Stoke-Clare, in Suffolk; Steward to Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March and Ulster; and Chancellor of the University in 1458.

9. WILLIAM MILLINGTON, D.D. 1441, born in Yorkshire; appointed by Henry VI. first Provost of King's College. He was deputy to Laurence Boothe, Chancellor of the University in 1457; but the same king thinking he made the college statutes too much in favour of his countrymen, sent him back to his former college. He died in 1466.

10. THOMAS STOYLE, D.D. 1466.

11. RICHARD STUBBS, D.D. 1470; Fellow of Pembroke Hall, and Vicar of Tilney, in Norfolk.

12. GABRIEL SYLVESTER, 1496; and died 1506.

13. WILLIAM WOODROFE (in Fuller, WOODHOUSE), D.D. 1506.



W. Marshall del.

J. Smith sculp.

ENTRANCE TO THE AVENUE, FROM CLARE HALL PIECE.
WITH THE NEW BUILDINGS OF KINGS.

London, Pub^d Jan^y 1785, at the Strand, for R. Akermann's History of Cambridge.

14. EDMUND NATARES, D.D. 1514; Rector of Weston-Colvill, in this county.
15. JOHN CRAYFORD, B.D. 1530; afterwards D.D.
16. ROWLAND SWYNBOURNE, A.M. 1539; Rector of Shelford Parva. He was removed by King Edward VI. in 1546.
17. JOHN MADEW, D.D. 1546; Prebend of Lincoln. In 1553, he was removed by Queen Mary, for being married.
18. ROWLAND SWYNBOURNE, 1553, restored; and was a second time displaced by Queen Elizabeth, in 1558.
19. JOHN MADEW, 1558, restored.
20. THOMAS BAYLEY.
21. EDWARD LEEDS, LL. B. afterwards LL. D. first of Bennet College, a Monk of Ely, and afterwards Prebend of the same; Precentor of Litchfield in 1568. He was afterwards appointed a Master in Chancery, whence it may be presumed, that he had renounced his ecclesiastical character.
22. THOMAS BINGE, LL. D. 1571; Fellow of Peter-House; made Professor of Civil Law in 1574.
23. WILLIAM SMYTH, D.D. 1598; first Fellow of King's, Prebend of Peterborough, Chaplain to King James, and Rector of Willingham, in 1607; who died Provost of King's, 1615.
24. ROBERT SCOTT, B.D. 1612; afterwards D.D. Fellow of Trinity College, Sub-Almoner to King James, installed Dean of Rochester 13th July, 1615, and died December, 1620.
25. THOMAS PASKE, D.D. January, 1620; Fellow, Prebend of Canterbury and York, and afterwards Archdeacon of London. In 1644, he was, with other loyalists, ejected by the Parliament.
26. RALPH CUDWORTH, B.D. 1645, Fellow of Emanuel, was substituted by the same power, and afterwards Master of Christ College.

27. THEOPHILUS DILLINGHAM, D.D. 1654; put in by the power of Parliament; but, upon the Restoration, was forced to give way to him whose right it was.

28. THOMAS PASKE, D.D. 1660, restored; but resigned the same year (and soon after his prebendary of York), in favour of his predecessor, who was his son-in-law. He died September, 1662.

29. THEOPHILUS DILLINGHAM, D. D. August 4, 1660; afterwards Arch-deacon of Bedford; died November 22, 1678, and was buried in St. Edward's church, Cambridge.

30. SAMUEL BLYTHE, B. D. 1678, afterwards D. D. Fellow; died at the age of seventy-nine, and is buried in St. Edward's church.

31. WILLIAM GRIGGE, A. M. 1713, afterwards D. D. Fellow of Jesus College.

32. CHARLES MORGAN, D. D. 1726, Vice-Chancellor in 1732.

33. JOHN WILCOX, B. D. 1736, Fellow; afterwards D. D. Sub-Dean of the church of York, and Rector of Kensington; Vice-Chancellor in 1752. Mr. Cole remarks, MSS. vol. xxx. that Wilcox was a man of strict integrity and virtue. He was Rector of Kensington and Sub-Dean of York. He was patronized by Bishop Gibson, to whose son he had been tutor.

34. PETER STEPHEN GODDARD, D. D. elected in 1762. Dr. Goddard was many years tutor in this college. Mr. Cole, who speaks of him as "a very worthy man and a good preacher," says, that he was the son of a barber at Cambridge, who was a Frenchman, and came originally to the University as servant to Mr. Vaughan, a Fellow-Commoner of King's College.

35. JOHN TORKINGTON, D. D. the present Master, was elected in 1781.

ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS WHO HAVE BEEN MEMBERS OR MASTERS OF CLARE HALL.

NICHOLAS HEATH, Fellow; Archbishop of York in 1553. He was Lord Chancellor in 1555, and deprived of the seals in 1558-9. In the dispute on the controverted points of religion which was instituted between the Papists and the

Protestants in the 1st of Elizabeth, he was appointed Moderator by the Privy Council, in conjunction with Sir Nicholas Bacon. He is said not to have regretted his deposition, but to have found it rather conducive to his ease, as he was wont to say, that he had been so intent upon the service, as never to enjoy the greatness of any place to which he was advanced. He is characterised as wise and wary, possessing talents which were more solid than specious, combined with much practical ability in the details of business, and preserving a happy medium between parsimony and extravagance. Like most of his order who were persons of any eminence in those days, he combined the rather opposite characters of the statesman and the priest. Lloyd says, that he was "great with his double" "power, ecclesiastical and civil;" that he was "more reserved than popular;" and that his "virtues were more fitted to procure respect than love."

AUGUSTIN LINDSELL, Fellow; Bishop of Hereford, 1633, to which see he had been translated from Peterborough. He was born at Bumstead, in Essex.

HUMPHREY HENCHMAN, Fellow; Bishop of Salisbury, 1660; translated to London, 1663. After the Restoration, he was more happy than many others, in not missing the reward due to his ardent and persevering loyalty. He had contributed his assistance to the escape of King Charles II. after his defeat at Worcester. Bishop Henchman died on the 7th of October, 1675, and was buried in the parish church at Fulham. He prefixed a letter to the work entitled *The Gentleman's Calling*, which was published in 1660, and is supposed to have been written by the author of *The Whole Duty of Man*. Dr. Henchman seems to have entertained this opinion; and as his letter was dated some months prior to the publication of the work to which it was prefixed, it is not improbable that he was acquainted with the author of that work, which ranks so deservedly high in the catalogue of good books, and to which it is probable that many have been indebted for impressions of piety which they have cherished to their dying hour.

PETER GUNNING, Fellow; Bishop of Chichester in 1669, and translated to Ely in 1674. He was born at How, in Kent, in 1613; was instructed in classical learning at a school in Canterbury; and afterwards obtained distinction at Cambridge as a tutor and preacher. His refusal to take the covenant caused him to be ejected by the Parliament in 1643; but his loyalty was rewarded by episcopal honours after the Restoration. In 1660, he distinguished himself as a commissioner in the conference at the Savoy between the Episcopalians and the Presbyterians. In 1678, when the test against Popery, which had passed the House of Commons, was brought into the House of Lords, Gunning, who was then Bishop of Ely, contended that the Church of Rome was not idolatrous. He accordingly said, that he could not take the proposed test with a good conscience; but when the bill was passed, "he took it," as Burnet says, "in the croud "with the rest." Bishop Gunning died in 1684. Different opinions have been entertained of his character; but Burnet appears to have formed an impartial estimate of his merits and defects. He says, that "he was a man of great reading. He had in him all the subtlety and the disputing humour of a school-man; and he studied to infuse that into all those who were formed by him. "He was strict in the whole course of his life; but was a dry man, and much "inclined to superstition. He had a great confusion of things in his head, and "could bring nothing into method; so that he was a dark and perplexed preacher. "His sermons were full of Greek and Hebrew, and of the opinions of the Fathers: "yet many of the ladies of a high form loved to hear him preach; which the "king used to say, was because they did not understand him*."

JOHN TILLOTSON, Fellow; Archbishop of Canterbury, 1691. He was the son of a clothier at Halifax, in Yorkshire, where he was born in 1630. His father was a rigid adherent to the Calvinistic tenets, which he spared no pains to

* BURNET'S *Hist. of his own Times*, vol. II. 8vo. p. 160.

instil into his son. In 1647, he was admitted a pensioner at this college, where he is said not to have been characterized as a hard or plodding student. He was chosen Fellow in November, 1651. He had previously begun to give instructions as a tutor, for which office he appears to have been admirably qualified, not only by his intellectual acquirements, but by the gentleness and benignity of his disposition. He is said to have possessed great facility in those acts of extemporaneous devotion which were so much in vogue at this time. He became A.M. in 1654, and left the college in 1656, where he had always experienced a marked respect; and, after he became Fellow, the seniors paid great deference to his opinion. After quitting the University, he became tutor to the son of Edward Prideaux, Esq. of Ford Abbey, in Devonshire, who was Attorney-General to Oliver Cromwell. In this family he also officiated as Chaplain. By his influence with the Attorney-General, he procured a grant of 1000*l.* from the Exchequer, to purchase materials for rebuilding this college. These appear to have been seized by the Parliament party, and appropriated to the fortifications of the castle; but Mr. Tillotson had sufficient interest with the ruling authorities at that time to get a large part of them returned. He is stated to have been in London at the death of the Protector, in 1658, where he first conceived some disgust with the leading divines of his own persuasion. Mr. Tillotson was not episcopally ordained till after the Restoration. But the authors of the *Biographia* say, that he still adhered to the Presbyterians, and was deprived of his fellowship of Clare Hall, principally through the influence of Dr. Peter Gunning with the Fellows of the college. In 1663, he was presented to the rectory of Ketton, or Keddington, in Suffolk. The parishioners of this place, who had conceived a predilection for the Antinomian doctrines which had been inculcated by their former pastor, were by no means satisfied with the more rational discourses of his successor. They complained, that Christ was not preached amongst them. Tillotson cheerfully quitted the

situation, to become the Preacher at Lincoln's Inn, to which office he had been appointed by the Benchers. About this time he married Mrs. Elizabeth French, niece to Oliver Cromwell. In 1666, he took his degree of Doctor in Divinity. In 1667, he promoted the scheme which was proposed by Sir Orlando Bridgman, and favoured by Judge Hales, for enlarging the pale of the establishment, so as to comprehend the Dissenters. This project he continually had in view to his dying day. In 1672, he was made Dean of Canterbury. He appeared as a witness at the trial of Lord John Russel, whom he attended after his condemnation. In 1685, he interested himself warmly in favour of the French Protestants who sought an asylum in this country after the revocation of the edict of Nantz. When Dr. Beveridge, who was then one of the Prebends of Canterbury, refused, as contrary to the Rubric, to read a brief for making a charitable collection on this occasion, the Dean gave him this memorable reproof:—"Doctor! Doctor! "charity is above rubrics." Soon after the Revolution, he was promoted to the deanery of St. Paul's; and then to the archbishopric of Canterbury. He appears to have accepted this high dignity with some repugnance. During the possession of it, he was a continual object of calumny and abuse, to the high church party on one side, and to the non-jurors on the other. The good Archbishop sustained these attacks with as much patience as his sensitive mind would permit. After his death, a bundle of papers was found in his study, with this inscription, in his own hand-writing:—"These are libels: pray God forgive them; I do." On Sunday the 18th of November, 1694, the Archbishop was seized with a paralytic stroke whilst in the chapel at Whitehall; but he lingered till Thursday, the 22d of the same month, when he expired in the sixty-fifth year of his age. We have given a little more space to Dr. Tillotson than we can in general devote to any individual; but he deserved more particular mention, not only as a distinguished member of the University of Cambridge, but as one of the most resplendent

ornaments of the Established Church. It was the good sense and moderation of Tillotson which, in a most critical period of our history, tended to protect both the altar and the throne from the violence of opposing factions; whilst his sermons, which for more than half a century were the principal store-house from which the majority of the national clergy drew the materials of their preaching, contributed to diffuse throughout the nation rational sentiments of religion, and a soft and gentle, but elevated tone of devotion and of piety.

JOHN MOORE, Fellow; Bishop of Norwich in 1691; translated to Ely in 1707. His valuable library, which consisted of 30,000 volumes, was purchased by George I. for six thousand guineas, and presented to the University of Cambridge. The eccentric, but honest W. Whiston was his Chaplain from 1694 to 1698, when he was succeeded in this office by Dr. Samuel Clarke. Bishop Moore died in 1714. This Prelate is said to have collected his library, "by plundering" those of the clergy of his diocese. Some he paid with sermons, or more modern books; others with *Quid illiterati cum libris**.

JOSIAH HORT, Scholar; Bishop of Ferns in 1721.

ANTHONY ELLYS, Fellow; Bishop of St. David's in 1752. He was born at Yarmouth, in Norfolk, in 1690. His father was a merchant in that town. In 1736, he published *A Plea for the Sacramental Test, as a just Security to the Church Established, &c.* 4to.; and he was the author of some anonymous remarks on Hume's *Essay concerning Miracles*. He died at Gloucester, in the cathedral of which see he had possessed a prebendal stall for thirty-seven years, January 16, 1761, at the age of sixty-eight.

Amongst the literary or eminent persons who have been members of this college, we may mention the following:—

JOHN BOYS, D.D. Fellow. He was born in Kent, in 1571. He rose to be

* GOUGH'S *Annals of British Topography* vol. II. p. 224.—NICHOLS'S *Anec.* vol. V. p. 410.

Dean of Canterbury, where he died in 1625. He wrote in defence of the Liturgy, and obtained considerable celebrity as a preacher. In a sermon which he delivered at St. Paul's Cross on the 5th of November, 1619, he displayed his wit, at the Pope's expence, in the following parody on the Lord's Prayer, which was not ill adapted to please the multitude in those days, but which would not be thought very decorous in the present:—"Our Pope which art in Rome, cursed
" be thy name, perish may thy kingdom; hindered may thy will be, as it is in
" heaven, so in earth: give us this day our cup in the Lord's Supper, and remit
" our monies which we have given for thy indulgences, as we send them back
" unto thee; and lead us not into heresy, but free us from misery; for thine is
" the infernal pitch and sulphur, for ever and ever. Amen."

GEORGE RUGGLE, Fellow. He was author of the Latin comedy called *Ignoramus*, which had its origin in a dispute about precedency between the Mayor of Cambridge and the Vice-Chancellor. In 1611, the then Mayor, whose name was Thomas Smart, had seated himself in a superior place in the Guildhall of the town, in the presence of the Vice-Chancellor. The Vice-Chancellor asserted his right, but without any acquiescence on the part of the Mayor, till the latter was forcibly removed from his seat by the attendants of the former. The dispute was laid before the Privy Council, who decided in favour of the Vice-Chancellor. The then recorder of Cambridge, whose name was Brakyn, proved himself a very zealous defender of the mayor and corporation against the rights of the University. The pedantic, crafty, and pragmatistical character of Brakyn is exhibited in the person of Ignoramus; and the writer has, at the same time, made the practitioners of the law in general the objects of his ridicule. This play was acted before King James when he was at Cambridge in March, 1615; and he was so much delighted with its wit, or its absurdity, that he caused it to be repre-

sented a second time before he left the University. During the exhibition of this play, King James is said, by Rapin, who appears to follow Weldon, to have been first struck with the personal beauty of George Villiers, who soon afterwards supplanted the Earl of Somerset in the royal favour. In some collections by Thomas Gibbons, Esquire, in the Harleian MSS. No. 980, art. 173, it is said, that "the comedy of *Ignoramus*, supposed to be made by Mr. Ruggle, of Clare Hall, is but a translation of an Italian comedy of Baptista Porta, entitled *Trupulario*, as may be seen by the comedy itself, in Clare Hall library, with Mr. Ruggle's notes and alterations thereof*."

ABRAHAM WHEELLOCK, Fellow. He was one of the assistants to Dr. Walton in his celebrated Polyglot Bible. He was born at Whitchurch, in Shropshire, and obtained the Arabic professorship at Cambridge. He made a version of the four Evangelists in the Persian language, with another Latin version and notes. His Latin version explains the Persian, word for word. In 1644, Wheelock published an edition of Bede's *Ecclesiastical History*, with the Saxon paraphrase of Alfred. He died in 1654.

RALPH CUDWORTH, Master, D.D. He was born in 1617, in the parish of Aller, in the county of Somerset, of which his father was Rector. He appears to have made a very early proficiency in classical learning, as he was admitted a pensioner of Emanuel College at the age of thirteen years. He became Master of Arts in 1639, when he acquired great reputation as a tutor. Sir William Temple was at this time one of his pupils. He was chosen Master of Clare Hall in 1644. In the following year he was appointed Regius Professor of Hebrew. When he took the degree of Bachelor of Divinity, he disputed upon the following topics at the commencement:—"There are eternal and indispensable reasons (or differences) of good and evil."—"There are incorporeal substances immortal

* Cole, MSS. B. M. vol. II. p. 8.

“ in their own nature.” After the Restoration, he was presented by the Bishop of London to the rectory of Ashwell, in the county of Hertford; and, in 1678, he was appointed Prebendary of Gloucester. The fame of Dr. Cudworth rests on his great work, entitled *The True Intellectual System of the Universe*, which is perhaps altogether the most solid confutation of atheism which human learning ever produced. It is replete with the most profound erudition, and shews the maze of subtle speculation in which the mind of man has been involved, when, forsaking the objects of sense, it has endeavoured to penetrate beyond the confines of the physical world into the region of spiritual abstractions. We once heard one of the most learned men of the age remark, that Cudworth’s *Intellectual System* was the only folio he ever read, of which he regretted when he got to the end, or which he wished to have been of greater length. When we consider that this folio consists altogether of more than one thousand pages, no higher commendation can well be passed on its varied merits and singular excellence.

THOMAS PHILIPOT, Herald and Antiquary.

THOMAS BURNET, LL. D. was admitted of this college in 1651. In 1685, he was elected Master of the Charter-House. Whilst in this situation, he had the courage to oppose an attempt of King James to introduce Thomas Popham, who was a Papist, into that society. In 1680, he published his *Telluris Theoria Sacra Orbis nostri Originem et Mutationes generales, quas aut jam subiit, aut olim subiturus est, complectens*. In 1689, he enlarged this work by two additional books, one of which was, *De Conflagratione Mundi*. Addison addressed a Latin ode to the author on this occasion, the general merit of which is impaired by the following conceit:—

Jamque alta cœli mœnia corruunt,
Et vestra tandem Pagina (proh nefas!)
Burnette, vestra augebit ignes,
Heu socio peritura mundo.

After the Revolution, Dr. Burnet was appointed Chaplain in Ordinary to King William, and Clerk of the Closet to the same sovereign. He published his *Archæologiæ Philosophicæ; sive Doctrina Antiqua de Rerum Imaginibus*, in 1691: and it has been said, that he would have been the successor to Tillotson in the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury, if some of the Bishops had not represented to the monarch, that his writings were too sceptical for that situation. He died in 1715. His work, *De Statu Mortuorum et Resurgentium*, was not published till after his decease.

MARTIN FOLKES, who distinguished himself greatly as a philosopher and antiquary, was born in 1690; and admitted Fellow-Commoner of Clare Hall on the 31st of July, 1706. He was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society when he was twenty-three years of age. On the 17th of January, 1722-3, Sir Isaac Newton, who was then President of this learned body, appointed Mr. Folkes one of his Vice-Presidents. In 1727, he was competitor with Sir Hans Sloane for the office of President, when he proved the unsuccessful candidate: but, on the resignation of that honourable office by Sir Hans, in 1741, Mr. Folkes was unanimously elected to fill his place. He published a variety of interesting and valuable papers in the *Transactions of the Royal Society*. He married Mrs. Bradshaw, an actress, about 1712. In September, 1751, he was deprived of the use of his left side by a paralytic stroke, under which he lingered nearly three years; till a second attack of the same malady, on the opposite side, put an end to his life on the 25th of June, 1754.

Dr. JOHN LANGHORNE, a writer of some elegance, both in prose and verse; but his name is more frequently mentioned as the translator of *Plutarch's Lives*.

WILLIAM WHITEHEAD. Mr. Cole says, in his MSS. vol. ii. p. 5, that Whitehead was the son of a baker in Cambridge, and that he was educated at Winchester. Dr. Balguy told his biographer, Mr. Mason, that "he was always of a

“ delicate turn, and, though obliged to go to the hills with the other boys, spent his time there in reading either plays or poetry.” He is said to have been particularly fond of the *Atalantis*, and of “ all other books of private history or character.” In the year 1733, the Earl of Peterborough visited Winchester, in company with Pope, when he made a present of ten guineas, to be distributed in prizes among the boys. Pope named the subject upon which they were to write. This was “ Peterborough.” Whitehead was one of the six boys who obtained a guinea prize. He was admitted a Sizer at Clare Hall, November 26, 1735. Mr. Cole says, that “ he was recommended by Mr. Commissary Greaves, to be tutor to Lord Villiers, son of the Earl of Jersey;” and that “ he quitted his fellowship because he did not care to go into orders.” The reason for this unwillingness to embrace the clerical profession, is not known; and he was on terms of friendship with some distinguished divines of his time, as the Doctors Powel, Balguy, Ogden, Stebbing, and Hurd. On the death of Colley Cibber, in 1757, he was appointed Poet Laureat. Some of his poetical pieces were well received at the time when they appeared; and his *Variety, a Tale for Married People*, passed, in a short time, through five editions. He died rather suddenly, on the 11th of April, 1785, as he was leaning upon his servant’s arm, who was conducting him to his bed. He was in the seventieth year of his age. Whitehead, if not a divinely inspired poet, was a very respectable man; and in the record of his moral qualities, it ought not to be forgotten, that, out of the profits arising from his plays, he paid his father’s debts.

THOMAS HOLLES, Duke of Newcastle, who was born in 1693, and died in 1768. His name will ever be resplendent in the history of the Hanoverian succession, in support of which he spent a princely fortune. He was Chancellor of the University in 1748.

CHARLES Viscount BROME, Marquis Cornwallis. He distinguished himself in both hemispheres by his military talents and his political prudence. His character formed a well blended compound of courage, wisdom, and humanity. He had no quality in excess; but he was remarkable for what Cicero so much extolled, and what is so worthy of praise—"Æquabilitas in omni vita et idem "semper vultus, eademque frons*."

JOHN PARKHURST was educated in this college, of which he became Fellow in 1751. He took the degree of M.A. in 1752. He is best known by his Hebrew and English Lexicon, in which he endeavoured to render his explanations of Hebrew words subservient to the support of the fanciful hypothesis of Hutchinson, in his *Principia Mosis*, which he espoused with more zeal than judgment or good sense. He was a man of patient industry; but his Hebrew criticisms are often rendered of little value by forced and ridiculous analogies. He died in 1797.

WILLIAM DODD, author of a translation of Callimachus, several volumes of Sermons, &c. &c. was born at Bourn, in Lincolnshire, in 1729. In 1745, he was admitted a Sizar of this college, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1759, and of LL.D. in 1766. He was for a long time distinguished as a popular preacher in the metropolis; and when the Magdalen Hospital was founded, in 1758, he supported it very strenuously by the pathos of his eloquence. In 1763, a prebend in the church of Brecon was given him by Bishop Squire; and he soon afterwards had sufficient interest to be appointed one of the Chaplains to the King. He was also tutor to the present Earl of Chesterfield. When at college he was always remarkable for his foppery and vanity; qualities which do not always indicate the absence of virtue, though they are frequently associated with a latent want of probity and truth. It is to be feared, that the latter was the case

* Cic. *de Offic.* lib. i.

in the present instance. The voluptuous prodigality of Dr. Dodd had for some time exceeded the bounds of his income; when, on the living of St. George, Hanover-square, becoming vacant, he wrote an anonymous letter to the wife of Lord Chancellor Bathurst, in which he had the audacity to offer her a bribe of three thousand guineas to procure him the presentation. The discovery of this disgraceful attempt gave a severe blow to the character of Dodd, but it did not induce him to discontinue the habits of extravagance in which it had originated. On the 4th of February, 1777, in an evil hour, he forged the name of his pupil, Lord Chesterfield, to a bond for 4200*l.* of which he was found guilty at the Old Bailey on the 24th of the same month. He suffered the sentence of the law at Tyburn, on the 27th of the following June, though great exertions were made to procure his pardon of the sovereign. His last work, entitled *Thoughts in Prison*, is perhaps his best; and, though it may owe much of its interest to the awful circumstances in which it was written, it must be acknowledged to be the product of a rich and vigorous mind.

PEMBROKE HALL.

THE Foundress of this college was the noble and virtuous Lady MARY DE ST. PAUL, daughter of Guy de Chastillon, Earl of St. Paul, in France, and widow of Audomar de Valentia, Earl of Pembroke. She was the third wife of this nobleman, who is said to have been killed in a tournament in honour of their wedding, in 1323, when in the kingdom of France. Thus, as Fuller quaintly remarks, she was a maid, a wife, and a widow in one day. After this fatal catastrophe, which seems to have made an impression of profound melancholy on the mind of the Lady Mary de St. Paul, she determined, though in the bloom of youth, to abstract herself from the world, and to devote her life to exercises of devotion and acts of beneficence. She passed from France into this country, where she fixed her abode. She was nearly related to King Edward III. as her mother was daughter of John de Dreux, Duke of Bretagne and Richmond, and his wife Beatrice, daughter of King Henry III. She possessed a large estate, the greater part of which lay in the county of Cambridge. One of the first acts of her devotional munificence was the foundation of Denney Abbey, about eight miles from Cambridge. This she instituted to the honour and order of St. Clare. She endowed it richly, and peopled it with a lady abbess and nuns from Waterbeach. In the year 1343, she began the erection of the present college, having purchased of Henricus de Stanton a messuage without Trumpington-gate. She procured a licence from her cousin, King Edward III. for her intended foundation; and, in 1347, ordained statutes for a Master or Keeper, and an indefinite number of Fellows, in proportion as their lands might be able to maintain more or less. She had obtained the king's licence to found twenty-four Fellows and

six Scholars; but the number which she established, was six Fellows and two Scholars. She gave to her new foundation the name of the College or Hall of St. Mary de Valence; which, after the lapse of a few years, was called the College of the Countess of Pembroke, or Pembroke Hall. It was at this time enlarged by certain parcels of ground, called the University Hostle, Knapton's, Bolton's, and Cosing's Places, a tenement of St. John's Hospital, called St. Thomas's Hostle, and a chauntry belonging to Little St. Mary's, of which the Foundress herself purchased part, and other benefactors the rest. She endowed this object of her maternal regard with diverse impropriations, lands, and rents, plate, jewels, and other ornaments. The death of Lady Mary de Valentia happened on the 17th of April, 1377, after she had bequeathed her whole fortune to charitable purposes. She was buried in her abbey at Denney, which, as Cole says*, she seems to have cherished with "more than ordinary regard." She had given orders, that the Fellows of her college in Cambridge should be confessors to her nuns at Denney, and take care of their spiritual concerns.

The ancient cup of silver gilt, which the noble Foundress presented to the college, is still preserved, and is produced upon great festivals. Mr. Cole's MSS. have furnished us with the following account of the ceremonial which is employed on this exhilarating occasion:—

"Dining," says he, MSS. vol. xlii. p. 241, "on New-Year's day (1773),
"in Pembroke College hall, the grace-cup of silver gilt, the Founder's gift to
"her college, was produced at the close of dinner, when, being full of sweet wine,
"the old custom is here, as in most other colleges, for the Master, at the head
"of the long table, to rise, and standing on his feet, to drink, *In piam memoriam*
"(*Fundatricis*), to his neighbour on his right hand, who is also to be standing.
"When the Master has drunk, he delivers the cup to him he drank to, and sits

* MSS. Brit. Mus. vol. XIX. p. 128.



PETERHOUSE HALL, &c.
from a window at Peterhouse.

Engraved by J. G. Smith, and published by R. Agnew & Sons, 15, Abchurch Lane, London.

“ down; and the other, having the cup, drinks to his opposite neighbour, who
“ stands up while the other is drinking; and thus alternately till it is gone quite
“ through the company, two always standing at a time. It is of no large capa-
“ city, and is often replenished.” On a large rim, about the middle of the cup,
is a very ancient embossed inscription, which, says Mr. Cole, not a soul in the
college could read, and the tradition of it was forgotten. Mr. Cole supposes the
inscription to be, *Sayn Denis y^t es me dere for his lof drenk and mak gud cher*. The
other inscription is short, and has an *M* and *V* above the circle. Mr. Cole says,
“ I take this to mean, *God help at ned Mary de Valentia*. At the bottom of the
“ inside of the cup is an embossed letter *M*, but whose meaning I do not com-
“ prehend.” Mr. Cole adds, possibly *Mementote*. “ The foot stands on a large
“ circle, whose upper rim is neatly ornamented with small *fleurs de lis*, in open
“ work, and looks like a very ancient coronet.” Lysons, in his second volume,
part i. has exhibited an engraved delineation of this venerable goblet.

SUBSEQUENT BENEFACTORS.

King HENRY VI. to whom Mr. Cole attaches the epithet of Holy, is said, in
point of revenue, to have doubled the gifts of the Foundress. Fuller remarks,
that “ King Henry VI. was so great a favourer of this house, that it was termed
“ his adopted daughter (King’s College only being accounted his natural son), and
“ great were his benefactions bestowed thereon.” Here he notices a passage in
his charter, granting lands to this house, in which it is said, “ *Notabile et insigne,*
“ *et quam pretiosum collegium, quod inter omnia loca Universitatis (prout cer-*
“ *titudinaliter informamur) mirabiliter splendet et semper resplenduit.*” King
Henry bestowed on this college the priory of Linton, with its appurtenances, as
well as the rectory of Soham, with the adjoining manor.

RALPH STRATFORD, Bishop of London, 1339, gave the living of Saxthorp,
in the county of Norfolk.

MICHAEL NORTHBROOKE, the next Bishop of London, A. D. 1360, gave the rectory of Tilney, in the same county.

SIMON SUDBURY, the next Bishop of London, gave, A. D. 1362, the living of Waresly, in the diocese of Lincoln.

EDWARD STORY, Fellow, afterwards Warden of Michael House, Bishop of Carlisle, and, A. D. 1468, Chancellor of this University, gave lands in Long-Stanton and Haslingford.

GERRARD SKIPWITH, B. D. and Fellow, besides money, gave the farm called Diccons, at Eltisley; another at Wearsley, called Hatley; and an annuity of 20s. at Gamlingay.

NICHOLAS SKIPWITH, B. D. and Fellow, gave as much as his brother Gerrard.

WILLIAM ATKINSON, D. D. and Fellow, gave the lands called of the Ladies Willoughby and Bray.

WILLIAM HUSSEY, Knight, Lord Chief Justice of England, gave the farm at Feversham.

CHARLES BOOTH, Bishop of Hereford, gave three large houses in London.

ROGER LE STRANGE, of Hunstanton, in Norfolk, Knight, gave the farm of Barton Lancaster, in Cambridgeshire.

THOMAS WATTS, D. D. Archdeacon of Middlesex, gave the farms at Ashwell and Sauston, for the maintenance of seven Scholars, who were "long known," as Parker says, "by the glorious name of Greek Scholars."

WILLIAM SMART, Alderman of Ipswich, and ALICE SMART, widow of the above, gave the farm of Wiverston, with an annuity of 21*l.* at Bramford.

JANE COX, the widow of Richard Cox, thirty-fourth Bishop of Ely, in memory of her former husband, W. Turner, M. D. once Fellow, gave an annuity of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* out of the pasture at Knapwell.

WILLIAM MARSHAL, servant to Archbishop Grindal, gave the sum of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* out of lands at Brantingthorp.

Dr. CHARLES BOOTH gave three houses in London.

Dr. LANCELOT ANDREWS, Bishop of Winchester, founded two fellowships, and gave the rectory of Rawreth, and books to the library.

LAWRENCE BOOTH, Archbishop of York and Chancellor of England, gave all the tenements between St. Botolph's church and the college, with the patronage of Overton-Waterville, in Huntingdonshire. He founded two fellowships.

EDMUND GRINDAL, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1587, founded one fellowship and two scholarships, besides increasing the library.

MATTHEW WREN, twentieth Master of Peter-House and fortieth Bishop of Ely, built the chapel, and gave the manor of Hardwick, to keep it in repair.

—— EARLE, Esquire, gave two livings.

BENJAMIN LANEY, Bishop of Ely, 1667, founded one bye-fellowship.

The ECCLESIASTICAL PATRONAGE of this college consists of the vicarage of Soham, in Cambridgeshire; the rectory of Rawreth, in Essex; the rectory of Overton-Waterville; and the vicarage of Waresly, in Huntingdonshire; the rectories of Cawston and of Saul, with the vicarages of Saxthorpe and of Tilney, in Norfolk; and the rectories of Framlingham and of Stonham-Earl, in Suffolk.

The society consists of a Master, fourteen Fellows, two Bye-Fellows, and several scholarships. The fellowships are open to all counties, with the restriction, that not more than three of the Fellows are to be natives of any one county. Of the six scholarships, of the present value of forty pounds a year, which were founded by the Rev. Charles Parker, five are destined for superannuated Scholars of Merchant Taylors' School, and one is appropriated to a Scholar from the free-school at Bowes, in Yorkshire. There is, besides, a scholarship of fifty pounds a year, founded by Dr. Stuart, for a superannuated Scholar of Merchant Taylors' School; with two, each of thirty pounds a year, for Scholars of Christ's Hospital.

The Lord Chancellor is the Visitor of this college.

This college, which is situated on the east side of Trumpington-street, has a pleasing and venerable aspect. It was cased with a new front of free-stone about the year 1720. It consists of two courts, which are nearly of the same dimensions, or about ninety-five feet long by fifty-five wide.

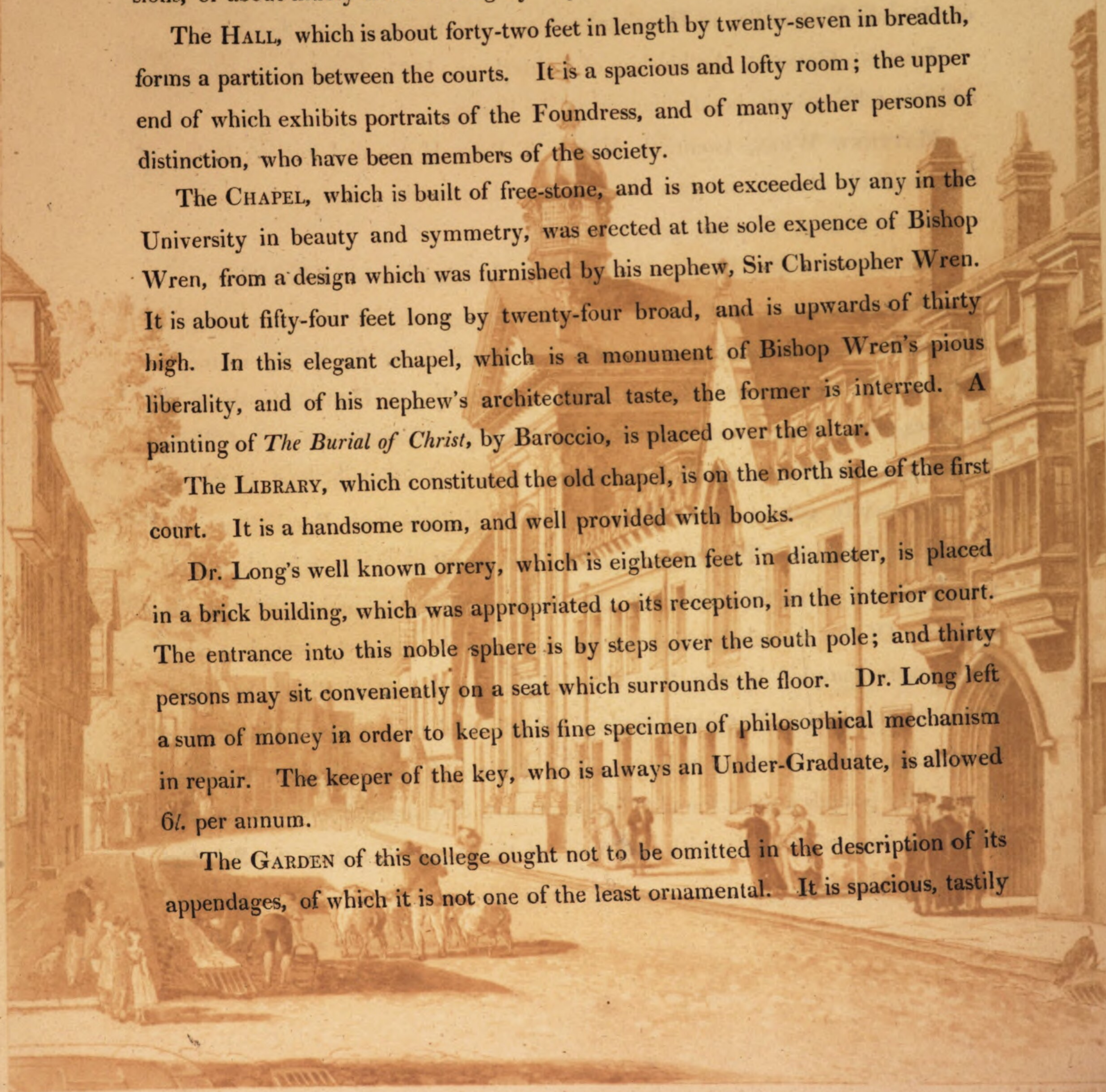
The HALL, which is about forty-two feet in length by twenty-seven in breadth, forms a partition between the courts. It is a spacious and lofty room; the upper end of which exhibits portraits of the Foundress, and of many other persons of distinction, who have been members of the society.

The CHAPEL, which is built of free-stone, and is not exceeded by any in the University in beauty and symmetry, was erected at the sole expence of Bishop Wren, from a design which was furnished by his nephew, Sir Christopher Wren. It is about fifty-four feet long by twenty-four broad, and is upwards of thirty high. In this elegant chapel, which is a monument of Bishop Wren's pious liberality, and of his nephew's architectural taste, the former is interred. A painting of *The Burial of Christ*, by Baroccio, is placed over the altar.

The LIBRARY, which constituted the old chapel, is on the north side of the first court. It is a handsome room, and well provided with books.

Dr. Long's well known orrery, which is eighteen feet in diameter, is placed in a brick building, which was appropriated to its reception, in the interior court. The entrance into this noble sphere is by steps over the south pole; and thirty persons may sit conveniently on a seat which surrounds the floor. Dr. Long left a sum of money in order to keep this fine specimen of philosophical mechanism in repair. The keeper of the key, who is always an Under-Graduate, is allowed 6*l.* per annum.

The GARDEN of this college ought not to be omitted in the description of its appendages, of which it is not one of the least ornamental. It is spacious, tastily





A. Pugin del.

PEMBROKE COLLEGE.

J. Stadler sculp.

London. Pub^d. May 1-1814. at 101 Strand for R. Ackermann's History of Cambridge.

disposed, provided with a bowling-green, and enriched with fruit. The walk running parallel to the north wall, which reflects the rays of the southern sun, is very agreeable to those pedestrians who have an opportunity of enjoying it in the wintry months.

MASTERS.

1. THOMAS DE BINGHAM, D.D. appointed the first Custos, or Master, in 1343. He resigned in 1373; and died 1392.
2. ROBERT DE THORPE, first Fellow, chosen Master in 1373. He resigned, or died, in 1389. Some suppose him to have been Lord Chancellor.
3. RICHARD DE MORRICE, elected 1389.
4. JOHN TINMEW, elected 1400.
5. JOHN SUDBURY, D.D. Fellow, Rector of Fen Ditton, elected 1410; resigned 1428.
6. JOHN LANGTON, D.D. Fellow, Prebendary of Lincoln, elected 1428; made Bishop of St. David's 1446; but held the mastership with it till his death, which happened May 22, 1446, fifteen days after his consecration.
7. HUGH DAMLET, D.D. Fellow, 1446; Rector of St. Peter's Cornhill, London; resigned 1450: died 1476. Cole supposes him to have been an Abbot or Prior after his resignation. Mr. Cole says*, that "this Master (Hugh Damlet) " was a learned and orthodox divine, and shewed himself a zealous defender of " the doctrines of the Church, and a zealous opposer of the innovating and turbulent spirit of the Lollards and Wickliffites."—"One of the great patrons " of Lollardism in the reign of King Henry VI. was Reginald Pecock, Bishop " of Chichester, who wrote and preached much in their favour; insomuch, that

* MSS. vol. XIX.

“ many learned divines thought themselves and the community interested in putting a stop to such pestilent errors; among others, our Dr. Hugh Damlet, Master of Pembroke Hall, was one of the foremost who proved the Bishop guilty of heresy out of his own writings.” We make no remark on the above, as the peculiar sentiments of Mr. Cole are well known.

8. LAURENCE BOOTH, LL. D. 1450; Provost of Beverley; afterwards Dean of St. Paul's, Archdeacon of Richmond, Lord Privy Seal, and Chancellor of England. He was appointed Bishop of Durham in 1457; and translated to York in 1476. This see he held, with his mastership, till his death on May 19, 1580, at Southwell, in Nottinghamshire, where he was buried.

9. THOMAS SCOT, alias ROTHERAM, D. D. chosen Master in 1480, and the same year Archbishop of York, Lord Privy Seal, and Chancellor of England. He was Legate to the Pope, and is said to have been Secretary to four kings. He resigned his mastership in 1488. He died of the plague on May 29, 1500, aged about seventy-six years.

10. GEORGE FITZHUGH, D. D. 1488, Fellow, was descended from the English-Saxon Barons Fitzhugh, of Ravensworth Castle. He died November 20, 1505, and was buried in the cathedral of Lincoln, near the font.

11. ROGER LEYBOURNE, D. D. Bishop of Carlisle; chosen Master 1505: died 1507.

12. RICHARD FOX, LL. D. chosen Master 1507; resigned 1519: died September 14, 1528. He will be more particularly mentioned amongst the Bishops.

13. ROBERT SHORTON, D. D. 1519; previously Master of St. John's College, Archdeacon of Bath, Canon of Windsor, and Prebendary of Lincoln; resigned 1534: died 1535.

14. ROBERT SWINBOURNE, A. M. 1534; quitted 1537: died 1539.

15. GEORGE FOLBURY, D. D. 1537: died 1540.

16. NICHOLAS RIDLEY, D. D. Fellow, 1540.
17. JOHN YONGE, D. D. Fellow of St. John's College; afterwards Prebendary of Ely, said to have been a Monk of Ramsey. He was Rector of Landbeach, but deprived 1559; and died in prison, 1579.
18. EDMUND GRINDAL, D. D. 1559: died at Croydon, 1583.
19. MATTHEW HUTTON, D. D. May 4, 1562; Fellow of Christ College, and Regius Professor of Divinity; afterwards Prebendary of Westminster and Ely; resigned 1567: died January 15, 1605.
20. JOHN WHITGIFT, D. D. Fellow of Peter-House, and Regius Professor of Divinity, elected April 21, 1567; removed to the mastership of Trinity College: died February 29, 1603.
21. JOHN YONGE, D. B. 1567, Fellow, afterwards Prebendary of Westminster; resigned in July, 1577, on his promotion to the see of Rochester: died April 10, 1605.
22. WILLIAM FULKE, D. D. May 10, 1578; Fellow of St. John's College, Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity: died August 28, 1589.
23. LANCELOT ANDREWS, D. D. Fellow, 1589; resigned 1605: died September 21, 1626.
24. SAMUEL HARSNETT, D. D. 1605, Fellow; Archdeacon of Essex, Bishop of Chichester, translated to Norwich, and afterwards made Archbishop of York; resigned 1616; and died 1631.
25. NICHOLAS FELTON, D. D. 1616, Fellow; Prebendary of St. Paul's, and Bishop of Bristol; in 1618, made Bishop of Ely: died October 5, 1626.
26. JEROME BEALE, D. B. 1618: died 1630.
27. BENJAMIN LANEY, D. B. 1630; D. D. 1631; Prebendary of Winton and Westminster, Dean of St. Paul's, and Chaplain to Charles I. March 13, 1643: ejected by the Parliament.

28. RICHARD VINES, A. M. 1644, of Magdalen College, was made Master by the Parliament. He was one of the best preachers amongst the Dissenters; and was deprived, 1650, for refusing the Engagement.

29. SYDRACH SIMPSON, 1650; made Master by the Visitors: died 1654.

30. WILLIAM MOSES, A. M. Fellow. On the Restoration, 1660, he was obliged to resign.

31. BENJAMIN LANEY, August 4, 1660, restored to the mastership; resigned 1662, on being translated to the see of Lincoln: died January 24, 1764.

32. MARK FRANKS, D. D. 1662: died 1664.

33. ROBERT MAPLETOFT, D. D. 1664: died 1677.

34. NATHANIEL COGA, D. D. 1677: died 1693.

35. THOMAS BROWNE, D. D. 1693: died 1706.

36. EDWARD LANEY, D. D. 1706: died 1728.

37. JOHN HAWKINS, D. D. 1728: resigned 1733.

38. ROGER LONG, D. D. 1733, Fellow, F. R. S.; first Astronomical and Geometrical Professor on the foundation of Mr. Lowndes. In Cole's MSS. vol. xxiii. there is a letter from the Rev. John Allen, Rector of Torporley, dated Water-Beche, October 25, 1769, to the Rev. Mr. Allen, of St. John's Church-yard, Chester, in which we find the following mention of Dr. Long:—"Old Roger
" Long cannot be persuaded to lay aside his pretensions for the office of Vice-Chancellor this year, though his peevishness and infirmities of age portend a trouble-
" some time to those who have any dealings with him. He is now ninety years
" old; and has a vanity to execute the office at that age, which he fancies he can
" go through as well now as when he served it before."

39. THOMAS BROWN, D. D. 1771. He was Vice-Chancellor in 1772.

40. JOSEPH TURNER, D. D. Dean of Norwich; elected in 1784, the present Master.

ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS WHO HAVE BEEN MEMBERS OF THIS COLLEGE.

The distinctive epithet of Episcopal has not been improperly applied to this college; for it appears to have possessed no ordinary share of mitred honours, as the following list will prove. Our prescribed limits will not allow us to make it much more than a dry catalogue of names; but we shall introduce a few short notices, or characteristic sketches, as often as we have an opportunity.

WILLIAM DE BOTTLESHAM, Fellow, Bishop of Rochester, 1389; to which see he was translated from Llandaff. This Prelate was born at the village of Bottlesham, in Cambridgeshire, from which he took his name. He had been a Dominican monk, and was much celebrated in his day for the eloquence of his sermons. Upon the coronation of Richard II. Walsingham informs us, that he made a speech to the people, in which he laboured to allay the prevailing discontents, and exhorted his auditors to forsake their "fornications and adulteries," and imitate the purity and innocence of the young king. William de Bottlesham died in February, 1399.

WILLIAM LYNWOOD, Fellow, Bishop of St. David's, 1442. He was Official of the Arches, and Lord Privy Seal.

JOHN LANGTON, Master, Bishop of St. David's, 1446. In our list of the Masters we have taken notice of the short interval between his consecration and his death. He died on the 21st of October, 1446. He was the author of the work entitled *Provinciale, seu Constitutiones Angliæ*.

LAWRENCE BOOTH, Master; Archbishop of York, 1476. This Prelate was the youngest son of John Booth, of Barton, near Eccles, in Lancashire. He is said to have been born in 1427; but of this there are some doubts. Cole says, that "whatever the year he was born in, the stars were in an happy conjunction at his birth; for his preferments came so thick upon him, that he had nothing to do but to sort them so as to be able to hold them." On the 5th of June,

1474, 13th Edward IV. he was constituted Lord Chancellor of England. He had been Bishop of Durham twenty years, when he was translated to the see of York, in September, 1476. He was Archbishop of York and Legate of the Pope three years and nine months. He died at Southwell, on Friday, May 19, 1480, supposed to be fifty-three years of age. In his last will, which is dated September 28, 1479, he appears to have taken some pains to place his soul in safe custody, for he "commended it to the care of Almighty God, St. Mary, St. Peter, and St. Paul, St. William, St. John, St. Wilfrid, and All Saints."

EDWARD STORY, Fellow; Bishop of Chichester, 1478: died in 1502.

THOMAS ROTHERAM, Fellow, and afterwards Master. He was born in 1423, at Rotheram, in Yorkshire, from which he took his name. After being Chaplain to Edward IV. Provost of Beverley, and Keeper of the Privy Seal, he was promoted to the see of Rochester in 1463, from which he was translated to Lincoln in 1471. Godwin says*, that he was made Lord Chancellor in 1474; but it is more probable that he did not attain this high dignity till 1480; in which year he was translated to the see of York. If he became Lord Chancellor in 1474, he was perhaps present at the interview between Edward IV. and Louis XI. at Pequigni, in France, when the two kings agreed to a truce for nine years, which they ratified by an oath taken "on a piece of the true cross." It was on this occasion, Philip de Comines says, that, after the English king had returned the French king's compliments in good French, the Chancellor of England began to speak, and opened his speech with a prophecy; of which the French historian remarks, that the English were never unprovided. The purport of this prophecy of Rotheram, if he were Chancellor on the occasion, was, that in Pequigni a lasting peace between England and France would be accomplished†. In the

* *De Præsul.* p. 698.

† *Cronique de P. de Comines*, p. 9.

beginning of the reign of young Edward V. Archbishop Rotheram very unadvisedly let the queen dowager have possession of the great seal. This the most reverend Prelate appears to have done as a pledge of his fidelity to her and her son's interest. He, at the same time, promised the queen, that, if any fatal calamity should befall the young king, he would immediately with his own hand crown her younger son, the Duke of York. Rotheram was deprived of the seals in the first year of Richard III. and sent to the Tower, where he was for a short time kept a close prisoner. After this, however, Richard appears to have reposed in him some degree of confidence; for, being weary of his queen, Anne Neville, he complained to the Archbishop of her sterility, and of some secret infirmities, which, as he said, rendered her an object of disgust*. This he did on purpose that the Prelate might tell her again, in order to make her pine and waste away. Her Majesty's death ensued not long after this. Upon this occasion, Richard is said to have employed Rotheram, to persuade the dowager of Edward IV. to give her consent, that her eldest daughter Elizabeth, who was afterwards wife to Henry VII. should marry her uncle. Some assert, that Rotheram was released out of prison for this purpose. The fact certainly is, that the match was not only proposed, but upon the point of being accomplished; as Buck, in his *Life of Richard III.* says, "that there is an original letter, under the Princess Elizabeth's own hand, in the cabinet of the Earl of Arundel and Surry, written to the Duke of Norfolk, in which she desires the duke to be a mediator for her marriage with the Duke of Gloucester, whom she calls 'her only joy and maker 'in the world.' " Bishop Rotheram had held the see of York near twenty years, when he died of the plague, at his episcopal palace of Cawood, on the 29th of May, at the age of about seventy-six. He was buried on the north side of our Lady's chapel, in the cathedral of York. The pavement near his tomb

* Hall's *Chron. Rich.* III. p. 48.

was removed in 1735, when a vault was found to run under it, in which the bones of the Prelate were discovered, with a wooden head exactly resembling a barber's block, into which a stick was thrust as a support. "This head," says Cole*, "is an extraordinary piece of sculpture for that age, and is reasonably supposed to be a resemblance of his own; for, dying of the plague, it is probable his body was buried immediately, and that an image representing him was substituted in his place, whereof this was the head, for a more solemn and grand interment."

RICHARD FOX, independently of the secular honours which were showered thick upon him, was successively Bishop of Exeter, Bath and Wells, Durham, and Winchester, to which last see he was translated in 1500. Whilst Bishop of Winchester, he was, in 1507, chosen Master of this college, which office he resigned in 1519. This Prelate was born at Ropesly, near Grantham, in Lincolnshire. From the grammar-school at Boston, in that county, he was sent to prosecute his studies in this college, of which he afterwards became a Fellow. When Richard III. usurped the government, he left the kingdom, and studied in the University of Paris. In the French capital he became acquainted with the Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII. Henry, if he could not appreciate his learning, admired his wit, and soon admitted him to great familiarity. When the Earl of Richmond left Paris to contend with Richard for the British crown, he left Fox his agent at the French court; and the insinuating churchman managed the affairs of his future sovereign much to his satisfaction, and not less to his own advantage. When Henry had obtained possession of the crown, Fox returned home to reap the fruits of his diplomatic skill. On the birth of Henry's second son, who was afterwards Henry VIII. he was chosen godfather to the young prince, in 1491. When Erasmus was in London, on New-Year's day,

† Cole's MSS. vol. XIX. p. 189.

1506, he sent our Prelate, who was then Bishop of Winchester, a Latin translation of one of Lucian's dialogues, called *Toxaris, sive de Amicitia*. He commended the custom of giving and receiving New-Year's gifts, as mutual pledges of friendship, and the common wishes and omens of a happy new-year. After the death of Henry VII. Fox was made Privy Counsellor to his son. A jealousy was now excited between him and Thomas Howard, Earl of Surry, the Lord Treasurer, as they were rivals for the favour and confidence of the young king. This circumstance appears to have first instigated Fox to introduce his chaplain, Wolsey, at court, in order to oppose the earl. In the present work we do not profess to write regular lives, but only to mention some leading facts, or to notice some characteristic traits. The following well known anecdote throws some light on the courtly sincerity of Bishop Fox:—In the Lives of Sir Thomas More, by his son-in-law, William Roper, and his great-grandson, T. More, we are informed, that towards the close of the reign of King Henry VII. when some disgust had been conceived at court against Sir Thomas (then Mr.) More, he waited upon Bishop Fox, in order to profit either by his advice or by his influence. The Bishop took him aside, and, with many professions of regard, assured him, that he would certainly regain the royal favour, if he would follow his advice. This advice was, that Mr. More should “confess his offence against the king.” This would have furnished the monarch with a better pretext for the vengeance which he seemed willing to exert. When Mr. More left the Bishop, he met his chaplain, of the name of Whitford, who was his intimate friend, to whom he communicated the advice which had been just given him by the Bishop, and at the same time he desired Mr. Whitford to state what he thought it would be best to do. The chaplain very frankly let his friend into the character of his right reverend master, and requested Mr. More, “for the passion of Christ,” not to follow the advice which he had received; for, “my lord,” said he, “to serve the king's turn, will not

“ stick to agree to his own father’s death.” In 1526, only two years before his decease, Fox, though blind, used to attend the Privy Council. Wolsey, who cast a longing eye on the bishopric of his early patron, is said to have sent a person to endeavour to persuade him to resign the see of Winchester, and in lieu of it to receive a pension for his life out of the revenues. But the Bishop answered, that, “ although in his old age and blindness in his eyes he could not discern “ white from black, he could clearly distinguish between true and false, right and “ wrong, in which respect he could see better now than when he had the use “ of his eyes;” and could penetrate the disposition of Wolsey, which he had not so well discerned before*. Mr. Cole says, in his MSS. vol. xix. that “ though “ Bishop Fox had been educated in this society, chosen Master by them, and “ enjoyed the benefit of it twelve years, yet left them nothing that I hear of, “ but a parcel of tapestry hangings, adorned with the image of a fox, in allusion “ to his name.”

EDWARD STORY, D. D. Fellow; Bishop of Carlisle in 1468. He was afterwards translated to Chichester.

ROGER LAYBURN, D. D. Master. He was born of a noble family near Carlisle, of which diocese he became Bishop in 1503.

NICOLAS RIDLEY, D. D. Master. He was descended from the ancient family of the Ridleys of Northumberland. He received the rudiments of a learned education at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and was afterwards sent to Cambridge, where he became Fellow of this college in 1524. In 1533, he was the senior Proctor of the University; and was afterwards presented by the college to the rectory of Soham. He was promoted to the see of Rochester in 1547; was translated to that of London in 1549; and became a martyr to the truth of the Protestant faith on

* Parker *De Antiq. Eccles. Brit.* 469, 470. Edit. 1729.

the 16th of October, 1555. "The night before his execution," says Burnet*,
"Ridley was very joyful, and invited the mayor and his wife, in whose house he
"was kept, to be at his wedding next day. At which, when the mayor's wife
"wept, he said, he perceived she did not love him; but he told her, though his
"breakfast would be sharp, he was sure his supper would be sweet. He was glad
"to hear that his sister would come and see him die; and was in such composure
"of mind, that they were all amazed at it. Next morning, being the 16th, they
"were led out to the place of execution, which was before Baliol College. They
"looked up to the prison to have seen Cranmer, but he was then engaged in
"dispute with some friars, so that he was not in his window; but he looked
"after them with great tenderness, and kneeling down, prayed earnestly that
"God would strengthen their faith and patience in that their last, but painful
"passage. When they came to the stake, they embraced one another with great
"affection, Ridley saying to Latimer, 'Be of good heart, brother, for God will
"either assuage the fury of the flames, or enable us to abide it.' After this a
"sermon was preached by a Dr. Smith, who compared 'their dying for heresy
"to Judas's hanging himself.' Ridley was preparing to answer Smith; but the
"Vice-Chancellor refused to permit him to speak, unless it were to recant. Ridley
"answered, 'He would never deny his Lord, nor those truths of his of which
"he was persuaded. God's will be done in him. He committed himself to
"God, who would indifferently judge all.' Ridley and his venerable companion
"in suffering now both prayed and fitted themselves for the stake. Latimer
"said to Ridley, 'Be of good comfort, we shall this day light such a candle in
"England, as I trust, by God's grace, shall never be put out.'" Great quanti-
ties of gunpowder were hung about their bodies, to accelerate their death. The
fire was hardly lighted, before Latimer was relieved from his sufferings by the

* *Hist. Reformat.* vol. II. p. 296.

almost immediate explosion of the gunpowder. But Ridley had to encounter a more lingering death; for so much wood was thrown upon the fire as to obstruct the progress of the flames. His legs were almost consumed before the more vital parts were touched, till one of the bye-standers opened a passage to the flames, and put an end to his agonies.

JOHN CHRISTOPHERSON, D. D. Scholar; Bishop of Chichester, 1557: died January 2, 1558.

RICHARD CHEYNEY, Fellow, B. D. He opposed with great fortitude the re-establishment of Popery under Queen Mary; but was more successful than many of his brethren in escaping the flames. He was made Bishop of Gloucester in 1562; and died on the 20th of April, 1579.

EDMUND GRINDAL, D. D. Master; Archbishop of Canterbury, 1575. He was born at St. Bees, in Cumberland. He was for some time Chaplain to Bishop Ridley. During the reign of Mary he lived in exile in Germany; but he returned home on the accession of Elizabeth, and was promoted to the see of London in 1559, in which year he had been chosen Master of this college. In 1570 he was translated to York, where he remained till he became Primate. He was blind for two years before his death; which took place in 1583, when he was sixty-three years of age.

JOHN YOUNG, D. D. Master; Bishop of Rochester, 1577: died April, 1605.

JOHN WHITGIFT, D. D. Master; Archbishop of Canterbury, 1583. We have mentioned Whitgift in our account of Peter-House. We shall here only add, that in him the church of England had a most able and strenuous defender of her rites and discipline. He retained the archiepiscopal dignity for twenty years and five months, when a paralytic stroke brought him to the grave on the 29th of February, 1603.

MATTHEW HUTTON, D. D. Master; Archbishop of York, 1558: died at Bishopsthorpe, 15th January, 1605, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

ANTONY WATSON, D. D. Fellow; Bishop of Chichester, 1596. He was born at Cheam, in Surry, where he was buried 19th September, 1605.

THOMAS DOVE, Fellow-Commoner; Bishop of Peterborough, 1600. He died on the 30th of August, 1635.

JOHN BRIDGES, Fellow; Bishop of Oxford, 1603. He died on the 26th of May, 1618, at the age of ninety.

LANCELOT ANDREWS, Fellow, and afterwards Master of this college. He was domestic Chaplain to Walsingham, to whom and to his own merits he was indebted for his ecclesiastical honours. After having been successively Bishop of Chichester and Ely, he was, in 1618, translated to the see of Winchester. He died on the 21st of September, 1626, at the age of seventy-one. Whilst he resided in this college he delivered some lectures or sermons in the chapel, by which he obtained at that time great celebrity in the University. It is said, that when "these sermons were preached, he was scarce reputed a pretender to piety and learning in Cambridge who made himself not a disciple of Mr. Andrews, by diligently resorting to his lectures*." Of his ninety-six sermons, the third edition was published in 1635. Birch, in his *Life of Tillotson*, giving some account of the false taste which had then infected the pulpit, says, "The great corruption of the oratory of the pulpit may be ascribed to Dr. Andrews, successively Bishop of Chichester, Ely, and Winchester, whose high reputation on other accounts, gave a sanction to that vicious taste introduced by him several years before the death of Queen Elizabeth†."

NICOLAS FELTON, Master. When Andrews, in 1618, was translated from Ely to Winchester, Felton was advanced from Bristol to Ely. He was born at

* Cole's *Athen. Cantab.* MSS.

† Birch's *Life of Dr. John Tillotson*, p. 19, 20. London, 1752.

Yarmouth, in Norfolk; and was one of the divines engaged in the translation of the Bible. He died on the 5th of October, 1626, at the age of sixty-three.

SAMUEL HARSNETT, Master. He was Bishop of Chichester in 1609, of Norwich in 1610, and Archbishop of York in 1628. He was buried in the parish church of Chigwell, in the county of Essex, where the following inscription was, by his direction, placed upon his tomb:—"Hic jacet Samuel Harsnett, quondam
" Vicarius hujus ecclesiæ, primo indignus Episcopus Cicestriensis, deinde indig-
" nior Episcopus Norwicensis, demum indignissimus Archiepiscopus Eboracensis,
" qui obiit xxv die Maii, A. D. MDCXXXI."

ROGER DODD, Fellow; Bishop of Meath, in Ireland, 1605.

RANDOLPH BARLOW, Fellow; Archbishop of Tuam, in Ireland, 1629.

THEOPHILUS FIELD, Fellow; Bishop of Hereford, 1635: died on the 2d of June, 1636.

GEORGE COKE, Fellow; Bishop of Hereford. Godwin* places his death in 1646; but Cole† says, that he lived to the Restoration.

MATTHEW WREN, Fellow; Bishop of Ely in 1638: died on the 4th of April, 1667, aged seventy-one. In the year 1622, he accompanied Charles I. when Prince of Wales, in his chivalrous expedition into Spain in search of a wife. He was twice imprisoned in the Tower of London, during the civil wars and the usurpation.

RALPH BROWNRIGG, Fellow; Bishop of Exeter in 1642. He died in 1659.

SAMUEL PULLEN, Scholar; Bishop of Tuam, in Ireland, 1660.

BENJAMIN LANEY, Fellow; Bishop of Ely, 1667: died 1674.

JOSEPH HALL, Scholar; Bishop of Bristol, 1691: died 1709, aged seventy-seven.

Besides the numerous Prelates whom we have mentioned, this college has been the residence of many members of intellectual eminence.

* *De Prasul.* p. 497.

† *Athen. Cantab.* MSS.

THOMAS ATKINSON, D.D. In Mr. West's Catalogue of Books which were sold by auction in April, 1773, at p. 97, No. 1534, is the following article:—
“ Jo Gerson's goodlye Treatise of the Imitacyon and Folowyng of Christe,
“ translated by Mayster Wylliam Atkynson, D.D. at the specyall requeste and
“ commandement of the Pryncesse Margarete, moder to K. Hen. VIII. and
“ Countesse of Rychemont and Derby: three books. Black letter. Printed by
“ Ric. Pynson, 1503, 4to.”

JOHN ROGERS assisted Tindal and Coverdale in translating the Bible into English. He obtained a prebend of St. Paul's in the reign of Edward VI. He was one of the most learned of the early Reformers in this country; and was the first martyr to the Protestant cause. On the 22d of January, 1555, he was summoned before the Council, when strong persuasions were employed to induce him to acknowledge the Pope's power; but he resolutely refused. On the 28th of the same month, he was declared an obstinate heretic, and sent to Newgate. On the 4th of the following February, he was awakened out of a sound sleep, and ordered to make himself ready to meet the fate to which he was condemned. He put on his clothes with careless indifference; as he said, he was so soon to throw them off again. He had previously, whilst in prison, in vain requested permission to see his wife and ten children; and he now renewed the same request, but was again refused. When he was tied to the stake, he was offered a pardon on the condition of his recantation; but, though he had so many tender ties to attach him to life and to endear him to the world, yet he refused, notwithstanding these powerful inducements, to purchase a protraction of existence by a dereliction of the truth. He avoided the guilt of apostasy, even though accompanied, as it would have been in his case, with many extenuating circumstances, more than the torture of the fire. It elevates our ideas of human nature, and raises man far above his ordinary level in the scale of excellence, when we see the

force of truth thus powerfully operating upon the mind and subliming the character.

WILLIAM TURNER, A.M. and M.D. He was both a divine and a physician; and wrote against the errors of the Church of Rome, and upon the virtues of English plants. King Edward promoted him to the deanery of Wells, which he ceased to enjoy during the reign of Queen Mary; but was restored to the possession when Elizabeth came to the crown. He wrote a Treatise on the Baths of England and Wales; and a complete Herbal, in folio. He died in 1598.

JOHN BRADFORD, Fellow. He was, in an early part of his life, clerk under Sir John Harrington, treasurer of the forces at Boulogne; in which situation he was guilty of overcharging some articles in his account. But he afterwards refunded the whole sum of which he had defrauded the king, owing to a strong impression made upon his conscience by a sermon of Bishop Latimer's upon restitution. He afterwards became a distinguished preacher amongst the Reformers. On the accession of Queen Mary, he was amongst the first who attracted the vindictive notice of her bigoted counsellors; but he was kept in prison nearly two years before he was condemned to the stake. In July, 1555, he was conducted to the spot where he was to be burnt alive along with one John Lease, a young man of nineteen years of age. Bradford behaved with great heroism in this trying scene. "When they came to the stake, they both fell
" down and prayed. Then Bradford took a faggot in his hands and kissed
" it, and so likewise kissed the stake, expressing thereby the joy he had in his
" sufferings; and cried, 'O England, repent, repent, beware of idolatry and
" 'false Antichrists!' When the sheriff interposed, to prevent him from conti-
" nuing his speech, he embraced his fellow-sufferer, and entreated him to be of
" good cheer, as they should be with Christ that night*."

* Burnet's *Hist. Ref.* vol. II. p. 292.

WILLIAM FULKE, D.D. Master. He was Margaret Professor of Divinity, and wrote a Commentary upon the Rhenish translation of the New Testament.

EDMUND CALAMY, B.D. 1632. He was born in 1600. He was for some time domesticated as Chaplain in the family of Dr. Felton, Bishop of Ely. Whilst in this situation he is said to have perused many of the schoolmen; and, amongst other feats, to have performed the herculean task of reading the works of St. Austin through five times. After the death of Bishop Felton, Mr. Calamy was chosen one of the Lecturers of St. Edmund's-Bury, where he resided for ten years. He is said not to have made any open demonstration of his Non-conformity till the reading of *The Book of Sports* was enjoined by authority. In 1639, he was chosen minister of Aldermanbury, in London; and about this time took an active part in the controversy concerning church government. In 1640, he was one of the five persons employed in writing the work called *Smectymnus*, in which episcopal government was vehemently opposed. He greatly distinguished himself in the Assembly of Divines. He opposed the execution of King Charles I. and promoted the restoration of his son. After the latter event, he was appointed one of the Chaplains in Ordinary to the King; and had an offer of the bishopric of Litchfield and Coventry, which he refused. When the Act of Uniformity passed, his conscience would not suffer him to retain his preferment under the establishment; and, on the 27th of August, 1662, he preached his farewell sermon at Aldermanbury. He lived to behold the fire of London; and the sight of the city in ashes, as he passed through the midst of the ruins, is said to have made an impression of horror upon his mind which hastened his death. This took place on the 29th of October, 1666. If we may judge from an instance which is mentioned in the *Biographia Britannica*, Dr. Calamy appears occasionally to have employed great freedom of speech and plainness of reproof in his sermons. A little after the Restoration, he had occasion to speak of filthy lucre:—"And

“ ‘why,’ said he, ‘is it called filthy, but because it makes men do filthy things?’

“ ‘Some men,’ said he, ‘will betray three kingdoms for filthy lucre’s sake.’

“ Saying which, he threw his handkerchief, which he usually waved up and

“ down whilst he was preaching, towards the general’s (Monk) pew.”

EDMUND SPENSER, the author of *The Fairy Queen*. He was born in London, in 1553. After pursuing his studies for some time at this college, he was competitor for a fellowship with Mr. Andrews, afterwards Bishop of Winchester, whom we have mentioned in our account of the Prelates who have been members of this society. Some specimens of his poetical genius attracted the notice and obtained the patronage of Sir Philip Sidney. We have not space to examine the grounds of the story respecting the sum of money which this generous and chivalrous knight ordered his steward to give the poet, on the first perusal of the ninth canto of the first book of his immortal poem. Lord Burleigh is said to have stood like an opaque body between the rays of Queen Elizabeth’s bounty and the needy author of *The Fairy Queen*. When the queen, on one occasion, ordered him a gratuity of an hundred pounds, the Lord Treasurer replied, with a sneer, “What! all this for a song?” Spenser was obliged to remind her Majesty, that he had not received her intended present; when the queen gave her treasurer a positive command immediately to pay the hundred pounds. Warton says*, “Spenser was persecuted by Burleigh, because he was patronised by Essex.” When Lord Grey of Wilton became Deputy of Ireland, Spenser accompanied him in the capacity of secretary; and was rewarded for his services by a grant of three thousand acres of land in the county of Cork. Here he built a house, and finished his immortal epic. But, in the rebellion of the Earl of Desmond, he was despoiled of his property. He died in 1598, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, at the expence of the Earl of Essex, who is said previously to have

* *Hist. Eng. Poet.* vol. III. p. 422.

saved him from starving in the streets of Dublin. His *Fairy Queen*, with all its beauties, which are hung about it in clusters of diamonds, has the common fault of all allegorical poems of any length, that of being too tedious and confused to be read through with any thing like continuity of interest.

THOMAS STANLEY, the author of *The History of Philosophy*, and *The Lives of the Philosophers*; and the editor of *Æschylus*. He was born in 1644, and died in 1678.

As GRAY, the poet, resided for some time at this college, to which he removed from Peter-House, we shall here subjoin some miscellaneous particulars respecting him, in addition to those which we have mentioned under our account of the former foundation. Mr. Gray was abused, with considerable virulence, in the newspapers of the day, for the compliment which he paid the Duke of Grafton in the ode which he composed upon his grace's installation. In the *London Chronicle* for July 29, 1768, Gray's epitaph to his *Elegy in a Country Churchyard*, is thus parodied into an abusive inscription upon himself:—

Here rests his head upon the lap of earth,
One nor to fortune, nor to fame unknown;
Fair Science frown'd not on his humble birth,
And smooth-tongu'd Flatt'ry mark'd him for her own.

Large was his wish; in this he was sincere;
Fate did a recompence as largely send;
Gave the poor C——r four hundred pounds* a year,
And made a d——y minister his friend.

* The day on which this appeared in the paper, Mr. Gray "kissed his Majesty's hand, on being appointed Professor of Modern History and Languages, in the room of Mr. Bocket, who died of a fall from his horse the Monday before."

No farther seek his deeds to bring to light;
For, ah! he offer'd at Corruption's shrine,
And basely strove to wash an Æthiop white,
While truth and honour bleed in ev'ry line.

For many of the latter years of his life, Gray, whose pursuits took a wide range, and whose mind was remarkable for its excursive activity, studied botany with attention. "He had Linnæus's works," says Mr. Cole, "always before him, " when I have accidentally called upon him." He had been all his life fond of flowers, and he was often seen with a large bouquet at his breast, when he appeared to enjoy all the luxury of smell, or, what Horace has called, with his wonted felicity, "*copia narium*." The small fortune which Gray inherited from his father, was subsequently impaired by a fire in Cornhill. We quote the following anecdote from Cole's MSS. because it proves, that the mind of this poet was not debased by any sordid love of wealth, and that he was capable of acts of splendid generosity:—"His aunt Olliffe, an old gentlewoman of Norfolk, had left that " county to come and live at Cambridge; and dying, left him and Mrs. Cummins executors and residuary legatees: but Mr. Gray generously gave up his " part to his nieces, one of whom Mrs. Olliffe had taken no notice of." Gray's mother had been a milliner, and to that source some attribute the foppery for which this poet was so remarkable, and which made some deduction from his dignity as a man of letters. Mr. Cole, who knew him well, says, "His person was small, " well put together, and latterly tending to plumpness. He was all his life remarkably sober and temperate; but his manner, from a boy, was disgustingly " effeminate, finical, and affected. I think I heard him say, he was never across " a horse's back in his life." Gray was fond of antiquarian lore. Mr. Cole says, that, dining with him in the beginning of December, 1761, Gray told him, that " he was deeply versed in Dugdale, Hearne, Spelman, and others of that class;

“ and that he took as much delight in that study as he ever did in any other. “ Indeed I myself,” continues Mr. Cole, “ saw many specimens of his industry “ in his collections from various MSS. in the British Museum ; near which he “ took lodgings for the last two years, merely on account of being within reach of “ consulting them. His collections related chiefly to English history, little “ known or falsified by our historians, and some pedigrees.” Mr. Gray died when his friend Mr. Horace Walpole was at Paris. As soon as Mr. Walpole received the first intelligence of his decease, he wrote to Mr. Cole, to send him some particulars respecting it. Mr. Walpole says, “ Our long, very long “ friendship, and his genius, must endear to me every thing that relates to “ him.” In his answer, Mr. Cole says, “ Before I conclude my letter on this “ unlucky circumstance, I cannot help relating to you a passage which struck me “ much when I heard of his dying condition. About last Christmas, I had in a “ letter some particulars, which I now forget, to communicate to him. Accord- “ ingly I sent my servant over to him with your letter. This was precisely the “ day after the funeral of Dr. Long, the late Master of his college, at which “ solemnity I happened to attend in the college chapel. In my note to him I “ took notice, in a joking way, how slovenly and indecorously, according to my “ opinion, that solemnity had been performed for so good a master and worthy a “ benefactor. His answer was this—‘ How should we know? There has been no “ ‘ such solemnity in the memory of any one here. The next that happens we “ ‘ will take your advice; which we hope, however, wont be these forty years.’ “ Little did he or I think, that his own would be actually the next, and that so “ soon after.” This letter is dated Milton, August 21, 1771. Speaking of Mr. Gray’s death in another place, Mr. Cole says, “ He went off pretty easily, con- “ sidering the nature of his complaint, the gout in his stomach.”—“ It was not “ till the Friday before he died that he had any convulsions, when he was seized

“ with the first, and had them occasionally till his death, on Tuesday night fol-
“ lowing, though not to any great degree, the Master (of the college) being with
“ him till half an hour before his decease. He retained his senses to the last; but
“ gave proof of their decay a day or two before his death, which he expected.”
—“ Seeing the Master sit by him, he said, ‘ O sir! let Dr. Halifax or Dr. He-
“ ‘ berden be sent to.’ He certainly meant, for physical assistance. Now Dr.
“ Halifax, the Regius Professor of Law, his acquaintance, was a divine, and no
“ physician. He also gave another proof, some few days before his death, of his
“ apprehensions of it: for, being on his sofa, or couch, when Professor Plumptre
“ and Dr. Glynn were in the chamber, he gave the Master the keys of his bureau,
“ and told him where to find his purse, and to bring him some gold to fee the
“ physicians; which he did with his own hands, and very cheerfully asked them—
“ ‘ Well, gentlemen, what must this complaint be?’—‘ Certainly,’ answered the
“ Professor, ‘ the gout in the stomach: but, however,’ added he, ‘ don’t be ap-
“ ‘ prehensive, as we make no doubt to drive it from thence.’ When he told the
“ Master where to find the purse, he said, ‘ And, Master, if there should be oc-
“ ‘ casion for it, you will find something else in the drawer:’ which was all that
“ he said upon that melancholy subject.” In a letter to Mr. Cole, of April 25,
1775, Mr. Horace Walpole, speaking of Mr. Mason’s edition of Gray’s works,
says, “ I find more people like the grave letters than those of humour; and some
“ think the latter a little affected: which is as wrong a judgment as they could
“ make; for Gray *never wrote any thing easily but things of humour. Humour was*
“ *his natural and original turn;* and though from his childhood he was grave and
“ reserved, his genius led him to see things ludicrously and satirically; and though
“ his health and dissatisfaction gave him low spirits, his melancholy turn was
“ much more affected than his pleasantry in writing.” We quote the above re-
marks on the temperament of Gray, not because we think them entirely consist-

ent or just, but because they are the product of one who knew him well, and who sometimes excelled in acuteness of observation.

WILLIAM MASON was born in 1725, and admitted Fellow of this college in 1747. His dramatic poem of *Elfrida* was published in 1752; and his *Caractacus*, which is, upon the whole, his most spirited production, in 1759. Mr. Mason entered into holy orders in 1754, when the Earl of Holderness presented him to the valuable rectory of Aston, in Yorkshire. There is a passage in Warburton's Letters to Hurd, which leads us to suppose, that Mason had, at first, some scruples about embracing the clerical profession. "Mr. Mason," says Warburton in a letter to Hurd in 1754, "has called upon me. I found him yet unresolved whether he should take the living. I said, was the question about a mere secular employment, I should blame him without reserve if he refused the offer; but as I regarded going into orders in another light, I frankly owned to him, he ought not to go, unless he had a *call*: by which I meant, I told him, nothing fanatical or superstitious; but an inclination, and on that, a resolution to dedicate all his studies to the service of religion, and totally to abandon his poetry. This sacrifice, I said, I thought was required at any time, but more indispensably so in this, when we are fighting with infidelity *pro aris et focis*. This was what I said; and I will do him the justice to say, that he entirely agreed with me in thinking, that decency, reputation, and religion, all required this sacrifice of him; and that, if he went into orders, he intended to give it."—Mr. Mason married a young lady of the name of Shermon, of amiable disposition, but unfortunately of a consumptive habit, which brought her to a premature grave, when in the twenty-eighth year of her age. She died at the Hot Wells, near Bristol; and was buried in the cathedral of that city. Her husband composed an inscription for her monument, which has seldom been surpassed in tenderness.

" Whoe'er, like me, with trembling anguish brings
 " His heart's whole treasure to these healing springs;
 " Whoe'er, like me, to sooth disease and pain,
 " These healing springs has visited in vain;
 " Condemn'd, like me, to hear the faint reply,
 " To mark the fading cheek, the sinking eye,
 " From the chill brow to wipe the damps of death,
 " And watch in dumb despair the shortening breath:
 " If chance direct him to this artless line,
 " Let the sad mourner know—his pangs were mine."

Mr. Mason's death was occasioned by a mortification, which was consequent upon his breaking his shin when stepping out of his carriage. This accident happened on a Friday, and he died on the Wednesday following, when at the age of seventy-two. He was not one of the poor poets; for his income amounted to about 1500*l.* a year.

This college may boast of being the place where the late WILLIAM PITT, who was so long Prime Minister of this country, received his academical education. He was placed here under the tuition of Dr. Turner, and the present Bishop Prettyman superintended his private studies. He became First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer in December, 1783, before he had completed the twenty-fourth year of his age. He suddenly retired from office in 1801, after having held the reins of government for eighteen years. He resumed his high station in 1804, which he retained till his death, on the 23d of January, 1806, when in the forty-seventh year of his age. He was buried at the public expence; and his debts, which amounted to 40,000*l.* were paid out of the national purse.

GONVILLE AND CAIUS COLLEGE.

THIS college was first founded by EDMUND GONVILLE, Rector of Terrington and Rushworth, in Norfolk. He was younger brother to Sir Edmund Gonville, of the same place. In 1348, he laid the foundation of this college in the same place where the garden and tennis-court of Bennet College are now situated. Edmund Gonville did not live long enough to finish what he had begun; but, upon his death, he left a large sum of money to William Bateman, Bishop of Norwich, to complete the design*. This Prelate was, at the same time, building Trinity Hall, to the vicinity of which he procured permission to remove the present edifice†. After fulfilling his trust according to the will of the Founder, he established a Master, four Fellows, and two Scholars. In 1481, Pope Sixtus IV. ordained, that all Benedictine monks in the diocese of Norwich should study exclusively in this hall: and Alexander VI. according to Fuller, “gave them leave yearly to

* The royal licence for founding this college was obtained in the year 1347. The charter of foundation is dated in the year 1348.—HARL. MSS. 7031. p. 234. The college was first founded in the name of The Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin. Bishop Bateman gave it a body of statutes September 7, 1353.

† “Bishop Bateman,” says Fuller, “desired to bring this new hall nearer his own of Trinity Hall; partly because he might oversee both his child and nurse-child at the same inspection; partly to invite converse betwixt these two country-folk foundations, both of Norfolk parentage, by their vicinity of situation. This was done accordingly. Infants are easily portable from place to place; and this hall, not yet fully rooted, was quickly removed. An exchange is made with Bennet College for their mutual conveniency, and Gonville Hall transplanted to the place where it standeth at this day; and where it fareth the worse for the town’s over-fond embracing thereof, so surrounding it on all sides, that it wanteth those walks other colleges do enjoy.”

“ send two to preach in any part of England, without control.” About this period the revenues of the society were very much augmented by various contributions; and seven fellowships and eleven scholarships were added to the number above-mentioned. William Fishwick, who was Esquire-Beadle of the University, bestowed upon this hall his dwelling-house, which had been converted into an hostile, and called after his own name. Fuller says, “ Above fourscore Common-
“ ers have lived at once in this hostile, repairing for prayers to Gonville chap-
“ pell; and if dying, interred therein.” Carter speaks of this hostile as being a sort of “ holy colony to the numerous youths of this hall; where two Principals
“ were to be chosen, the one out of Gonville Hall, and the other out of this house,
“ Fishwick’s Hostle, which were to preside over the youth of both houses, not
“ so much for governing, as for their knowledge in the liberal arts.”

In 1557, JOHN CAIUS, who was at that time physician to Queen Mary, obtained permission to give to Gonville Hall the title of a college; and to have it bear his own name, as well as that of the original Founder. The Master and Fellows of Gonville Hall are by some thought not to have been regularly incorporated till this period, though they had licences of mortmain to purchase lands and tenements, and to take them by devise. At the instigation of Dr. Caius, the Master and Fellows petitioned Queen Mary for a new charter of foundation, with a confirmation of all the rights, estates, and privileges which they then possessed, or might thereafter acquire. Dr. Caius, who became the second Founder, was invested with authority to make such additions to the statutes of the society as were not adverse to those which Bishop Bateman had previously established, or did not affect the prerogative of the crown. This charter authorised Dr. Caius to found two or more fellowships, and twelve or more scholarships; and the society were incorporated by the name of the Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Gonville and Caius College, founded to the honour of the Annunciation of the Blessed



Alpion del.

D. Howell sculp.

CAIUS COLLEGE.

London, Pub. Aug. 1784, at the Strand, for K. Akerström's History of Cambridge.

Virgin Mary; to which Dr. Caius had it again dedicated and consecrated in the following year. This generous physician, besides various donations of plate, money, books, and other things, endowed this society with the manor of Croxley, in Hertfordshire; that of Runcton, in Norfolk; and that of Burnham, in the same county, with the benefices of Holme and Wallington. This college was afterwards deprived of these livings, as they had been previously made over to Sir Edward Fines and others, in the reign of Edward VI. Dr. Caius built a new court to this college at his sole expence, which was called by his name. In this court he appears to have designed, that the three gates should, as Fuller says, "read a good lecture of morality to such who go in and out thereat." We shall have occasion to say more of these gates as we proceed. Fuller, who never willingly misses an opportunity of enlivening his paragraphs with an antithesis or a pun, says, that Dr. Caius "ordered no new windows to be made in the college, *"new lights causing the decay of old structures."* After resigning his mastership to Dr. Legg, in 1573, he became, for the small residue of his days, a Fellow-Commoner in the college which he had contributed so liberally to enrich. Fuller mentions, that some persons had laboured to blacken the memory of Dr. Caius by a charge of Popery, which, says the honest historian, would be "no great crime to such who consider the time when he was born, and foreign places wherein he was bred." On his resignation of the mastership, he "built himself a little *seat* in the chapel," and "was constantly present at the Protestant prayers."—"But," says Fuller, "if any say all this amounts to but a lukewarm religion, we leave the heat of his faith to God, his sole judgment, and the light of his good works to men's imitation."

Dr. Caius was born at Norwich, on the 6th of October, 1510; and in that city received the rudiments of his education. He afterwards prosecuted his studies at Gonville Hall, of which he became a Fellow. He then travelled

into Italy, for the improvement of his mind; and resided for some time at Padua, where he studied for five years under John Baptista Montanus, who was Professor in that University. Whilst he continued in Italy, several of his juvenile performances were printed in England, of which he makes mention in his *Ephemeræ*. He settled at Norwich, after his return to England, and is said to have practised physic there with great success. The sweating-sickness raged with considerable violence in that city in 1551; and Dr. Caius published a history of this disease, addressed both to his own countrymen and to foreigners:—*De Ephemeræ Britannica ad Anglos.—De eadem ad Exteros*. Dr. Caius died at London, on the 29th of July, 1573; and his remains were brought from the capital to be interred at Cambridge. They were met by the Vice-Chancellor, Doctors, and other members of the University, as far as Trumpington Ford*; by whom they were conducted in an honourable procession into the town, and buried on the following day in a tomb which he had previously ordered to be made on the north side of the chapel, under the altar of the Virgin Mary†. When the chapel was repaired and beautified, about the year 1719, his monument was raised from the floor, and placed in its present situation. The following epitaph upon this learned physician cannot be blamed for its prolixity:—

FUI CAIUS.

VIVIT POST FUNERA VIRTUS.

ÆTATIS SUÆ LXIII. OBIIT XXIX JULII,

ANNO DOM. 1573.

The following, which we have extracted from a MS. of Dr. Warner, formerly

* Cole's *Athenæ Cantabrigienses*, MSS.

† His body was entombed with great solemnity in the chapel, after a sermon had been preached in the University church. After the funeral ceremony was finished, a feast was made in the hall, to which the Vice-Chancellor, Heads of Houses, &c. were invited.—HARL. MSS. 7031. p. 238.

Fellow of Trinity Hall, and which Cole copied into his MSS. vol. lviii. gives a more detailed account of the opening of the tomb of Dr. Caius, and of the state in which the body was found, than is to be found in Carter, or in Bloomfield, who has been quoted by Mr. Dyer. "The workmen," says Dr. Warner, "had broke
" a hole, either by accident or design, into Dr. Caius's grave, which was a hollow
" place lined with brick, on the north side of the chapel, at a little distance from
" his monument, which is a mural one. The lid of the coffin was off when I
" looked in with a candle fixed in a long cleft stick, which the workmen furnished
" me with, and with which I could survey the sepulchre very easily. The sides
" of the coffin were remaining, though in a disjointed and rotten condition. The
" body seemed to have been a very lusty one, and the coffin was pretty full of
" it. The flesh was of a yellowish black colour, and yielded to the least touch
" of the stick, and fell to pieces. The eyes were sunk deep in their sockets. A
" long grey beard, much like that which we see in the picture of him, only this
" was very rough by long time. I think it was then about one hundred and forty-
" five years from the time of his death. I touched his beard with the stick, and
" turned it a little on one side. It accordingly lay on one side, having lost all
" manner of elasticity. I therefore brought it back to its right place again. The
" sight occasioned in me serious reflections, and I went away with such a regard
" as I thought due to the memory of so considerable a man as Dr. Caius had
" been."

By his will, Dr. Caius ordered his executors to purchase lands of the value of 100*l.* a year, to be settled upon his favourite college; whilst, with a very common and by no means blameable fondness for the place of his nativity, and the locality which had been most the object of his early affections, he appropriated the fellowships and scholarships which he had founded, to persons born in the city or diocese of Norwich. Carter mentions, that he obtained a licence from Queen Elizabeth, for his college every year to take the bodies of two malefactors, without paying

any thing for them, for the purposes of dissection; for the expence of which he settled the sum of 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Eighteen pounds are allowed by the college for a speech, at his commemoration, on the different improvements which have been made in medical science since his time.

Dr. Caius was the author of various works on medical and other subjects; and he was a stout stickler for the superior antiquity of his *Alma Mater* over that of her Oxford rival. His work on this subject appears to have been occasioned by the following circumstance;—Queen Elizabeth was at Cambridge in 1564, when she was entertained by the University with as much variety and splendour as their means and the taste of the times would permit. On this occasion the Public Orator, in addressing her Majesty, embraced the opportunity of extolling the antiquity of the University to which he belonged, above that of Oxford. This occasioned Thomas Key, Master of University College, Oxford, to compose a small treatise on the antiquity of his own University, which he referred to the fabulous period when the Greek Professors* accompanied Brute to England; and to the less ambiguous era of 870, when Science was invited to the banks of the Isis under the auspices of the great Alfred. A MS. copy of this production of Thomas Key accidentally came into the hands of the Earl of Leicester, from whom it passed into those of Dr. John Caius, the Master and second Founder of this college; who, resolving not to be vanquished in asserting the chronological claims of his own University, by his namesake (Key, or Caius,) at Oxford, undertook to prove the foundation of Cambridge by Cantaber nearly four hundred years before the Christian era. He thus assigned the birth of Cambridge to a date more than twelve hundred years anterior to that which had been secondarily ascribed to Oxford by the champion of that seat of learning: and yet it can hardly be maintained, that he had the best of the argument, since the primary foundation by the

* *Anecdotes of Topography*, p. 99, 100.

son of Æneas, it is evident, remains unimpeached, and the name of Brute, to say the least of it, is quite as creditable as that of Cantaber. The work which Dr. John Caius published, though under a feigned name, along with that which it was written to refute, was entitled, “ De Antiquitate Cantabrigiensis Academiae, libri “ ii. in quorum 2do. de Oxoniensis quoque gymnasii antiquitate disseritur, et “ Cantabrigiense longe eo antiquius esse definitur, Londinensi authore: adjunx- “ imus assertionem antiquitatis Oxoniensis Academiae ab Oxoniensi quodam annis “ jam elapsis duobus ad reginam conscriptam in qua docere conatur, Oxoniense “ gymnasium Cantabrigiensi antiquius esse: ut ex collatione facile intelligas, utra “ sit antiquior. Excusum Londini, A. D. 1568, mense Augusto, per Henricum “ Bynneman, 12mo.” As may well be supposed, by those who are acquainted with the progress of literary warfare, this work of Dr. John Caius drew from his namesake, Thomas Caius, a vindication of that which it was intended to refute. The celebrated antiquary, Hearne, who was biassed by a natural predilection for his own *Alma Mater*, boasts, that the forcible logic of the Oxford advocate broke the heart and precipitated the end of his antagonist at Cambridge. But this appears to have as little foundation as most other stories of the kind; since it is not probable, that Dr. Caius ever saw the strictures which are said to have occasioned his death: for, as Thomas Caius died in 1572, they remained in MS. till they were published by Hearne in 1730*. Dr. Caius was the author of a short account of English dogs, which was written in Latin, and entitled, “ De Canibus Bri- “ tannicis,” which he published in 1570, with a treatise, “ De rariorum Anima- “ lium et Stirpium Historia.” To which were subjoined his tracts, “ De Libris “ propriis liber unus.”—“De Pronuntiatione Græcæ et Latinæ Linguae cum Scrip- “ tione nova Libellus.”

* The work is entitled, “ Thomæ Caii Vindiciæ Antiquitatis Academiae Oxoniensis contra “ Joannem Caium Cantabrigiensem.”

BENEFACTORS TO GONVILLE HALL SUBSEQUENT TO THE ORIGINAL FOUNDER AND
PRIOR TO ITS CONVERSION INTO A COLLEGE BY DR. CAIUS.

Lady MARY PAKENHAM, in 1396, made an addition to the Master's stipend, founded one fellowship, and granted an allowance to four Fellows out of the rectory of Mattishall, in the county of Norfolk.

ELIZABETH CLARE, daughter and heiress of John Uverdale, of Tackleston, in the county of Norfolk, Esquire, and widow of Robert Clare, Esquire, of Ormesby, in the said county, gave, in 1480, lands in Tuttington, in Norfolk, for the maintenance of one Fellow; which proof of her liberality she augmented by other valuable donations.

Lady ANN SCROOPE, daughter and heiress of Robert Harling, of Harling, in Norfolk, Knight, by his wife Joanna, who was daughter and heiress of John Gonville, Knight, bestowed upon Gonville Hall the manor of Mortimer, in Cambridgeshire, for the maintenance of one Fellow.

BENEFACTORS SUBSEQUENT TO DR. CAIUS.

THOMAS WENDY, who was successively physician to Henry VIII. Edward VI. Mary, and Elizabeth, founded one fellowship in 1561.

THOMAS WENDY, nephew to the above, in 1609, made an additional allowance to the fellowship which his uncle had founded out of his estate at Barrington, in Cambridgeshire.

RICHARD TRAPPS, goldsmith of London, and his wife JOANNA, founded four scholarships, by a gift of lands at Whitstable and Swale Cliffe, in Kent.

JOYCE FRANKLING, widow, daughter and heiress of the above-mentioned Robert and Joanna Trapps, was a liberal benefactor to this society. She gave them not only several houses in London, with a considerable quantity of plate, but the sum of 1600*l.* in money, with which they purchased a manor in Cam-

bridgeshire, which furnished a revenue for the maintenance of six Fellows, twelve Scholars, and a Chaplain.

THOMAS LEGGE, LL. D. who was one of the Masters in Chancery and King's Law Professor, in 1607, left money to build the side of the new court next St. Michael's church.

WILLIAM BRANTHWAITE, D. D. who succeeded Legge in the mastership, in 1618, left the greater part of his valuable library to this college; and, according to the direction of his will, his executor, Richard Branthwaite, Esquire, in 1621, purchased lands at Wigenhall, in Norfolk, of the then yearly value of 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* which served to found four scholarships, of 5*l.* each, with 3*l.* to the Master and Fellows, and 20*s.* to the Scholars on the anniversary of his commemoration.

STEPHEN PERSE, M. D. Fellow, in 1615, bequeathed the sum of 5000*l.* with which Martin Perse, Esquire, purchased of Sir Thomas Bendish the manor of Fratinghall, in Bassingbourn, in Cambridgeshire, with the lands and woods belonging to the same, to the annual amount at that time of 250*l.* a year. Part of this was employed, according to the will of the donor, in erecting a school for a hundred Boys, with a house for the Master and Usher, an almshouse, and other charitable purposes; whilst 10*l.* a year was appropriated to six Fellows, and 4*l.* a year to six Scholars, of his foundation. In the election to his scholarships, a preference was to be given to those who had studied three years in his school; and, in the election to his fellowships, those who had been his Scholars were to be preferred to other competitors. Mr. Perse, besides, left 500*l.* for building the north side of the new court, which was performed in 1618.

JOHN GOSLIN, M. D. Fellow, in 1591, gave the Rose and Crown, in Cambridge, with an annuity of 30*l.* out of the manor of Milton, with 73*l.* of arrears of rent. This sum was, for seven years immediately subsequent to the donation, to be deposited in the college chest. At the expiration of this term, with the accu-

mulated money, together with the house and annuity, the Master and Fellows were to provide a perpetuity of 40*l.* a year, which was to be distributed amongst four Scholars, in the proportion of 5*l.* to each, with an allowance of 4*l.* for a feast on the day of his commemoration; of 4*s.* to the Master of the college for attending to the performance of his will; of 13*s.* 4*d.* to the Preacher; of 3*s.* 4*d.* to each of the senior Fellows who were present, and of 2*s.* 6*d.* to each of his Scholars who were also present on the occasion. The residue was to be placed in the college chest.

MATTHEW STOKYS, who died in 1635, founded three scholarships, of which two are appropriated to natives of the city of Norwich, or the county of Norfolk, and the third is subjected to the nomination of the Bishop of Ely. He is also mentioned as having left 15*l.* a year to one Fellow, who is to be a Student in Divinity. He was one of the benefactors who appear to have contemplated with delight, when living, the pleasure of an annual commemoration when they were dead. For this purpose he bequeathed 4*l.* for a feast on the day of his decease, with 6*s.* 8*d.* to the Master, 2*s.* to each of the Esquire-Beadles, and 3*s.* 4*d.* to each of the Alms-Women belonging to the college.

JOHN GOSLIN, M. D. in 1704, left the advowson of Hetherset, in Norfolk. He had previously given the sum of 500*l.* to augment the income of some scholarships which had been founded by his great-uncle of the same name.

Archbishop PARKER is placed amongst the Benefactors as having founded one medical scholarship, the possessor of which was directed to be a native of Canterbury, educated in some of the schools of that city, and to be nominated by the Archbishop.

The ECCLESIASTICAL PATRONAGE of this college consists of the rectory of Bratton Fleming, in Devonshire; the rectories of Bincome and Broadway, in Dorsetshire; the rectory of Ashdon, in Essex; the rectories of Blofield, Denver,

Foulden, Oxburgh, Hetherset, Hockwold, Kirsted, Melton St. Mary, St. Michael Coslany, St. Clement's on the Bridge, Norwich; Stratton Longa, Weeting All Saints, Weeting St. Mary's, Wheatacre All Saints, with the vicarage of Wilton, Mattishall V. with Pasley R. in Norfolk; the rectory of Lavenham, and the vicarage of Mulford cum Barnby R. in Suffolk.

The fellowships in this college are in all twenty-nine. Twelve are denominated senior fellowships, of which three are open to all counties, without including laymen; three are appropriated to Norfolk men, two of whom must be physicians; and of the remainder, four are open to all counties, and two restricted to the diocese of Norwich. A preference is given to natives of the diocese of Norwich in the election to the senior fellowships, in all cases where the candidates have an equality of votes. Eight of the fellowships, which are termed junior, are open to all counties, and without any exclusion of laymen, except in one instance, in which the person must be a priest and a native of the diocese of Norwich. Of the remaining nine fellowships, six are open to all counties, with a preference to candidates who have been educated at the free grammar school in Cambridge, which was founded by Dr. Perse; and of the three last, one, which was founded by Mr. Wortley, is restricted to the county of Devon, and the rest to that of Norfolk. The scholarships amount to seventy-seven. Of these, ten are appropriated to natives of the city of Norwich, and twenty-six to natives of that diocese. Three are restricted to natives of London; two to those of Cambridge; two to Hertfordshire; one to Bedfordshire; one to a scholar of some of the schools in London or Westminster; whilst the remaining thirty-two are open to all counties. Several exhibitions likewise belong to this college; and there are four studentships for medical men, which owe their origin to the enlightened liberality of C. Tancred, Esq. These now amount to more than a hundred a year each. Those who hold them are required to take the degree of Bachelor of Phy-

sic as soon as they are of sufficient standing, and they may retain them for three years after taking that degree. The appointment to these studentships is vested in the Masters of this and of Christ's College, the President of the College of Physicians, the Treasurer of Lincoln's Inn, the Master of the Charter-House, and the Governors of Greenwich and Chelsea Hospitals.

This society is at present (1814) composed of a Master, a President, two Tutors, two Deans, a Bursar, Registrar, Steward, twelve senior Fellows, seven junior Fellows, six Perse Fellows, one Wortley Fellow, one M. D. thirty-one M. A. four M. B. thirty-one B. A. two Fellow-Commoners, and forty-five Pensioners.

This college consists of three courts, each court having a gate of different architecture. The first gate, through which the college is entered from the town, is a simple structure, with the following inscription:—

HUMILITATIS.

The second, which is a handsome portico in the middle of the college, and forms the communication between the two courts, is inscribed on one side—

VIRTUTIS;

and on the other side appear the words,

JO. CAIUS POSUIT SAPIENTIÆ.

The third gate, which leads to the public schools, is much more ornamented, and exhibits a specimen of the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders. This gate is inscribed,

HONORIS.

The CHAPEL is small, but fitted up with an attractive elegance; and its beauty has been much admired. The seats and wainscoting are of Norway oak, and very neatly carved. The altar, which is placed at the east end of the chapel, has a good painting, representing *The Annunciation of the Virgin Mary*, and is a copy from a picture of Carlo Maratti. On each side of the entrance at the west end,



E. Mackenzie del.

J. Stadler sculp.

CHAPEL OF CAIUS COLLEGE.

London, Pub. Oct. 1. 1825, at 101 Strand, for R. Ackermann's History of Cambridge.

are placed very handsome seats for the Master and President; over which is a gallery for the Master's family.

The HALL.—The hall has been very much improved and embellished by an extremely elegant cove ceiling. Its length is thirty-nine feet, and its breadth twenty-one. It contains some interesting portraits, amongst which we notice that of Dr. Harvey, whom we shall mention more particularly in a subsequent page; and that of Dr. Saunderson, the blind Professor of Mathematics.

The COMBINATION-ROOM is plain and quite unadorned; but it is a good and comfortable apartment.

LIBRARY.—The library is small, but it contains some very valuable books and manuscripts. Mr. G. Dyer, in his *History of the University of Cambridge*, which we had not an opportunity of consulting till our third Number was finished, says, that among the MSS. in the library of this college, are, “a Hebrew Bible, in-
“ complete, beginning with Joshua, and ending with Malachi;”—“the Four
“ Gospels, in Greek;”—“several MSS. of the Latin classics;”—“various MS.
“ volumes of Visitations in reference to Heraldry and Genealogies, made in the six-
“ teenth and seventeenth centuries;”—“many medical MSS. given by Dr. Caius,
“ among which are his own readings and observations on Galen, &c.” In this room is a portrait of Theodore Cleviensis, who was an architect of some celebrity.

The LODGE.—The lodge is ornamented with portraits of all the Masters from the refounding of the college, except that of William Dell, who having officiated as a preacher in the Parliamentary army during the civil war, is not honoured with a place. The Master's lodge is pleasantly situated, and contains the following paintings:—An original portrait of Dr. Caius, with his arms, and the following inscription:—

“ Qui studio excoluit —————

“ ————— Picta tabella refert.”

On the frame is, "Ætatis suæ 53, ann. Dom. 1563:"—Johan. Caius, M. D. Master, and second Founder:—Thomas Batchcroft, D. D.:—Thomas Gooch, D. D. Baronet, and Bishop of Ely:—William Branthwaite, D. D.:—Robert Brady, M. D.:—James Burrough, Knight, M. A.: this portrait was painted by Heins. —There is one also of Robert Trapps, alderman of London; and of Joanna, his wife, said to be the production of Holbein, 1554:—Joyce Frankling, daughter of Alderman Trapps:—an excellent portrait of Dr. Smith, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; with the rest of the Masters.

MASTERS OF GONVILLE AND CAIUS COLLEGE.

JOHN COLTON, LL. D. 1348, born at Terrington, in Norfolk. When chosen Master, he was Chaplain to Bishop Bateman, the Founder of Trinity Hall. He resigned in 1353, upon being appointed Archdeacon of Dublin. He rose to be Archbishop of Armagh; and died April 27, 1404.

WILLIAM DE ROUGHAM, M. D. Fellow, 1353.

RICHARD DE PULHAM, Fellow, 1374.

WILLIAM SOMERSHAM, D. D. Fellow, 1412. He was made Acolyte 1376, and, the same year, Doctor in the Congregation of Regents.

JOHN RICKINGALE, D. D. 1423; ordained Acolyte in 1376. He resigned in 1426.

THOMAS ATWOOD, D. D. 1426: he held the situation till 1454.

THOMAS BOLLEN, D. D. 1454.

EDMUND SHERIFFE, D. D. 1472; Prebendary of Lincoln and Archdeacon of Stow. He made a Register of the Foundations, Appropriations, Spiritual and Temporal Possessions, Books, Jewels, &c. of the college.

HENRY COSTESEY, D. D. 1475.

JOHN BARLEY, D. D. 1483.

EDMUND STUBBS, D. D. 1503.

WILLIAM BOKENHAM, D. D. 1514; Rector of St. Michael's at Coslaney, in Norwich. He resigned in 1536; and died soon afterwards, at the age of eighty. —Nicholas, his brother, built the south part of this college, and gave the lands at Haddenham on the Hill, in the Isle of Ely.

JOHN SKIPPE, D. D. 1536. He afterwards became Archdeacon of Dorset, and then Bishop of Hereford. He resigned in 1540, and died in 1550.

JOHN STURMIN, D. D. 1540; Archdeacon of Hereford.

THOMAS BACON, D. D. 1552; Prebendary of Ely. He died at Shelfield, in Kent, January 2, 1559; having previously resigned.

JOHN CAIUS, M. D. 1559, Fellow, Master of Gonville Hall and Principal of Phiswick's Hostle, was the first Master of his own foundation.

THOMAS LEGGE, of Norwich, LL. D. 1573, Fellow of Trinity College, then of Jesus College. He was some time Professor of the Civil Law, Dean of the Arches, and Master in Chancery. He gave 640*l.* towards building the east side of the new building and the hall. He died July 12, 1607, at the age of seventy-two, and was interred in the chapel.

WILLIAM BRANTHWAITE, of Norwich, D. D. 1607. He died Vice-Chancellor February 15, 1618.

JOHN GOSTLYN, or GOSLIN, of Norwich, M. D. Fellow, February 6, 1618, and the same day also chosen Vice-Chancellor. He died October 21, 1625.

THOMAS BATCHCROFT, D. D. 1625; deprived, by the Rump Parliament, April 13, 1649.

WILLIAM DELL, May 4, 1649; a Chaplain in the rebel army, and some time Fellow of Emanuel College. He was put in by authority of the Parliament; but he either resigned or died before the Restoration.

THOMAS BATCHCROFT was restored in 1660, and resigned the same year. He died in 1662.

ROBERT BRADY, M. D. 1669, Fellow. He was elected upon the royal mandate.

JAMES HOLMAN, A. M. August 24, 1700, Fellow. He died December 12, 1702.

JOHN ELLIS, M. D. January 1, 1703, Fellow; knighted by Queen Anne, while in Cambridge, in 1704. He was then Vice-Chancellor. He died November 29, 1716, at the age of eighty-six, and was buried in the church at Swaffham Priors, where he had an estate.

Sir THOMAS GOOCHE, Baronet, D. D. 1716; Archdeacon of Essex; Bishop of Bristol in 1737; Norwich, 1738; and of Ely, 1747.

Sir JAMES BURROUGH, 1754.

JOHN SMITH, D. D. 1764.

RICHARD BELWARD, D. D. 1796.

MARTIN DAVY, D. D. 1803, the present Master.

ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS WHO HAVE BEEN MEMBERS OF GONVILLE AND CAIUS COLLEGE.

JOHN OFFORD was a Student of this house. He was famous for his juridical knowledge. He was Dean of Lincoln and Chancellor of England before he became Archbishop of Canterbury in 1348. His promotion to this highest dignity in the church was owing to the particular intercession of the King, Edward III. with Pope Clement VI. who instituted him in that sacred office, though Thomas Bredwardyn had been previously chosen by unanimous consent. John Offord appears to have been a man of considerable abilities; but he did not live long to enjoy his new honour, as he died in the following year of the plague, which then raged with great violence. This dreadful pestilence is said to have carried off

nearly two thirds of the inhabitants; and it occasioned such a paucity of ecclesiastics and preachers, that many parishes throughout the kingdom were left without any minister to perform the ordinary rites of the church. On this occasion an act was passed, that every person in the kingdom, under the age of sixty years, who had no certain occupation and no regular means of subsistence, or land in the tillage of which he was engaged, and was not a slave, or unable to work, should be compelled to lend his labour to any one by whom it might be required, on receiving the usual wages and emoluments. It was, moreover, enacted, that the wages of handicraftsmen and artificers should not be more than they had usually been*.

JOHN COLTON, Archbishop of Armagh, 1382.

JOHN RICKINGALE, Master, Bishop of Chichester, 1426. He was Chancellor of the University from 1415 to 1422. He was continued so long in that office on account of the violent contentions which prevailed at that time between the University and the town. He died in 1429. Godwin quotes the following lines as inscribed upon his tomb:—

“ Tu modo qualis eris? quid mundi quæris honores?

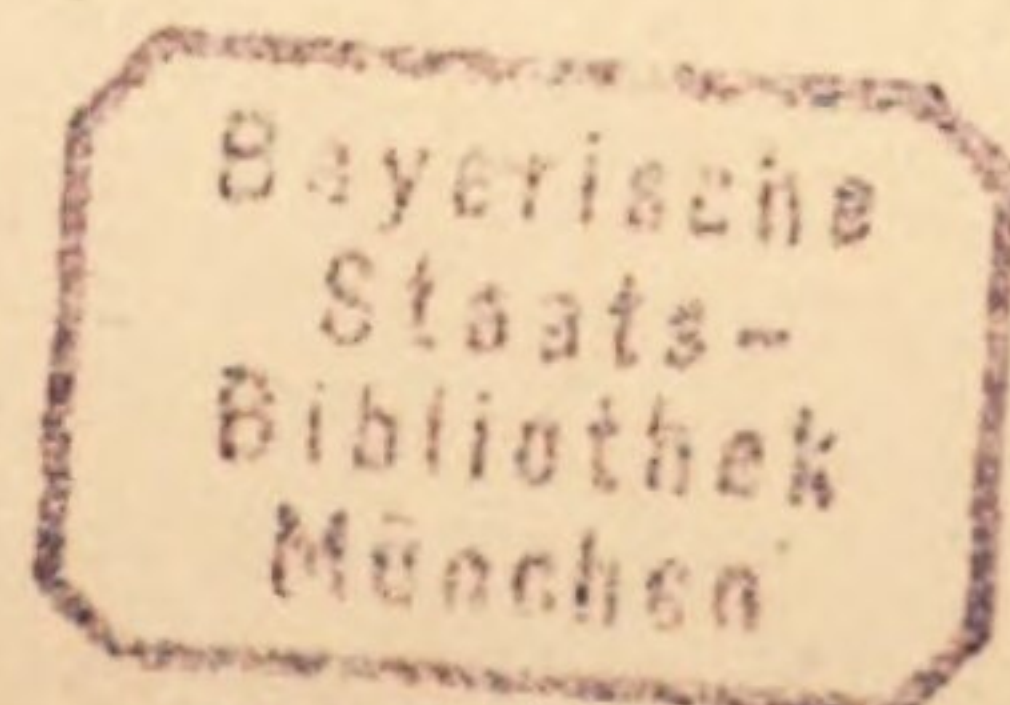
“ Crimina deplores, in me nunc te speculeris.

“ En mors ante fores, quæ clamat omnibus Adsum.”

NICOLAS SHAXTON, Fellow, Bishop of Salisbury, 1535. He died at Cambridge, on the 4th of August, 1556, and was interred in the chapel of this college. On the 4th of July, 1539, he was compelled to abdicate his bishopric, along with Latimer. They were accused of having spoken against the six articles; and were thrown into prison, where Latimer lay till the king died; but Shaxton was released a little before his death†. In 1546, he was indicted, and condemned

* Warton *Anglia Sacra*, vol. I. p. 42.

† Burnet *Hist. Reformat.* vol. I. p. 254.



to be burnt, for having said, during his confinement in Bread-street, that "Christ's natural body was not in the sacrament, but that it was a sign and memorial of his body that was crucified for us." But the terrors of the impending sentence soon induced him to make a formal recantation of the opinions which he had professed. By this unworthy compliance he procured his pardon and discharge. Godwin remarks*, that he had not the courage of Anne Askew, who, with patient fortitude, endured both the rack and the stake in defence of her opinions. The Bishop had the baseness or the effrontery to preach a sermon at the execution of this amiable martyr, in which he inveighed against her errors, which had so recently been professedly his own opinions. Burnet says, that he afterwards became "a cruel prosecutor and burner of Protestants in Queen Mary's days†."

GEORGE RUGGE, sometimes called REPPES, Fellow, Bishop of Norwich, 1536. He died 1550. He had a share in the compilation of our admirable liturgy.

JOHN SKIP, Master, Bishop of Hereford, 1539: died 1552.

RICHARD FLETCHER, Bishop of London, 1594. He died suddenly at his palace in London, in 1596.

THOMAS WHITE, Bishop of Ely, 1631: died in 1637.

JOHN COSIN (afterwards Master of Peter-House), Bishop of Durham. He accompanied the royal family as Chaplain in their exile; and is said to have rendered essential service to Charles II. who was besieged by the artifices of the Papists, and to the Church of England, which was in danger from their machinations.

WILLIAM LUCY, Bishop of St. David's, 1660: died in 1677. He was an opponent of Hobbes and of the Socinians.

JEREMY TAYLOR, Fellow, Bishop of Down and Connor, in Ireland, 1661. He was the son of a barber in Cambridge; but the date of his birth is not pre-

* *De Præsul.* p. 353, ed. Richardson.

† Burnet *Hist. Ref.* vol. I. p. 325.

cisely known. At the age of thirteen he was admitted of this college, where he continued till he took his degree of Master of Arts. In 1640, he married, and went to reside upon the rectory of Uppingham, in Rutlandshire, with which he had been presented by Archbishop Laud, to whom it is no small praise to have been the first who patronised the splendid abilities of Jeremy Taylor. In 1642, he was made Chaplain in Ordinary to King Charles I. whom he often attended in that capacity during the civil war. After the final triumph of the Parliamentary party, he was confined, for a short time, in the castle of Chepstow. On his liberation, he went to reside with his wife and family at Golden Grove, in the county of Carmarthen, in South Wales, which was the seat of Richard Vaughan, Earl of Carbery. In this retirement he composed most of those works which reflect so much honour upon his head and his heart, particularly his *Holy Living and Dying*, and his *Liberty of Prophesying*. A domestic affliction, of the most agonizing kind, forced him at last from his asylum at Golden Grove. He was deprived by death of three of his children in the short space of two or three months. He now repaired to the metropolis, when he became acquainted with Edward Lord Conway, whom he accompanied to his seat at Portmore, in the county of Antrim, in Ireland. Here he finished his *Ductor Dubitantium*, which is the least popular of his works. It displays great learning, combined with great vigour and acuteness of mind. In 1661, he was promoted to the see of Down and Connor; and the episcopal bench, whether in Ireland or in this country, was never graced by a character of more worth, whether considered in an intellectual or a moral point of view. The following character of Bishop Taylor has been drawn by the editor of one of his works*:—"Of the real disposition and habits of Taylor, all

* Some Account of the Life and Writings of Jeremy Taylor, p. lvi. prefixed to *A Manual of Piety adapted to the Wants and calculated for the Improvement of all Sects of Christians, extracted from The Holy Living and Dying*, &c. London, Mawman, 1807.

“ that can now be collected, must be gathered from his works. It is evident,
“ that he was a person of quick perceptions, most tenacious memory, luxuriant
“ fancy, and in the full possession of those amiable and generous sympathies which
“ constitute the brightest ornament of man. His natural sensibility was probably
“ increased by the numerous vicissitudes of life which he must have seen in the
“ tumultuous times in which he lived, and by the misfortunes which he had him-
“ self experienced. From a state of comfort and of affluence, he was reduced to
“ the necessity of keeping a small school in a remote part of the kingdom ; and
“ he whose mind was so strong, and whose imagination was so active, who could
“ form the most florid and gorgeous combinations, and at times soar to the highest
“ sublimity of thought, was obliged to devote the greater part of several years
“ to the instruction of children in reading, spelling, and arithmetic. But, in every
“ diversity of situation, he seems to have met with friends who were able and
“ willing to alleviate his wants and minister to his sufferings; and never could it
“ be said more truly of charity, that it blesses him who gives and him who takes,
“ than when it was exerted in contributing to the succour of such uncommon sen-
“ sibility and worth. That his mental habits were studious, that his diligence
“ was intense, and his intellectual culture unremitting, his works will sufficiently
“ evince ; but still he thought it less glorious to be learned, than to be good—to
“ be a scholar, than to be a Christian. To be a Christian in thought, word, and
“ deed, he considered as the crown of excellence, compared with which every
“ other accomplishment was of subordinate importance.”

FRANCIS MARSH, Fellow, Bishop of Limerick, 1667 ; translated to the arch-
bishopric of Dublin, 1681.

Sir THOMAS GOOCH, Baronet, Master ; Bishop of Bristol, 1737 ; translated
to the see of Norwich in the following year, and to that of Ely in 1747.

EDMUND KEENE, Scholar ; Bishop of Ely, 1771, to which he was translated
from Chester.

CHARLES MOSS, Bishop of St. David's, 1766; of Bath and Wells, 1774.

JOHN WARREN, Bishop of St. David's, 1779; of Bangor, 1783.

Besides the Prelates just mentioned, the following persons, of more or less celebrity, have been members of this college:—

JOHN GRUTER, to whom the world is indebted for a valuable collection of ancient inscriptions, and for other useful works, was admitted a pensioner of this college on the 11th of June, 1577. He was born at Antwerp, of which city his father was a citizen and a merchant, in 1560. He was brought over to England when an infant, as his parents were compelled to take refuge in this country from the persecution which raged in his native city.

Dr. FLETCHER, who wrote a treatise *De Urinis*.

TITUS OATES, a name of much notoriety in the history of the seventeenth century, was admitted a poor Scholar of this college on the 29th of June, 1667. In the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum (7031. p. 241), we find the following particulars respecting him:—" Titus Oates, son of Samuel, Rector of Hastings, " in the county of Sussex, born at Okeham, in the county of Rutland; ' ad- " ' missus est pauper Scholaris Jan. 29 (1667), annum agens 18, sub tutelâ Mri. " ' Ellys.' " Below this entry is added:—" He was a liar from the beginning. " He stole or cheated his taylor of a gown, which he denied with horrid impre- " cations; and afterwards, at a communion, being admonished and advised by " his tutor, confessed the fact." He is said to have been afterwards admitted of St. John's, February 2, 1668. Beneath is written:—" Dr. T. W. (Watson), his " tutor at St. John's, does not charge him with much immorality, but says he " was a dunce, run in debt, and being sent away for want of money, never took " a degree at Cambridge, so that he must have gone out *Doctor per saltum* at " Salamanca."

WILLIAM WATTS, D. D. We are greatly indebted to this learned antiquary

for an excellent edition of one of the best of the monkish historians, Matthew Paris, which was published in 1640. To this he added, *Variantes Lectiones*, and a glossary, which contain ample proof of his sound judgment, critical sagacity, and antiquarian research.

WILLIAM HARVEY, M. D. The discovery of the circulation of the blood by this great physician, will ever entitle him to a place of the highest distinction in the annals of medical literature. He was born, in 1578, at Folkstone, in Kent. At the age of fourteen he was admitted of this college, which is entitled to no small respect as a seminary for physicians. At the age of nineteen he left the University to prosecute his studies under the best masters upon the Continent. For this purpose he proceeded to the University of Padua, where he particularly attended to the instructions of Fabricius ab Aquapendente. After an interval of five years, he returned to England, where he took his Doctor of Physic's degree at this University, and went to follow his profession in the metropolis. In 1616, he began to deliver a course of lectures on anatomy; in which he first disclosed the discovery which he had made respecting the circulation of the blood. His famous work, entitled *Exercitatio de Motu Cordis et Sanguinis in Animalibus*, was printed at Frankfort in 1628. Dr. Freind* says, that this great discoverer of the circulation of the blood, though it has been claimed by others, "was entirely "owing to our countryman," who has "explained it with all the clearness imaginable; and though much has been since written upon that subject, I may "venture to say, his own book is the shortest, the plainest, and the most convincing of any, as we may be satisfied, if we look into the many apologies "written in defence of the circulation, or have the patience to read the tedious, "uninstructive treatise of Raymond Vicussens†." But this great truth, which

* *History of Physic*, part I. p. 235, London, 1725.

† *De Sanguine et Corde*.

is susceptible of ocular demonstration, and which the discoverer demonstrated in the most lucid manner, was opposed at the time with as much violence and bitterness, as if the author was the enemy, instead of the benefactor of his species. Dr. Harvey* speaks in the following manner of the invidious and malevolent detractors of his fame, in which we have a satisfactory proof of the dignified independence of his mind:—"Vituperatores momos, scriptoresque convitiarum
 "labe sordidos, ut nunquam legendos mecum statui (a quibus nihil solidum aut
 "præter maledicta egregium sperandum) ita multo minus responsione dignos judi-
 "cavi. Utantur suo malo ingenio, vix unquam benevolos lectores habituros
 "puto; neque (quod præstantissimum et maxime optandum) sapientiam donat
 "Deus optimus improbis; pergant maledicendo, donec ipsos (si non pudet) pigeat,
 "vel denique tædeat."—Dr. Harvey appears to have accompanied King Charles I. in the capacity of physician, in his journey into Scotland in 1633†. When the

* *Exercitat. Anatom. III.—Biog. Brit.* 2551.

† In this journey he drew up the following admirable account of the insulated rock of Bass, at the mouth of the Frith of Forth. Nothing can exceed the vivid distinctness of this description, which affords at the same time a striking proof of the facility and elegance of his Latin composition:—"Est insula parva, Scoti Basse nominant, non procul a littore in alto mari sita, abrupto et
 "confragoso clivo editissima, (verius saxum ingens sive scopulum dixeris) haud amplius mille pas-
 "suum circuitu amplitudo ejus clauditur. Hujus insulæ superficies (mensibus Maio et Junio) nidis,
 "ovis, pullisque propemodum instrata est; adeo ut vix uspiam præ eorum copia, pedem libere
 "ponere liceat: tantaque supervolantium turba, ut nubium instar solem cælumque auferant;
 "tantusque vociferantium clangor et strepitus, ut prope alloquentes vix audias. Si subjectum mare
 "inde, tanquam ex edita turri et altissimo præcipitio, despexeris, idem quoquoersum infinitis
 "diversorum generum avibus natantibus prædæque inhiantibus opertum videas; quemadmodum
 "verno tempore stagna alicubi ranis refertissima cernuntur, et aprici colles montesque acclives
 "frequentissimis ovium caprarumque gregibus obsessi eminus spectantur. Si circumnavigando
 "eminentem clivum suspicere libuerit, videas in singulis prærupti loci crepidinibus et recessibus
 "avium cujus libet generis et magnitudinis ordines innumerabiles; plures sane quam illuni nocte

civil war commenced, he adhered to the royal fortunes, and was present at the battle of Edge Hill. In 1645, he was appointed Warden of Merton College, in the University of Oxford, on the recommendation of the king. But he resigned this situation, and retired to the vicinity of London, when Oxford surrendered to the Parliament. He by no means, however, relinquished his medical researches, and published his *Exercitationes de Generatione Animalium* in 1651. In 1654, he was chosen President of the College of Physicians; but the infirmities of age soon induced him to resign this honourable office. He was a liberal benefactor to the latter college, to which, in his lifetime, he made over the title-deeds of an estate which he possessed in Kent. He died in June, 1657, but not till he had seen his ideas respecting the circulation of the blood universally embraced, notwithstanding the violent opposition with which they had been encountered by

“ et sereno cœlo stellæ conspiciuntur; si advolantes avolantesque eminus adspexeris, apum pro-
 “ fecto ingens examen credas. Haud facile dixerim quantus redditus quotannis ex plumis et nidorum
 “ (foco utilium) reliquiis, ovorumque coctorum commercio possessori accedat; adeo, quod ipse
 “ mihi narravit fidem exsuperat. Hoc unum quod ad propositum nostrum propius spectat, potissi-
 “ mum mihi memorabile videtur, estque præfatæ multitudinis clarum indicium. Tota hæc insula
 “ adventantibus candido nitore micat, clivique tanquam ex albissima creta fulgent; saxi tamen
 “ natus color obscurus et niger est. Insulam albam et splendentem reddit crusta ei adhærens
 “ altissima friabilis ejusdemque cum ovi cortice consistentiæ, coloris, et naturæ: adeo omnia ejus
 “ latera integumento duro, testaque friabili superinducta, tessellata sunt. Pars ima quam reciproci
 “ maris unda quotidie abluit, nativo suo colore conspicua, luculenter docet albedinem illam in summo
 “ fucatam esse, et a liquidis avium excrementis, quæ cum alvi fæcibus elidunt, proficisci; quibus
 “ tanquam ovi testa alba dura, et friabili saxum obtegunt, et (accedente acris ambientis frigore)
 “ incrustant; eodemque modo Aristoteles quoque et Plinius ovi testam fieri voluerunt. Harum avium
 “ nullæ istius loci inquilini sunt, sed pariendi causa advenæ, per aliquot duntaxat septimanas ibi-
 “ dem, tanquam in diversorio, morantur. Tamen alba illa crusta, adeo solida, firma, et profunda
 “ adhæret ut genuinam illius soli naturam crederes.”—*De Generatione Animalium*, Exerc. XI.—
Biog. Brit. p. 2552.

ignorance, prejudice, or malignity. The discoverers of new and important truths are not often thus fortunate, as they usually find the force of prejudice and malevolence to be greater than that of any evidence which they can produce in favour of the principle or discovery which is an object of hostility. Dr. Harvey was once married, but had no children. His wife had a favourite parrot, which was remarkably tame; and it appears to have been fondled with as much tenderness by the doctor as by his spouse. This parrot accidentally furnished the discoverer of the circulation with a positive proof of the theory which he had previously embraced, of the capacity of the female bird to conceive perfect eggs without the association of the male. The writers of the *Biographia* have quoted the account which the doctor has given of this event in his own words, which we think that many of our readers will not blame us for producing in this place, as another specimen of the highly perspicuous and elegant Latinity of one of the great ornaments of the University of Cambridge, and particularly of that college which is the object of our present research:—"Usque adeo," says Dr. Harvey, "libidinosæ interdum aves sunt, ut si dorsum earum manu solum leviter tangas, statim procumbunt, orificiumque uterinum nudant et exporrigunt: quod si blande digito demulseris, vago murmure alarumque gesticulatione gratam Veneris dulcedinem exprimunt. Quinetiam femellas ova inde concipere, et Aristoteles auctor est, et ipsemet in turdo, merula aliisque expertus sum: idque olim primum fortuito, meoque damno didici. Psittacum nempe insignem docteque garrulum, uxor mea diu in deliciis habuit. Erat is adeo familiaris, ut quocunque vellet, libere per ædes vagaretur; absentem dominam inquireret, inventæ hilari voce abblandiretur; vocanti etiam responderet; advolaret; vestemque rostro pedibusque vicissim comprehendens, ad summum humerum scanderet; indeque per brachium descendens super manum semper se sisteret. Jussus loqui aut cantare etiam noctu et in tenebris morem gessit. Sæpe ludi-

"bundus et lascivus sedentis gremium adibat; ubi caput sibi attrectari, dorsum
 "que demulceri gestiebat, et blando strepitu summam animi lætitiā testabatur.
 "Ego hæc omnia ab usitata pridem familiaritate et obsequio profiscisci interpre-
 "tabar; marem enim sum arbitratus ob loquelæ et cantus eximiam præstantiam.
 "Quippe inter aves femellæ raro cantillare, aut voce invicem provocare solent:
 "sed mares solum suavi vocis modulamine femellas delinire, et ad veneris obse-
 "quium pellicere, animadvertimus."—"Non diu autem post blandas has contrec-
 "tationes psittacus, qui multos jam annos sanus vixerat, ægrotavit, crebrisque
 "tandem convulsionibus obortis, in dominæ suæ gremio, ubi toties luserat, ani-
 "mam, plurimum desideratus, exspiravit. Dissecto itaque cadavere (ut mortis
 "causam inquirerem) ovum fere perfectum in utero reperio; sed ob defectum
 "maris corruptum quemadmodum aviculis in caveis reclusis sæpe accidit, quæ
 "maris consortium desiderant."

ROBERT BRADY was born in the county of Norfolk, and admitted of this col-
 lege on the 20th of February, 1643. He became Bachelor of Physic in 1653,
 and Doctor in 1660. On the 1st of December, in the last-mentioned year, he was
 appointed Master by the royal mandate. After this he was elected Regius Pro-
 fessor of Physic; and, in 1679, he exhibited a specimen of his medical studies
 in a letter to Dr. Sydenham, in which he expatiated on the effect of the air on
 the animal economy. But the celebrity of Dr. Brady, as an author, is chiefly
 owing to his *Introduction to the Old English History*, and his *Complete History of
 England, from the first Entrance of the Romans unto the End of the Reign of King
 Richard II.* in three volumes in folio. He also wrote *A Treatise on Burghs*. The
 value of his history is greatly diminished, by the perpetual pains which he takes
 to render it subservient to a preconceived theory about the novelty of parliaments,
 and, in fact, to the support of arbitrary power. He was physician in ordinary
 to James II. and had not breathed the contagious air of a court without being

affected by its influence; for he strenuously endeavoured to make the knowledge of our constitutional antiquities, in which he was deeply versed, instrumental in promoting the despotic views of the Popish king.

JEREMY COLLIER was born in 1650, and admitted a poor Scholar of this college on the 10th of April, 1669. He proceeded B. A. in 1672-3, and M. A. in 1676. After having been some time in holy orders, he was presented, in 1679, to the small rectory of Ampton, in Suffolk, by James Calthorpe, Esquire. He resigned this benefice in 1685, and went to reside in London, when he was appointed Lecturer at Gray's Inn. After the settlement of the crown upon King William and Queen Mary, he very conscientiously refused to take the oaths which the Parliament imposed. In 1695, Mr. Collier, with two other non-juring clergymen, attended Sir John Friend and Sir William Perkins, who were under sentence of death, as accomplices in the Assassination Plot. At the place of execution, Mr. Collier solemnly absolved Sir John Friend, whilst one of his brother clergymen did the same for Sir William Perkins; and all three joined in the imposition of hands upon both. This occurrence was strongly resented by the civil and ecclesiastical government. Mr. Collier's two non-juring companions were sent to Newgate, whilst he absconded, and was accordingly outlawed. From this incapacity he was not released till the period of his death. When Queen Anne ascended the throne, great pains were employed to make him take the prescribed oaths, and return to the bosom of the Established Church; but he could not be induced to comply with terms which his conscience condemned, for the sake of promoting his temporal interest. In 1701, he published the two first volumes of his *Historical, Geographical, Genealogical, and Poetical Dictionary*, which he extended to four volumes. But his best and most elaborate performance is, an *Ecclesiastical History of Great Britain, chiefly of England, from the first Planting of Christianity to the End of the Reign of King Charles II.; with a brief Account of the Affairs*

of Religion in Ireland: collected from the best ancient Historians, Councils, and Records: two volumes folio. In this work he displayed great diligence and research; and though it was for a long period very much depreciated, it is at present increasing in reputation. Mr. Collier was at intervals grievously afflicted by the stone for some years before his death, which took place on the 26th of April, 1726, when he was in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

SAMUEL CLARKE, D. D. a profound scholar, metaphysician, and divine, was a native of Norwich, in the free-school of which city he received his education. He was admitted a member of this college in 1691. He translated Rohault's *Physics*, which he published, with notes, in 1697. In 1698, he succeeded Whiston as Chaplain to Dr. John Moore, Bishop of Norwich, with whom he lived on a footing of unreserved friendship and reciprocal esteem for a period of nearly twelve years. When the Bishop died, he proved the confidence which he had in the integrity of Mr. Clarke, by leaving all the concerns of his family in his hands. In 1701, he published his excellent Paraphrase on the Gospel of St. Matthew, which was followed by a similar elucidation of the other Gospels. In 1704, he was chosen preacher at Boyle's Lecture, when he delivered some discourses on the Being and Attributes of God. He preached the same lecture the next year, when he composed some admirable sermons on the Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion. In 1706, he produced an excellent Latin version of Sir Isaac Newton's *Treatise of Optics*, with which the original author was so well pleased, that he made the translator a present of 500*l.* or of 100*l.* for each of his children, which were then five in number. Soon after this he was presented to the rectory of St. James's, in Westminster; and, in 1709, proceeded D. D. at Cambridge; on which occasion he greatly distinguished himself by an elaborate discourse upon this subject:—"Nullum Fidei Christianæ dogma, in S. Scripturis traditum, est rectæ rationi dissentaneum." Dr. James, who was then Royal Professor of Divinity,

and a very able disputant, examined every part of Dr. Clarke's thesis with all his subtlety, and pressed his adversary with all the logical arts in which he excelled. But the Doctor made an extemporaneous reply to the Professor, in a speech of about half an hour, in which he astonished the members of the University who were present, by the promptitude and cogency of his reasoning. The Professor himself, "who was a man of humour as well as learning," said to him at the end of the disputation, "Probe me exercuisti."—*You have worked me well.* Whiston says, in his *Memoirs*, that, in the course of this *act*, Professor James attacked some of Dr. Clarke's supposed heretical opinions in such a rude, indecent, and almost profane manner, as occasioned the following tetrastic, which was produced by Dr. Bentley, when Dr. Clarke and Whiston supped with him in the evening:—

Tune mathematicum, male salse Jacobe, laccessis

Histrio dum ringis serium habere virum?

Ludis tu Christum, Dominumque Deumque professus:

Ille colit Dominum, quem negat esse Deum.

Dr. Clarke published his magnificent edition of Cæsar's *Commentaries* in 1712; and, in the same year, he produced his *Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity*. The last work caused a strong sensation at that time, and laid the basis of a great, but gradual change in the doctrinal opinions of many members of the Established Church. In the beginning of the year 1729, he published the first twelve books of Homer's *Iliad*, with a Latin version, almost entirely new, and some admirable annotations, which displayed a superior degree of critical illumination, considering the time in which they appeared. Dr. Clarke was a man of calm and sedate temperament; but the poetry of Homer seems to have excited the feeling of enthusiastic admiration in his breast. On the 11th of May, 1729, he was seized with a sudden illness, which hurried him to the grave on the 17th. His *Exposition*

of the Church Catechism, and ten volumes of his Sermons, were published by his brother, Dr. John Clarke, Dean of Sarum, after his death. Mr. Nichols tells us*, that he was informed by Dr. Clarke's son, that, though this divine was so great an economist of his time, as always to carry books in his pocket, in order to lose no opportunity of reading, he would spend hours in playing at cards. In the MSS. of Mr. Jones, of Welwyn, which are quoted by Mr. Nichols†, he says, "Dr. Clarke was of a very tender and humane disposition. When his young children amused themselves with tormenting and killing flies upon the windows, he would calmly reason with them, and gently forbid such practices. 'Do you not know that these are creatures of Almighty God? Do you know for what uses he intended them? These and all other little animals are designed by Providence for their several uses. Do not, my dear children, do not you destroy any living creature that God hath made, unless they prove really hurtful to you, and you can no other ways prevent their doing you mischief. Would you like that any man, stronger than yourselves, should destroy you in the manner that you now destroy these poor harmless little creatures?'"—"The late Mr. Archdeacon Payne told me, that he well remembered him when he was a young student in the University, and that he even then excelled in all his public exercises, and other marks of uncommon proficiency in learning, being much noted in the University, and mentioned by the young scholars as 'the Lad of Caius.'" Dr. Pyle, of Lynn, told Mr. Jones, that the memory of Dr. Clarke was so tenacious, that he never forgot what he once thoroughly understood. "The Rev. Dr. Young assured me," says Mr. Jones‡, "upon my asking him whether Dr. Clarke (with whom he had sometimes conversed) was of a

* *Lit. Anec.* vol. IV. p. 283.

† Vol. IV. p. 717, &c.

‡ Nichols, vol. IV. p. 721.

“ free, open disposition in discourse, that no man was more so. He was, he said, “ civil, obliging, and modest, and far from reservedness, when there was a proper “ occasion for freedom in conversation.”

Sir THOMAS GRESHAM was a member of this college, of whom it may well boast as one of its most distinguished worthies and brightest ornaments. He was descended from a very ancient family in Norfolk, and was a younger son of Sir Richard Gresham, Knight, and the nephew of Sir John Gresham, whose vast mercantile pursuits, by which he acquired a large fortune, did not contract the views of his mind, nor chill the generosity of his heart: for, like his nephew, of whom we are going to speak, he devoted his wealth to the most useful purposes, and applied it at once to the relief of distress and the encouragement of learning. Sir Thomas Gresham was born in London, in 1519; and after having received the necessary elementary instruction, he was admitted of this college, where he prosecuted his studies for some years with vigour and success. But, after quitting the University, he began to kindle with the spirit of mercantile enterprise, which had contributed so much to the wealth and the honour of his family. His father had previously made some provision for this event, by binding him apprentice to his uncle, Sir John Gresham, whom we have mentioned above. He was accordingly permitted to become a member of the Mercers' Company in 1543. During the life of his father, he prosecuted his mercantile views with great vigilance and industry. In 1551, he was appointed the king's agent at Antwerp, a situation which his father had held till his death, but in which his son did not succeed him till the dismissal of Sir William Dansell, who had held the office in the interval. When Sir Thomas succeeded to the employment, he found the king's affairs in a state of great confusion and embarrassment, from which they were soon rescued by his singular good sense, probity, and diligence. On the accession of Queen Mary, he was dismissed from his post at Antwerp, in which he

had been of great national advantage. But, after a spirited remonstrance upon the injustice done him by the sovereign, considering the services which he had rendered, he was restored to his former office, which he retained till the end of her reign. Queen Elizabeth employed him in several transactions of trust and importance; in which she was so much pleased with his conduct, that she at last constituted him her merchant. In 1564 he experienced a severe domestic affliction in the death of his only son. After this event he appears to have diverted his attention more to projects of general utility, in which he placed his chief gratification, in proportion as his desire of personal aggrandisement was extinguished by the catastrophe which we have just mentioned. He now proposed to the city of London, to erect, at his own expence, a public edifice or exchange, which was then called the Bourse, in which the merchants might assemble with convenience for the purpose of mutual intercourse. This design was prosecuted with so much diligence, that the building was finished in 1567. On the 23d of January, 1570, Queen Elizabeth, attended by her nobility, proceeded to Sir Thomas Gresham's house, in Bishopsgate-street, where she dined. "After dinner, her Majesty, returning through Cornhill, entered the Bourse on the south side; and, after she had viewed every part thereof, especially the Pawn, which was richly furnished with all sorts of the finest goods in the city, she caused the same Bourse, by a herald and trumpet, to be proclaimed the Royal Exchange, and so to be called thenceforth, and not otherwise*." Sir T. Gresham died suddenly, Nov. 21, 1579. He must have been a man of considerable ability and address, as he preserved not only the favour, but the respect of three sovereigns of very different principles and views. His mercantile knowledge appears to have been much above the usual scale in his time, and to have had some of the enlarged views of public economy of a more modern period. He married the widow of a Mr. Reade, of Fulham, who survived him till the year 1596, and enjoyed his

* *Biog. Brit.* from Stowe's *Survey*, b. ii.

ample fortune at his decease. He had previously a natural daughter by a woman at Bruges, who became the wife of Nathaniel Bacon, Esquire, the second son of the Lord Keeper. Sir Thomas gave her a handsome fortune. Many foreigners of distinction, who visited England in the reign of Elizabeth, were entertained at the house of Sir Thomas Gresham, and experienced his munificent hospitality. Amongst these we may mention Châtillon*, a man of high birth, and brother to the celebrated Admiral Coligni; and the Prince John Casimir, brother to the Elector Palatine.

HENRY WHARTON, who was born at Worstead, in Norfolk, in 1664, was admitted a pensioner of this college on the 17th of February, 1679-80; where he laboured to enrich and improve his mind with indefatigable industry, and is said seldom to have studied less than twelve hours in a day. He is the author and editor of a very valuable work, entitled *Anglia Sacra, sive Collectio Historiarum, partim antiquitus, partim recenter Scriptarum de Archiepiscopis et Episcopis Angliæ a prima Fidei Christianæ susceptione ad annum 1540*: two volumes, folio, London, 1691. He had previously assisted Dr. William Cave in the compilation of his *Historia Literaria*. The appendix to the three last centuries was chiefly the product of his research. He published several treatises against Popery, and was, in his day, a formidable opponent to the church of Rome. He says of himself, “Quo magis Pontificiorum scripta pervolvi eo leviora ac futiliora illorum argumenta mihi semper visa sunt.” Wharton appears to have been originally a man of strong constitution, which caused him to be too incautious of his health. The intensity of his literary application weakened the tone of his stomach and

* He was poisoned at Canterbury, in 1570, by one of his domestics, as some suppose, at the instigation of the Earl of Leicester. The Cardinal had informed Queen Elizabeth, that Leicester gave out, that she was contracted to him, which “lessened her reputation abroad, and restrained the addresses of foreign princes.”—*Biog. Brit.*

debilitated his frame. He sometimes denied himself the refreshments which nature required, and would pursue his literary occupations in the coldest weather without a fire. He died on the 5th of March, 1694-5, in the thirty-first year of his age. The various works which he published, with those which he left in MS. contain indubitable proof of his unwearied application and research. The early indication which he had given of great attainments, and the hope which it caused to be cherished of greater in more advanced life, caused his death to be considered by many as a public loss.

JOHN DENNIS was born in 1657. He was the author of various poetical, critical, and political compositions, which made some noise at the time when they appeared, though they have since sunk into oblivion. Some of his strictures on Mr. Addison's *Cato* are sensible and acute. He appears to have had no small share of literary vanity, of which the following is a notable proof:—When the peace of Utrecht was signed, John Dennis waited upon the Duke of Marlborough, to represent his fears lest they should insist upon his being given up, exasperated as he said they must be against him, on account of his writings against the *Grand Monarque*. His grace comforted the trembling author, by telling him, that though he himself had also done something to exasperate France, he hoped that there would be no danger of his being given up. Dr. Farmer, in his *Essay on the Learning of Shakspeare*, remarks, that “Dennis was expelled from the college for attempting to stab a man in the dark.” What would Pope have given to have been in possession of this anecdote?

WILLIAM WEBSTER was born in December, 1689; and, having been admitted of this college, took his degree of B. A. in 1711; of M. A. 1716; and of D. D. 1732. In 1723, he published *The Life of General Monk*, from an original MS. of Thomas Skinner, M. D. To this work the editor added a preface and some observations in vindication of General Monk's conduct. His next production

was, *The Clergy's Right of Maintenance vindicated*. In 1730, he published the New Testament of our Saviour Jesus Christ, according to the ancient Latin edition, with critical remarks upon the literal meaning in different places, from the French of Father Simon, in two volumes; and, in the same year, *The Duty of keeping the whole Law*. He also edited *The Weekly Miscellany*. Notwithstanding the labours and the merits of Dr. Webster, he was in such indigent circumstances, as to be compelled to petition the Archbishops and Bishops for some relief in his distress. He represented to his most reverend and right reverend brethren, that he had been employed in the discharge of parochial duties for upwards of forty-three years in the diocese of London, and had, for thirty-five years, been a public writer, whilst his sufferings were greatly aggravated by a fit of the palsy. He stated, that an addition of 40 or 50*l.* a year to his income would rescue him from great distress: but, from whatever cause it might arise, his complaints appear to have been uttered to the winds; or, at least, his petition brought him no relief. He wrote a narrative of the facts, which he did not long survive, as death put an end to his wants and his woes on the 4th of December, 1758*.

WILLIAM PARKER, B. D. Fellow, author of *The History and Antiquities of the University of Cambridge*.

Sir HENRY CHAUNCEY, Knight, was admitted of this college in the year 1647. He removed to the Middle Temple in 1649, and was called to the bar in 1656. In 1688 he was made a Welch judge. He is chiefly celebrated for his “*Historical Antiquities of Hertfordshire: with the original of counties, hundreds or wapentakes, boroughs, corporations, towns, parishes, villages, and hamlets; the foundation and origin of monasteries, churches, advowsons, tythes, rectories, impropriations, and vicarages in general, describing those of this county in particular: as also the several honnors, mannors, castles, seats, and parks of*”

* See Nichols's *Anec.* vol. V.

“ the nobility and gentry; and the succession of the lords of each mannor there-
“ in : also the characters of the Abbots of St. Alban’s. Faithfully collected from
“ public records, ledger-books, antient manuscripts, charters, evidences, and other
“ select authorities. Together with an exact transcript of Domesday-book, as
“ far as concerns this shire, and the translation thereof in English. To which
“ are added, the epitaphs and memorable inscriptions in all the parishes; and
“ likewise the blazon of the coats of arms of the several noblemen and gentle-
“ men proprietors in the same. Illustrated with a large map of the county, a
“ prospect of Hertford, the ichnography of St. Alban’s and Hitchin, and many
“ sculptures of the principal edifices and monuments. By Sir Henry Chauncy,
“ Knight, Sergeant at Law. London, 1700, fol.” This is a most valuable county
history. The author died in 1700. He was thrice married.

THOMAS SHADWELL, who became Poet Laureat when the Revolution deprived Dryden of that princely favour. The resentment of the latter caused him to immortalize his successor in his *Mac-Flecnoc*. Shadwell received his academical education at this college, from which he was sent by his father to the Middle Temple, in order to study the law. But his habits were soon found too desultory and his mind too volatile for the fixed sedateness of legal research. He soon turned his thoughts from the bar, and produced seventeen dramatic pieces. He took Ben Jonson for his model, and indeed appears to have considered him as the standard of perfection in theatrical compositions. Whatever might be the defects of Ben Jonson, Shadwell certainly did not rival his excellences. He did not live long to enjoy the distinction of Poet Laureat, for he died in 1692. The writers of the *Biographia Britannica* seem to think, that his death was occasioned by the intemperate use of opium. The passage which they quote from a sermon that was preached at his funeral by Dr. Nicholas Brady, certainly tends to countenance the supposition. Brady says, “ His death seized him suddenly; but he

“ could not be unprepared, since, to my certain knowledge, he never took his
 “ dose of opium, but he solemnly recommended himself to God by prayer.” It
 would seem a little strange to say of a man in the habit of taking drams, that he
 could not be unprepared for his end, because he never swallowed a glass of brandy
 or gin without saying grace before the act. We suppose, from some of Dryden’s
 lines, that Shadwell was a man of great corporeal dimensions, though his intel-
 lectual did not exceed the ordinary size. Dryden says,—

“ Nor let thy mountain-belly make pretence

“ Of likeness ; thine’s a tympany of sense ;

“ A tun of man in thy large bulk is writ,

“ But sure thou’rt but a kilderkin of wit.”

Voltaire said of Shadwell, “ Cet auteur étoit assez méprisé de son tems ; il n’étoit
 “ point le poëte des honnêtes-gens. Ses pièces, goûtées par le peuple, étoient de-
 “ daignées par tous les gens de bon goût ; et ressembloient à tant de pièces que
 “ j’ai vu en France attirer la foule, et révolter les lecteurs, dont on peut dire :
 “ Tout Paris les condamne, et tout Paris les court.*”

ROBERT SHERRINGHAM, D. D. Fellow. His loyalty caused him to be ejected
 during the civil wars ; but he was restored at the Restoration. He had made
 great proficiency in the Oriental languages, and was well acquainted with English
 antiquities. He wrote *De Anglorum Gentis Origine* ; and translated a Talmudical
 book, called *Joma*, with a learned commentary. He died in 1677.

FRANCIS BLOMFIELD, author of *The History of Norfolk*, and *Collections relating
 to the University, Town, and County of Cambridge*. Most of the latter work was
 taken from one of Mr. Cole’s volumes which Mr. Blomfield borrowed, and we
 think that Mr. Cole mentions him to have printed it without his consent.

* *Lettres Philosophiques*, xix.

JAMES BURROUGH proceeded B. A. in 1734, and M. A. in 1738. He was senior Esquire-Beadle in 1754, in which year he became Master of this college. He was knighted, upon presenting an address to the king, in 1759, when the then Prince of Wales, his present Majesty, came of age. He drew the plan of the Senate-House and other buildings in the University.

EDWARD THURLOW, Lord Chancellor in 1778. He left this college without taking a degree.

TRINITY HALL.

WILLIAM BATEMAN, who is sometimes called WILLIAM DE NORWICH, from the place of his nativity, of which he was afterwards Bishop, was the generous Founder of this hall. He designed it for the study of the Canon and the Civil Law. It had previously been an hostile, which had been established by John Crauden, Prior of Ely, as a place of study for the young monks of that city when they came to Cambridge. Bishop Bateman procured this hostile of the Founder in exchange for several parsonages; and converted it into a hall, for a Master, three Fellows, and three Scholars. He had intended to increase the Fellows to twenty, but he did not live to perfect that design. In the *Literæ Foundationis*, we read, “ Et volumus quod collegium scolarium suorum prædictum vocetur collegium “ scolarium Sanctæ Trinitatis de Norwico, et quod domus quam inhabitabit dictum collegium nominetur aula Sanctæ Trinitatis de Norwico.” These *Literæ Foundationis* bear date January 15, 1350. The king’s charter for founding Trinity Hall is dated November 20, ann. 24 Edward III. The statutes which Bishop Bateman gave the society, are dated June 1, 1352. In a quotation from the *Regist. Norw.* which we find in the book referred to below*, it is said, that Bishop Bateman, who was Auditor of the Pope’s palace, procured permission from Innocent VI. with whom he had previously been on terms of intimate familiarity at Rome, to alienate the rectories of Bristown, Kimbérley, Brimingham, Woodalling, Cowlidge, and Stalling, in the diocese of Norwich, for the support of the Masters, Fellows, and Scholars of this society; and that Simon Islip, Archbishop of Canterbury, by the Pope’s orders, set his seal to an instrument to con-

* Godwin. *De Præsul.* ed. Richardson, p. 434.

firm this grant. But only one of these ecclesiastical benefices, that of Woodalling, is at present found in the patronage of this hall.

Bishop Bateman, says Fuller, was "one of a very stout spirit." Godwin speaks of him as a man of undaunted courage, and an intrepid defender of the rights of the church. It is said, that he obtained of Pope Clement VI. the revenue of all the benefices which were vacant in his diocese. This occasioned a long contest between him and his clergy. The following is a notable proof of that "stout spirit" and resolute intrepidity by which he was characterised, according to Fuller and Godwin:—Robert Lord Morley had killed some deer in the Bishop's parks, and had ill-treated his servants, who defended the property of their master. The Bishop accordingly compelled the aggressor to do penance for this outrage, and to walk bareheaded and barefooted through the streets of Norwich, with a large wax taper* in his hand. In this posture he was obliged to proceed to the cathedral, and, amidst a vast concourse of people, to implore the forgiveness of the prelate for the crime which he had committed. Such was the punishment which Bishop Bateman exacted from the peer, though the king (Edward III.) forbade the former to proceed to this extremity upon the pain of his displeasure†.

Bishop Bateman appears to have been twice employed by Edward III. on a political embassy to France. The first was in 1549, when he was sent, along with the Earls of Lancaster, Suffolk, and Northampton, the Lord Walter Manny, the Lord Robert Bouchier, the Lord Ralph Stafford, and the Lord Richard Talbot, to discuss the terms of peace with commissioners appointed by the French king. The parties met at a convenient place half way between Calais and St. Omer's; but their negotiations did not produce the peace which was desired. This conference was held at the earnest solicitation of Pope Clement‡. After

* *Sex librarum*, says MS. Lambeth. quoted in Richardson's *Godwin*.

† Godwin *De Prasulibus*, 434.

‡ Barnes's *Hist. of Edward the Third*, p. 437.

this, in 1553, Pope Innocent VI. sent Guy, Bishop of Porto and Cardinal of Bologna, in order, if possible, to prevent a rupture between the French and English kings, and to establish the relations of a lasting amity. It was finally agreed, that the King of England should renounce all the right which he had, or claimed, to the crown of France; but should hold the whole dukedom of Aquitaine, with the city of Calais, and the counties of Artois and of Guisnes, for himself and his successors, Kings of England, without ever doing any homage or making any acknowledgment for the same to the Kings of France, or holding them in any subordinate manner, &c. In order to ratify these terms, to which both sovereigns yielded their assent, they each sent ambassadors to the court of the Pope, which was then fixed at Avignon. The English embassy was composed of Dr. William Bateman, Bishop of Norwich, Henry Duke of Lancaster, Richard Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, the Lord Guy Brian, and other nobles*. But when the business for which

* Barnes's account of this transaction, which is compiled from the old chronicles, has much of their characteristic simplicity of manner and particularity of detail. He says, that the ambassadors named in the text "coming with an equipage of two hundred horse, whereof thirty-two were covered
" with harness, towards Avignon, were met on Christmas-eve by the Archbishop of Rouen, the Duke
" of Bourbon, the Earl of Armagnac, the Lord Geoffry Charny, and others, who were sent am-
" bassadors from the French king, all of whom being thus joined, were received with great honour
" by several cardinals, bishops, nobles, citizens, and others, to the number of two thousand horse, who
" met them within two miles of Avignon, and brought them into the new town called *Villeneuve*, to the
" Pope's palace; but the pomp of the cavalcade was so great, that from three of the clock till night
" they had scarce time to pass the bridge. The noble Duke of Lancaster, at his entrance, saluted
" all the people, and rode forth to the Pope's palace, where alighting from his horse without the gate,
" he made his approach to his holiness with all due reverence, which he was perfectly instructed
" how to perform by his courtlike and princely demeanour. After some brief discourse, as the time
" would permit, he went thence at that time, and took along with him his holiness's blessing to his
" lodgings, which had been prepared for him beforehand. All the time of his residence there,
" which was more than six weeks, he kept such hospitality, that he was admired by the whole court,

these great personages had undertaken this journey, was opened in the Consistory before the Pope and Cardinals, the French commissioners refused to comply with the conditions of the treaty, which they had lately subscribed and sworn to observe. On this occasion Bishop Bateman is said to have met with his death by poison; and the Duke of Lancaster would probably have been carried off by the same means, if he had not received timely notice of the attempt which was meditated against his life.

The fact is thus stated in the *Chronicle* of Robert de Boston:—"Anno Dom. 1354, Dux Lancastriæ et Episcopus Norwicensis Avinionem adierunt pro pace regnorum componenda coram Domino Papa, ubi Episcopus Norwicensis potius onatus obiit. Dux Lancastriæ Julii Cæsaris cautelâ evasit de curiâ et salvus in Angliam venit*."

The Bishop died on the 6th of January, 1354. He was buried in the cathedral of Avignon. The rites of sepulture were performed by the Patriarch of Jerusalem. The cardinals and other prelates, who were present, attended his remains to the grave. Though he was thus interred among the sacred dust of the popes who had died at Avignon, yet his own desire was, that his remains might rest with those of his own relations in his native country†.

Whilst Bateman was Bishop of Norwich, that see, in common with the rest of the kingdom, was ravaged by a dreadful plague, which caused a great mortality in all parts of England. In the city of Norwich alone, it is said, in the space of six months, to have carried off more than fifty-seven thousand persons

"having laid in an hundred tuns of the best Bourdeaux wine before his coming, and behaving himself during his stay so obligingly to all persons, especially to the Pope and his Cardinals, that they said of him, 'How he had not his fellow in the world.'"

* Roberti de Boston *Chronicon Angliæ*. Ed. Lond. 1723.—*Scriptores Petriburgenses*, p. 135.

† Blomfield's *Hist. of Norwich*, p. 359; Cole, MSS. XXXI. p. 1, 2, &c.

of both sexes. This plague made great havoc amongst the clergy, so that many churches were left without either parson or curate to perform the least divine office, "whether mass, matins, vespers, sacraments, or burial*."

SUBSEQUENT BENEFACTORS.

"HENRY Duke of LANCASTER," says Warner†, "was our benefactor with respect to the patronage of Cowling." He "also granted a licence to his tenants in capite, to grant us a rood of land in Sweynington, with the advowson of the church of Sweynington, in Norfolk‡."

SIMON DALLING, seventh Master, 1443, founded two fellowships and one scholarship. His two Fellows were to be Canonists. To support his foundation, he gave the church of St. Edward, in Cambridge, and also Stewkley Hospital, near Huntingdon, with certain lands and tenements in and about Cambridge and Dalling. The Master of Trinity Hall was to put three poor people into Stewkley Hospital, and to allow each of them three-pence a week. The obit of this Simon Dalling was also to be kept, for which the Master was to have 1*s.* 8*d.*; each Fellow, 1*s.*; each Scholar, 6*d.*; and 6*s.* 8*d.* to be spent for an entertainment at table.

WILLIAM DALLING, ninth Master, 1471, was a liberal benefactor in money and other valuable things. An obit was ordered to be kept for him on June 8th. The Master, if present, was to have 1*s.* 8*d.*; each Fellow, 1*s.*; each Scholar, 6*d.*; and 6*s.* 8*d.* was to be spent on the obit-day for exceedings above commons.

* This dearth of ministers was soon remedied, for we read, "Vast numbers of laymen, whose wives were dead of the plague, came crowding now into orders, many of whom were mere idiots and utterly unlearned, except that perhaps they knew how to read, though not with understanding." Thus says honest Joshua Barnes in his *History of Edward the Third*, p. 440.

† His researches into the history of this college were transcribed, by the indefatigable industry of Cole, into one of his MS. Collections. They are in vol. LVIII. and appear to have been transcribed in 1780.

‡ *Archiv. Coll.* referred to by Warner.

JOHN WRIGHT, Master, 1505, was a benefactor; but the particulars are not mentioned.

JOHN PUREGOLD, Fellow, 1505, gave a tenement in the Butchery in St. Edward's parish. For this benefaction, the said John Puregold and his wife Joanna, Thomas Roger, once burgess for the town of Cambridge, with his wife Alice, and their parents, were to be commemorated: 1*s.* was to be given to the Master; 8*d.* to each Fellow; and 4*d.* to each Scholar, if present at the obit in St. Edward's church. Sixpence was, moreover, to be given to the clerk of the parish for tolling the bells, and 6*d.* to the churchwardens for repairing the bells. We mention these particulars, because, though only minutiae in the present state of public opinion, they were then esteemed of no small importance, and serve to throw light on the manners and sentiments of the times, as well as on the price of labour and the value of money.

ROBERT GOODKNAPE, Fellow, gave certain lands and tenements lying and being in and about Cambridge, worth about 8*l.* a year. This was settled for the maintenance of one Fellow, who is to be a Priest, as Goodknape had been a Priest himself. An obit was ordered to be kept for him, annually, on the 22*d.* of October, in St. Edward's church; for which the Master, if present, was to have 12*d.*; each Fellow, 8*d.*; each Scholar, 4*d.* Goodknape's Priest was to have equal profits with the other Fellows, and 10*s.* over and above for saying mass in St. Edward's church.

Dr. HEWKE, Master, gave one fellowship. In his will, which bears date May 1, 1517, he gave the Griffin Inn, in Bridge-street, with the lands, &c. belonging to it; also two other tenements, with the gardens and appurtenances lying right over against the aforesaid inn in Bridge-street. Also two other tenements, with a garden and yards belonging to them, against the Dolphin Inn, in Cambridge, for the perpetual maintenance of a Priest in Trinity Hall, to be called Dr. Hewke's Priest, and to proceed LL. D. within ten years after being

admitted Fellow. His obit was to be observed yearly; for which the Master of the college was to have 1s. 8d.; each Fellow, 1s.; each Scholar, 6d. &c.

RICHARD NICKE, Bishop of Norwich, founded three fellowships and two scholarships. One of the three Fellows was to be a Civilian; the other two Canonists. The Canonists were to be ordained Priests within a year after being admitted Fellows. At his obit, 3s. 4d. was to be paid to the Master, 2s. to each Fellow, and 8d. to each Scholar; with 13s. 4d. for a yearly entertainment at the Fellows' table.

STEPHEN GARDINER gave by will, November 18, 1555, 100l.

Mr. SPYCER gave 43l. 6s. 8d. for a Scholar, to be chosen out of Tokefield School by the counsel of the Parson of Baliome and the Vicar of Tokefield, if there be any; if not, then out of Clare Hall, and after that, out of St. Catherine's Hall. The Scholar was to have as much as any other Scholar, and 6s. 8d. besides, with his lectures gratis.

LAURENCE MOPTED, or MOPTYD, D. B. gave 60l. for founding a scholarship. The Scholar was to be a native of the diocese of Norwich, and brought up, for two years at least, in the common schools of Ipswich or Bury. He was to be allowed 2l. 13s. 4d. per annum, with all commodities which other Scholars enjoy. The scholarship was never to be void above three months at a time.

THOMAS THIRLBY, LL. D. born in Cambridge, afterwards Fellow of this hall, Bishop of Ely 1554, obtained the grant of the perpetual advowsons of Stewkley Magna, Hemingford-Grey, and Fenny-Stanton, in Huntingdonshire; also Gazeley, in Suffolk, and Weathersfield, in Essex, 6 Mart. Philip and Mary 4th and 5th, "auctoritate parliamenti," upon consideration of 100l. lent to the crown by the said Bishop. These advowsons he gave to this hall. Upon the accession of Queen Elizabeth he was committed to the Tower; but was afterwards delivered to the custody of Archbishop Parker. He died at Lambeth, August 21, 1570.

GABRIEL DUNNE, Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's, gave by his will the sur-

plusage of his estate, after the payment of his debts and legacies, for the support of poor Scholars and the portioning of poor Maids in marriage. Of this money the Master and Fellows of Trinity Hall received 120*l.* with which a scholarship was founded. The Scholar was to be called Mr. Gabriel Dunne's Scholar; to be allowed 12*d.* a week, and to have all other emoluments which other Scholars of the house have. Ten shillings were to be spent yearly for an entertainment for the Fellows and Scholars. The Master, if present at the obit, was to have 1*s.* 8*d.*; each Fellow, 1*s.*; Dunne's Scholar, 2*s.*; each of the other Scholars, 6*d.*

MATTHEW PARKER, Archbishop of Canterbury, gave 60*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for founding a scholarship for the study of the Civil Law. The Scholar was to be chosen from Corpus Christi College, or from Norwich School, and to have 1*s.* 2*d.* a week.

HUMPHREY BUSBY, LL. D. Fellow, gave 20*l.* for a common fire to be kept in college on every Sunday at dinner-time and supper-time, from the feast of All Saints to Candlemas-day. For this, together with 40*s.* which he had before given to the college, he was ordered to be enrolled among the Benefactors, September 1, 1572; and some Latin verses and a prayer were, according to his desire, to be repeated after meat on the aforesaid Sundays. Dr. Busby also gave 53*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for the benefit of two poor Scholars, who were to come out of Suffolk.

HENRY HARVEY, LL. D. Master, gave a tenement called the Hand, together with 80 acres of land, in the parish of Chesterton, for the maintenance of two Scholars, each of whom was to have 1*s.* a week when present in college, together with the other emoluments which the rest of the Scholars enjoy. By his will, bearing date November 1, 1584, he gave to Robert Harvey, his nephew, the Angel Inn, in Newmarket, on condition that, between the first day of May and the last day of August, he should deliver to Trinity Hall three loads of charcoal, at thirteen sacks the load, every sack to contain five bushels at the least; to be spent nightly in the common parlour, or other common place, as the Master shall direct, begin-

ning at the feast of All Saints, at two bushels a night, till they are consumed; except the Master shall think meet otherwise: or else the above Robert Harvey was to pay to the Master or President, yearly for ever, 3*l.* before the 1st of May, that they might provide as many coals with that money as it would buy. The manor of Cotton Hall and other lands were also ordered to be sold, to the value of 17*l.* a year, to be assured to Trinity Hall; and Trinity Hall to be bound to lay out 8*l.* a year in repairing the causey which he had made between Paper-Mills and Quy, and to give 12*s.* to him who should oversee the work. Three pounds yearly were to be given to the poor of Bishop's Stortford, of which church he was Rector, and the same to Littlebury; or the estate itself on which these expences were charged, was to be possessed by the college, as the law permits. He gave also a messuage and close in Long Stanton, on condition that the hall should grant a lease of the same to the Parson of Long Stanton, for 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a year.

Dr. WILLIAM MOUSE, by his will of May 30, 1586, gave 400*l.* to buy lands of the value of 20*l.* a year, to be settled upon this society, for the maintenance of as many Fellows and Scholars as it would maintain. He also gave a set of law books to the library, amongst which was "a fair Florentine edition of the Pandects." He made Mr. Robert Hare his executor, and left the surplus of his estate, after the payment of his debts and legacies, to be employed in charitable uses, according to the discretion of his executor. This surplus amounted to 1000*l.* to which Mr. Hare added 600*l.* and with this sum he purchased the manor of Walpool; and appointed the yearly rent to mend the highways "in et circa villam nostram Cantabrigiæ præcipue versus Barkway." He conveyed this estate to Trinity Hall August 8, 1559.

BENEDICT THOROWGOOD, Fellow, 1585, gave by his will 46*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Sir GEORGE NEWMAN, Knight, gave 50*l.*

JOHN COWELL, LL. D. Master, gave by will, 8th October, 1611, his house

in Cambridge to this college for a Lecturer in Logic, who was to read lectures four times a week at least in term-time, and for two hours on each day, from six of the clock to eight in the morning. He died under the operation of being cut for the stone.

WILLIAM BARLOW, Bishop of Lincoln, by his will, which was proved October 13, 1613, gave a tall standing cup, double gilt, to be used at the feasts of this hall as a grace-cup. This prelate also gave the Bible of Arius Montanus, 8 vols. folio; *The Councils*, by Binius, in 5 vols. fol.; the whole *Civil Course* of the latter edition, in 6 vols. folio; *Plato*, Greek and Latin, in 2 vols. folio; all of which were directed to be placed in the library upon one desk by themselves, with the name of the donor set in the front of the desk. William Barlow died in 1613.

EDWARD CATCHER gave 100*l*.

THOMAS EDEN, LL. D. Master, by a deed bearing date January 8, 1633, gave about eighty acres of land lying in the parishes of Fordham, Soham, Iselham, and Chippenham, in Cambridgeshire, which he bought for 504*l*. The rents, which amounted to 28*l*. a year, were to be distributed as follows:—To the Master of this hall, 3*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*.; to one of the Fellows who should make a speech in the chapel, on the 17th of December, in commendation of the Civil and Ecclesiastical Laws, and in commemoration of the Founder and Benefactors, 3*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*.; to each of the other Fellows who was present on the occasion, yearly, 1*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*.; to each Scholar of the house then and there present, yearly, 2*s*.; also 1*l*. 12*s*. a year was to be appropriated to the purchase of wax-candles for the use of the chapel. By his will, dated January 24, 1643, he gave an additional sum of 504*l*. to purchase as much more land; viz. to the value of 28*l*. a year for the use of the Master, Fellows, and Scholars, to the end that the aforesaid allowance to the different individuals specified might be doubled; and that the surplus of this last 28*l*. a year should be expended, annually, upon some provision of wine and bread for the use of the

Master, Fellows, and Scholars at supper on the night of that day on which the commemoration should take place. He also gave 40*l.* to buy a fair arras hanging for the upper end of the hall.

JAMES BUNCE, Esquire, 1646, gave 10*l.* for wainscoting the upper end of the dining-hall.

WILLIAM DAVENANT, by his will of 10th February, 1680, gave 100*l.* for the buying of books.

THOMAS CRADOCK, LL. B. 1705, gave 100*l.*

HENRY PELSANT, Fellow, by his will, May 31, 1677, gave his house at Weathersfield, with the goods and library, on condition that the college leased them out to the Vicar of Weathersfield for the time being for 6*l.* per annum, of which sum 4*l.* was to be paid to the college chest. Of the remaining two pounds, 6*s.* 8*d.* was to go to the Master; 5*s.* to the Dean or Divine; 3*s.* 4*d.* to the Bursar; 3*s.* 4*d.* to the Steward; 2*s.* 4*d.* to the Library-Keeper; 2*s.* to the Butler; 2*s.* to the Cook; 2*s.* to the Porter; and to Mr. Carter, of Great Saling, in Essex, and his successors, for viewing the house at Weathersfield once a year, 13*s.* 4*d.*

WILLIAM AYLOFFE, Esquire, of Melburn, in Cambridgeshire, by an indenture bearing date October 25, 1690, devised two third parts of his parsonage impropriate of Gargrave, in the county of York, in trust to Sir Benjamin Ayloffe, in order, among other things, that 45*l.* a year, part of the rent of the said two third parts, should be paid to the Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Trinity Hall: of which 40*l.* was to be appropriated to the augmentation of the two Divinity Fellowships; the other 5*l.* to the college, on condition that the two Divinity Fellows should, alternately, duly and substantially read Catechetical Lectures in the chapel on the Church Catechism, every Wednesday and Friday in term-time, for half an hour at a time, after morning service, so as to go through the whole Catechism every

year, beginning on the first Wednesday or Friday in the term next after the 1st of May. Mr. Ayloffe died in 1691.

GEORGE OXENDEN, LL. D. Master, gave 40*l.* to buy books for the library; and, agreeably to his intention, his widow left by her will (1704), 150*l.* to found a scholarship.

HENRY FAUCONBERGE, LL. D. Fellow, 1712, gave 50*l.* to the college chest.

JAMES JOHNSON, LL. D. Fellow, left his copyhold estate in Oldhurst, one third part of the rents of which was to be given to one of the waiting Scholars, to be nominated by the senior Fellow of the college, but so that no one person shall enjoy it above five years, or after he ceases to be a waiting Scholar. Another third part was given to the Vicar of Hemingford Grey for the time being; and the remaining third part was to be divided into three portions, one of which was to be given to the Bursar of the college for the time being, and the residue to be deposited in the college chest, to answer for fines and contingencies.

WILLIAM ALLEN, LL. D. Fellow, gave, by his last will, all his Latin, Greek, and French books; and all his estate in Bures St. Mary, for the founding of two scholarships.

JOHN CHETWOOD, LL. D. Fellow, left by will the sum of 150*l.* for a scholarship.

Sir NATHANIEL LLOYD, Knight, LL. D. Master, besides many benefactions during his mastership, gave 3000*l.* by his will, for improving the buildings of this hall.

Dr. JOHN ANDREWS, Dean of the Arches and Chancellor of the diocese of London, in 1747, bequeathed to this hall a munificent legacy of 20,000*l.* payable on the death of two sisters.

There are ten lay and two divinity fellowships belonging to this hall, the eligibility to which is not subject to any provincial limitations. In the divinity fel-



Adapted from

J. P. Stanger del.

FRONT OF TRINITY HALL.

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lowships, the Fellows are not obliged to supply the vacancy by a member of their own society. The lay fellowships are usually possessed by those who have taken their degrees in Law, but the choice may fall on Bachelors, who want one year to complete the time required for their Master's degree; and on those who have for three years been students in the Civil Law.

There are fourteen scholarships, each of which produces 5s. 3d. a week to the possessor. There are besides two scholarships, which are each worth 15l. a year. A Sizer is usually nominated to the offices of Chapel Clerk and Librarian, to which a salary of about 60l. a year is annexed.

Annual prizes of books are given to those who exhibit the greatest proficiency at a general examination.

The best English and Latin declamations are also rewarded with a prize.

The Lord Chancellor is the Visitor.

The society of Trinity Hall consists at present (1814), of a Master, Vice-Master, two Tutors, a Bursar, twelve Fellows, three members who are Doctors of Laws, fifteen Masters of Arts, twenty Bachelors of Laws, eight Bachelors of Arts, twenty-eight Fellow-Commoners, thirty-six Pensioners, three Sizers, and one Ten-Year-Man.

The ECCLESIASTICAL PATRONAGE of this hall consists of the following benefices:—The curacy of St. Edward's, in Cambridge; the vicarages of Fenstanton cum Hilton, of Hemingford Grey, and of Great Stukeley, in Huntingdonshire; the rectory of Swannington, with the vicarages of Woodalling, and of Kentford cum Gazeley, in Suffolk; and the vicarage of Weathersfield, in Essex.

This hall is situated near the river, between Clare Hall and Trinity College. Its interior appearance is improved by a neat facing of stone.

The CHAPEL makes up in neatness what it wants in size. Cole remarked,

many years ago*, that it was "more like the chapel of a nobleman's family than of a society." It is wainscoted to the height of about ten feet on both sides; above which, and extending to the roof, is stucco, adorned with festoons and the crescent of the college arms. The east end is wainscoted quite to the top, with a pediment, making a very handsome altar-piece, in the middle of which is a fine picture of *The Presentation of our Saviour to the Priest in the Temple*. Cole speaks with delight of the altar's being "covered with an elegant covering of blue velvet, laced and fringed with gold, with cushions of the same." Above the antechapel, and over the Master's and President's stalls, is a chamber for the use of the Master's family. The chapel is paved with white marble, and the stalls are fabricated of Norway oak. The roof is arched with stucco, and adorned with various coats of arms of the Founder and Benefactors. Within the rails of the altar is a black marble slab, with the portrait of a Doctor of Laws, at full length, in brass. Upon a plate of brass, at his feet, is this inscription:—

ALICIA Uxor charissima posuit;

with the following verses:—

Conderis hoc tumulo, THOMAS PRESTONE, scholarem

Quem dixit princeps Elizabetha suum.

Gens generosa dedit nomen, Lancastria gentem,

Agnovit socium regia digna domus.

Lauro doctoris legali Academia donat,

Custodem cepit quæ domus ossa capit.

Vir gravis eloquii, et vitæ probitate reliquit

Terras; et cœli sidera summa tenat.

Junii 1, anno 1598. Ætat. suæ 60.

Fuller† has given the following account of the occasions which induced Queen

* In 1745, MSS. in Brit. Mus. vol. VI. p. 84, &c.

† *Hist. Univ. Camb.* p. 139.

Elizabeth to call this Thomas Preston *her Scholar*:—When her Majesty was at Cambridge, in 1563-4, a Mr. Thomas Cartwright and this Thomas Preston were appointed two of the four disputants in the Philosophy-Act before her Majesty. “Cartwright,” says Fuller, “had dealt most with the Muses; Preston with the Graces, adorning his learning with comely carriage, graceful gesture, and pleasing pronunciation: Cartwright disputed like a *great*, Preston like a *gentile* scholar, being a handsome man: and the queen, upon parity of deserts, always preferred properness of person in conferring her favours. Hereupon, with her looks, words, and deeds, she favoured Preston, calling him *her Scholler*, as appears by his epitaph in Trinity Hall Chappell. Insomuch, that, for his good disputing, and excellent acting in the tragedy of *Dido*, she bestowed on him a pension of 20 lib. a year; whilst Mr. Cartwright (saith my author*) received neither reward nor commendation, whereof he not only complained to his inward friends in Trinity Colledge, but also, after her Majestie’s neglect of him, began to wade into divers opinions against her ecclesiastical government.” Against the south wall of this chapel, under the window, is an elegant mural monument of white marble for Sir Nathaniel Lloyd, adorned with urns; beneath which are his arms. Under this monument lies a large white marble slab, with a few words mentioning his admission on the 20th June, 1710; his resignation of the mastership 1st October, 1735; and his burial on the 8th of April, 1741. In the middle of the ante-chapel lies a very large grey marble slab, with a figure of a priest upon it *in pontificalibus*: but the head is lost. Above the head are two labels, on the first of which is written—

“*Sancta Trinitas, unus Deus, miserere nobis.*”

On the second label is—

“Of your charitie, pray for the soule of Master WALTER HEWKE.”

* Fuller here refers to Hatcher’s MSS. of the Fellows of King’s College.

At his feet is this inscription, in verse, in embossed letters:—

“ Gloria, Fama Scolis, Laus, Artes, cetera Mundi

“ Vana nimis valeant, Spes mihi sola Jesus.

“ Suscipe WALTERUM bone Jesu in Fine Dierum,

“ Qui obiit anno Domini M.DXX.”

The HALL is thirty-six feet long, twenty-four broad, and twenty-four high, with a gallery for music at the north end. It contains a fine portrait of Sir Nathaniel Lloyd. Mr. Cole* has given a description of the old hall, which, at the time he wrote (January, 1742,) was about to be demolished, to make way for the present structure. His antiquarian regret appears to have been excited by the destruction of the former building, as he says that it was one of the most ancient which were then remaining in the University.

The COMBINATION-ROOM contains a portrait of Samuel Johnson, LL. D. and of John Andrew, LL. D.

The LIBRARY possesses a collection of choice and valuable books, particularly on the subject of the Civil Law, for the study of which this college was more particularly designed. In this library is preserved a very old and curious MS. on vellum, which contains an account of the succession of the Popes and other parts of history, or a chronicle of that kind which was wont to be kept in all large monasteries. This book originally belonged to St. Austin's monastery at Canterbury. In the index, it is not a little remarkable, that, under the head of Pope John VIII. there are the following words:—“ Iste non computatur quia fœmina fuit:” which totally destroys the tale, that that report was a Protestant invention; for the fact, whether true or false, is here asserted in a book which was written long before the Reformation. At the beginning of the book there is, moreover, the following curious note, in a more modern hand:—“ Liber iste quondam spectavit ad Cœno-

* MSS. vol. VI. p. 82.

“ bium Beatorum Apostolorum Petri et Pauli, sive Augustini, juxta muros civi-
“ tatis Cantuariæ. Ipso autem monasterio sub regimine Regis Henrici Octavi
“ sublato, bonisque omnibus monachorum spoliatis et in usum regium conversis
“ idem liber fortuito pervenit ad manus magistri Roberti Hoer, qui dedit eidem
“ collegio sive aulæ Sanctæ Trinitatis Cantebrig. ibidem tuto et secure custodi-
“ endum. Hac tamen conditione, ut si imposterum (favente Deo) monasterium
“ istud reedificari contingeret: tunc magister et socii collegii sive aulæ Sanctæ
“ Trinitatis prædictæ eundem librum monachis ejusdem Cœnobii restitui facerent:
“ quoniam ad eos de jure pertinere debet.”

In the Master's lodge there are several paintings, amongst which is an old one, on board, of Bishop Gardiner, behind which is written — “ Burnet, in his *History of the Reformation*, has by mistake given a picture of Bishop Horn for him.” This of Bishop Gardiner “ is full-faced, without any beard; whereas Horn's has a “ long beard, and a thin, hanging face.” There is another old picture of a Bishop, with a long white beard, and a pastoral staff in one hand, with a book in the other. There is also one of Dr. Henry Martin, in a gown, furred ruff, and laced cap. There is a very good portrait of Clement Corbet, one of the Masters; behind which these words were written by Dr. Warren, who was formerly a Fellow of this college, and stuck on the back of the picture:—“ Dr. Clement Corbet, “ Master, elected October 12, admitted 15, 1611. This picture was given by “ will, by the Rev. Thomas Baker, of St. John's College, to Dr. Dickins, of “ Trinity Hall, for himself or college. Mr. Baker died July 2, 1740.” This picture appears to have been made when the subject was between the age of thirty and forty. The Doctor is drawn in a strait black flowered coat and ruff, with a black beard.

The GARDEN is of small dimensions; but the terrace, on the banks of the river, exhibits a pleasant view.

MASTERS.

1. ROBERT DE STRETTON, or DE STRATTON, is reckoned the first Master of this hall. Cole* conjectures, that he was Bishop of Coventry and Litchfield, for two reasons: first, because he is styled Doctor of both the Laws, which the students of this house were peculiarly to profess; and secondly, because the time of his being made Bishop does not ill accord with that of his quitting the mastership. If this Bishop and the Master were the same person, he was made Prebendary of Pipa Parva, in the cathedral of Litchfield, December 14, 1358, and Bishop in 1360. Now he was made Master of this college in 1350, and quitted it in 1355, probably upon the acquisition of some preferment elsewhere. In order that the college which he had recently founded, might have a certain maintenance, Bishop Bateman resigned his rectory of Blofield, in Norfolk, which he held *in commendam*, to which he instituted this Robert de Stretton, on the 29th of April, 1350, upon condition that the profits should for nine years be appropriated to the building and endowing of this college; and, if it was not completed and endowed by the end of that term, then it was to be devoted to the same purpose for nine years more; at the expiration of which second period, it was to be made as ample a rectory as before, and continue in the gift of the see. The Rector, in the mean time, was to have a pension of ten pounds a year out of the profits; or he might, at his option, live in college, and have meat, drink, and clothing as a Fellow, with ten marks a year, for the first nine years; and the same, with ten pounds a year, for the last nine years; or otherwise, if he chose it, he might have twenty marks a year, and live where he pleased. Bishop Bateman appears to have found John de Stretton Master of the hostel which had been established by Prior Crauden, and continued him in the same situation. If he were the same person as the Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry whom we have mentioned, he

* MSS. vol. VI. p. 96.

was consecrated in that see in 1360; and died March 28, 1365, at his manor of Heywood. From the *Vitæ Archiepiscoporum Cantuariensium*, by Stephen Birchington*, it appears, that this Robert de Stretton was elected Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry for two years before he could obtain consecration. This was refused, on account of his literary insufficiency for the office, or, as it is expressed in the work from which we derive our information, "Propter insufficientiam Roberti de Stratton electi in literatura." But this difficulty was, however, at last overcome by the interest of Edward Prince of Wales, whose Chaplain he was; and he was consecrated accordingly, though the Archbishop of Canterbury, of that day, making it a point of conscience to have no personal share in the ceremony, delegated the office to the Bishops of London and Rochester. In the year after his consecration, this right reverend prelate made a profession of canonical obedience to the Archbishop at Lambeth; on which occasion the register, which is quoted by Wharton, says, that this profession was read by another, because he could not read himself†.

2. ADAM DE HOLM, or DE WIGMORE‡, was made Master in 1355, upon the resignation of Robert de Stretton.

3. ROBERT BRAUNCH, Licentiate of Laws, 1384. The Register of St. Peter's College calls him guardian of this house.

4. HENRY WELLS, 1413. He is omitted both by Caius and Parker; but Fuller, who appears to have made some enquiries concerning the Masters of this college, places him here§, and calls him Master of Arts.

* Printed in Warton's *Anglia Sacra*, vol. I.—See this work at p. 44, and again at p. 449.

† "Alio professionem legente quod ipse legere non posset."

‡ Wickmer, in Warner; Wichmere, by Fuller. The spelling of ancient names is subject to great variations, particularly before the art of printing had contributed to give it fixedness and stability.

§ See his *Hist. Camb. Univ.* p. 48.

5. MARMADUKE LUMLEY, 1429; Bishop of Lincoln, 1450. He had previously been for twenty years Bishop of Carlisle. He died about 1451. We must here remark, that Warner, who wrote the history of this hall, places a fifth Master between Henry Wells and Marmaduke Lumley, whom we have just mentioned; but he does not appear to have been able to discover his name, as he leaves a blank for it in his list.

6. SIMON DALLING, 1443, who, in 1446, procured the union of the churches of St. John Baptist and St. Edward, in Cambridge, and appropriated them to this hall.

7. SIMON THORNHAM, or THORNTON, 1457 (Warner says, 1451).

8. WILLIAM DALLING, probably nephew to the above Master of that name*, was elected in 1475; or, according to Warner, in 1471.

9. EDWARD SHOULDHAM, LL. D. was chosen Master in 1502. He was a native of Norfolk, and was ordained Priest by John Burnet, Bishop of Ely, April 17, 1473. He was first Fellow of this college, and was descended from the ancient family of the Shouldhams, of Shouldham, in Norfolk. He was Canon in the church of Exeter, as well as of Lincoln; in which last he was installed on the 5th of June, 1488. He was rector of Kelshall, in Hertfordshire, and of the rich parsonage of Therfield, in the same county, where he built a fine roof to the church. His sister was Abbess of Barking, in Essex; and her figure may be seen, painted, in her religious habit, with her crosier, in one of the north windows of that church.

10. JOHN WRIGHT, 1505.

11. WALTER HEWKE, Doctor of the Canon Law, 1512. We have already described his monumental stone in the ante-chapel.

12. ROBERT LARKE, 1520.

* See Cole's MSS. vol. XII. p. 174.

13. STEPHEN GARDINER, LL.D. He was born at St. Edmund's Bury, in the county of Suffolk; and is said to have been the son* of Lionel Bishop of Salisbury, who was younger son of Richard Woodville, Earl Rivers. The prelate whom we have just mentioned, in order to conceal the disgrace which he had incurred, caused his mistress, who was the mother of Bishop Gardiner, to marry one of his menial servants of that name. The future bishop thus derived the name of Gardiner from his supposed father. He was Doctor both of the Canon and of the Civil Law; and elected Master of this college in 1525. In 1531, he was consecrated Bishop of Winchester. In 1538, he was Chancellor of the University, when he had some disputes with Sir John Cheke, about the pronunciation of the Greek language. In 1553, he was advanced to the dignity of Lord Chancellor of England, after having suffered many hardships, been deprived of his see, and imprisoned during the whole reign of King Edward VI. His picture in the Master's lodge indicates him not to have been wanting in a graceful exterior. On the 12th or 13th of November, 1555, he died of the gout, at his palace in Westminster. His body was carried by water to his palace in Southwark; and being inclosed in a leaden coffin, it was placed for a time in a neighbouring church; from which, in the February following, it was conveyed in state to Winchester, where it was deposited in a tomb on the north side of the high altar, opposite to that of his predecessor, Bishop Fox. His statue was adorned with a mitre and crosier, and the funeral procession was attended by his executors, the Bishop of Ely and Lord Viscount Montacute. On his deathbed this

* Bale, who is quoted by Cole, vol. VI. p. 102, after giving many instances of priests who were married or had children, concludes thus:—"Joannes Andreas, whom they call the fountain of their canon law, was a priest's son; so was Franciscus Phylelphus, that famous orator and poet; and so was my Lord Bonner, of London, by report of his next neighbours."—"He might have added," says Cole, "our Bishop [Gardiner], if he had heard of it; and certainly would, had the report been common, for he was as ill affected against him as against Bonner."

reverend prelate is reported to have said, "Erravi cum Petro, non flevi cum Petro." Whilst he was Master of this hall, an attempt was made by the Lord Protector to unite it with Clare Hall, as we have previously mentioned, and to form both into one college for the study of the Law. For this purpose Gardiner was solicited to give in his resignation, to which he could not be brought to accede; and he very shrewdly remarked, that "The way to advance the study of the Law was, " by promoting the present professors of that faculty, now so generally discouraged, and not by founding a new college for the future students thereof; " seeing Trinity Hall alone could breed more civilians than all England did " prefer according to their deserts."

14. WALTER HADDON, LL. D. When Bishop Gardiner, who refused to be subservient in promoting the wishes of the Duke of Somerset, to form one society out of the two colleges of Clare and of Trinity Hall, was turned out of his mastership by the management of the duke, he was replaced, in 1549, by Walter Haddon, who was a strenuous advocate of the Reformation. In 1552, he was made President of Magdalen College, Oxford. Cole follows Fuller and Wood in saying, that he was employed in several embassies abroad; but the only foreign embassy in which he appears to have been engaged was in the year 1565, when he was sent, along with Lord Viscount Montacute and Nicolas Wotton, to the Netherlands, in order to treat about the restoration of the former commerce between England and that country. Lloyd* says, that he dissuaded the erection of the Netherlands into a free state; and that he grounded his advice upon the remark of Machiavel, that if a people who had been accustomed to live under a despotic government, happen to become free, they " are like beasts let loose; " and have much ado to maintain either their government or their liberty." Walter Haddon died in 1571. He was reckoned one of the best writers of Latin

* *State Worthies*, p. 628.

amongst his contemporaries. When Queen Elizabeth was asked whether she preferred him, in this respect, to Buchanan, she replied, "Buchananum omnibus antepono, Haddonum nemini postpono."

15. WILLIAM MOUSE, LL. D. was constituted Master upon the removal of Haddon to Oxford in 1552; but was deprived of his office in the beginning of the reign of Queen Mary, on account of his exertions in favour of Protestantism, when Bishop Gardiner resumed his former situation in this hall, which he kept till his death in 1555. William Mouse was now replaced in the mastership, upon conforming with the wishes of the ruling powers; but, at the accession of Queen Elizabeth, he was ejected for being a Papist. He was thus successively punished for his Protestantism and his Popery; and is one of the numerous proofs which might be adduced, that no mercenary apostasy is ultimately so conducive even to personal interest as a steady uprightness of conduct.

16. HENRY HARVEY, LL. D. was placed in the mastership in 1560, in the room of William Mouse, and for being of a contrary opinion. This is the Dr. Harvey who was at the expence of making a causeway, as Fuller says*, "on the south and other sides of Cambridge, for the more convenience of passengers in these dirty ways. So that his bounty has made a summer unto them in the depth of winter, allowing a large annual revenue for the maintenance thereof. Here," continues the facetious historian, "I cannot forbear one passage, which I may call a serious jest, which happened on this occasion. A noble person (but great anti-academic) met Dr. Harvey one morning overseeing his workmen, and bitterly reflecting on his (causelessly suspected) inclinations to Popery, 'Doctor,' said he, 'you think that this causeway is the highway to heaven.' To whom the other as tartly replied, 'Not so, sir; for then I should not have

* *Hist. Univ. Camb.* p. 48.

“ ‘ met you in this place.’ ” Maitland says*, that this “ Henry Harvey, Doctor
 “ of the Civil and Canon Law, Master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, Prebendary
 “ of Ely, and Dean of the Arches, a reverend, learned, and good man, purchased
 “ and provided this house (viz. Doctors’ Commons) for the Civilians and Canonists
 “ to dwell in, being then an old stone building belonging to St. Paul’s church, but
 “ let out. They beforetime were lodged in Pater Noster-row, in a meaner and less
 “ house, afterwards and still a tavern, known by the name of the Queen’s Head,
 “ which had some time been a house for a residentiary of St. Paul’s.”

17. THOMAS PRESTON, LL. D. He had been previously Fellow of King’s College, and was made Master of this hall in 1584; or, according to Warner†, in 1589. He was descended from a respectable family in Lancashire; was sent to Eton school, and thence as first Scholar to King’s. We have noticed the occasion on which Queen Elizabeth called him her Scholar, in the account of the chapel where he is buried.

18. JOHN COWELL, LL. D. 1598. He was a native of Devonshire; and was elected from Eton School to King’s College, where he became Fellow in 1573; and where it is said, that he was so religious an observer of the discipline of the college, that, during all the time which he continued in it, he missed chapel only once, and then by an accident; “ so that to this day,” says Cole‡, “ whereas in
 “ that college the usual morning prayers are at half an hour after six, on Dr.
 “ Cowell’s account, they don’t go till eight on one certain day in the year.” In 1603, Dr. Cowell was Vice-Chancellor of the University. In 1608, he was appointed Vicar-General to the Archbishop of Canterbury. Dr. Cowell’s book, called *The Interpreter*, proved a source of great vexation and uneasiness to the

* *Hist. Lond.* vol. II. p. 871.

† MS. Hist.

‡ MSS. Brit. Mus. vol. VI. p. 107.

author. His enemies represented it to the king, as containing doctrines which were very derogatory to the supreme power of the crown*; whilst it was afterwards made a subject of accusation against this learned civilian before the Parliament, that his *Interpreter* detracted from the rights and liberties of the people. This accusation had at least more effect than the preceding, for the House of Commons ordered the book to be publickly burnt, and the author to be taken into custody. Indeed, they seemed not at all unlikely to have carried their resentment against him so far as to have caused him to be hanged, if the threatened vengeance had not been prevented by the interposition of the king. But on the 25th of March, 1610, the king published a proclamation, in which “he not only
 “ prohibited the buying, uttering, or reading the said book, but also strictly
 “ commanded all and singular persons whatsoever, who had or should have any
 “ of them in their hands or custody, that, upon pain of his high displeasure and
 “ the consequence thereof, they deliver the same, presently upon the publication
 “ thereof, to the lord mayor of London, if they or any of them were dwelling
 “ in or near that city; or otherwise to the sheriff of the county where they should
 “ reside; and in the two Universities, to the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor there,
 “ to intent that further order might be given for the utter suppressing thereof.” Dr. Cowell thus found, that he had excited by the same work the displeasure of the king and the animosity of the people. After this he retired to spend the residue of his days in the University, where he died of the stone on the 11th of October, 1611. He was buried in the chapel of this hall.

19. CLEMENT CORBETT, LL. D. 1611. He was the younger son of Sir Miles

* Wood, in his *Fasti*, vol. I. 160, represents him as having asserted, that “the king’s prerogative is in some cases limited.” But in *The Interpreter*, under the word *Prerogative*, the author says, “Now for these regalities which are of the highest nature, there is not one that belongeth to
 “ the most absolute prince which doth not belong to our king.”

Corbett, Knight, of Sprawston, in the county of Norfolk. He was Vice-Chancellor in 1613. The portrait in the Master's lodge represents him as a handsome black man.

20. THOMAS EDEN, LL. D. 1626. He was born at South Hanningfield, in Essex. He was Chancellor of the diocese of Ely, Commissary of Westminster and St. Edmund's-Bury, as also one of the Masters in Chancery. He presided in this hall for twenty years. He died in London, July 18, 1645.

21. ROBERT KING, LL. D. October 28, 1645; displaced by the Parliament in the same year.

22. JOHN BOND, LL. D. 1645. He was born at Dorchester, and was for some time Lecturer in Exeter. His puritanical violence caused him to be made Preacher of the Savoy, and one of the Assembly of Divines. On the 11th of December, 1645, he became Master of the Savoy; and was chosen Master of this college, after the appointment had been refused by Mr. Selden. Wood calls this Dr. Bond "an impudent, canting, and blasphemous person, who, by his doctrine, did lead people to rebellion, advance the cause of Satan much, and, in fine, by his and the endeavours of his brethren, brought all things to ruin, merely to advance their unsatiable and ambitious desires." He appears also to have been a recruiter for the Long Parliament, though one of their divines. He retired from the mastership upon the restoration of Charles II.; and died at Lutton, in Dorsetshire, about the year 1680.

23. ROBERT KING, LL. D. 1660, was restored to the mastership upon the restoration of the monarchy. He died November 6, 1676, at the age of 76.

24. THOMAS EXTON, LL. D. and Knight, 1676. He was son of John Exton, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty. He was Official of the Arches and Dean of the Peculiars in 1686. He was also Vicar-General to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and for some time Judge of the Admiralty. He died November 4, 1688.

25. GEORGE OXENDEN, LL. D. 1688. He was the third son of Sir Henry Oxenden, Baronet, of Dean, in the parish of Wingham, in Kent. Upon the death of his predecessor, Sir Thomas Exton, he was made Official of the Arches and Dean of the Peculiars. He died in Doctors' Commons, February 21, 1702.

26. GEORGE BRAMSTONE, LL. D. 1702.

27. NATHANIEL LLOYD, Knight, and LL. D. 1710. He resigned the mastership upon the 1st of October, 1735.

28. EDWARD SIMPSON, LL. D. 1735. He was Dean of the Arches, Judge of the Cinque Ports, and M. P. for Dover. He was knighted by his present Majesty, December 28, 1761; and died at Acton, in Middlesex, in May, 1764. This Dr. Simpson published an edition of Clerke's *Practice of the Court of Admiralty*, with the following title: "Praxis supremæ curiæ Admiralitatis Francisci Clerke
" prioribus omnibus editionibus multo auctior atque emendatior; una cum indice
" et notis nusquam antehac editis. Cui adjiciuntur articuli magistri Roughton
" hactenus inediti ad officium Admiralitatis Angliæ spectantes, 8vo. 1743." Francis Clerke, the author of the above work, was a celebrated Proctor in the Arches in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

29. Sir JAMES MARRIOTT, LL. D. elected June 15, 1764, after a very hard contest, as his competitor, Dr. Ridlington, had six votes out of the thirteen. In the same year he was appointed his Majesty's Advocate-General in the room of Dr. Hay, and Judge of the Admiralty Court in 1778. He sat in two Parliaments for the borough of Sudbury. In 1769, he published a work, entitled "The Rights
" and Privileges of both the Universities, and of the University of Cambridge in
" particular, defended, in a Charge to the Grand Jury at the Quarter-Sessions
" for the Peace at Cambridge, October 10, 1768: also, an Argument in the Case
" of the Colleges of Christ and Emanuel." He wrote a few poetical pieces, some

of which are preserved in Dodsley's Collection. He was the son of an attorney in Hatton-Garden; and died at Twinsted Hall, near Sudbury, March 21, 1803, at the age of seventy-two.

30. Sir WILLIAM WYNNE, LL. D. 1803, the present Master.

ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS WHO HAVE BEEN MEMBERS OF THIS HALL.

ROBERT DE STRETTON, Bishop of Litchfield, of whom we have spoken amongst the Masters.

MARMADUKE LUMLEY, Master, Bishop of Lincoln, 1449. He was for some time Treasurer of England.

STEPHEN GARDINER, Master, Bishop of Winchester, 1531. We must refer to our account of him amongst the Masters.

RICHARD SAMPSON, Bishop of Chichester, 1537; translated to Litchfield in 1543. He wrote a Commentary upon some of the Psalms and the Epistles of Paul to the Romans and the Corinthians. He had been committed to the Tower of London in 1539, upon a charge of affording pecuniary aid to some persons who were imprisoned for denying the king's supremacy. Immediately after his translation to Litchfield, he was made President of Wales, which office he continued to hold till the second year of Edward VI. when, though he had formerly written in favour of the king's supremacy, he no longer disguised his attachment to the Catholic cause. He died at Eccleshall, September 25, 1554.

THOMAS THIRLBY, LL. D. He was the first and the last Bishop of Westminster. He was consecrated in this see on the 19th of December, 1540. He was translated to Norwich in 1550; and to Ely in 1554. Upon the accession of Elizabeth, he was deprived of his bishopric, and sent prisoner to the Tower, for opposing the Reformation. He was committed to the custody of Archbishop Parker, in whose family he lived till the 26th of August, 1570, when he expired; and was buried in the chancel of the parish church of Lambeth.

WILLIAM BARLOW, D. D. Fellow, Bishop of Lincoln in 1608, to which see he was translated from that of Rochester. He died suddenly on the 7th of September, 1613.

ADAM OTTLEY, Fellow, Bishop of St. David's, 1712. He died in the beginning of October, 1723.

RICHARD REYNOLDS, Scholar, LL. D. Bishop of Lincoln, 1723, translated from Bangor.

SAMUEL HALIFAX, LL. D. and D. D. He was originally of Jesus College, but was elected Fellow of this hall in 1760. In 1768, he was chosen Professor of Arabic in this University; which he resigned when he became Regius Professor of Civil Law in 1770. He was promoted to the bishopric of Gloucester in 1781; and was translated to the see of St. Asaph in 1787. He died on the 5th of March, 1790. He married one of the daughters of Dr. Cooke, Provost of King's. He published three Discourses on Justification by Faith; two Sermons before the University of Cambridge, in 1768; a Sermon before the House of Commons, January 30, 1769; a volume of Discourses at Warburton's Lecture, in 1776; three Sermons occasioned by an attempt to abolish the Thirty-nine Articles; an Analysis of the Roman Civil Law, third edition, 8vo. 1779, &c. He was the son of an apothecary at Mansfield, near Nottingham; and had a brother in the same profession at the west end of the town, who afterwards had a Lambeth degree conferred upon him, and for some time enjoyed considerable repute as a physician. Cole says of Bishop Halifax, that his person was "small and thin, and "his complexion yellow;" but that he had "life, and sensibility, and acuteness "in his manner*."

SAMUEL HORSLEY, LL. D. Bishop of St. David's in 1788; translated to Rochester in 1793; and to St. Asaph in 1802. Dr. Horsley was born in 1733, in the

* Cole, *Athen. Cantab.* H.

residence of his father in the church-yard of St. Martin's in the Fields, of which church he was at that time Clerk in orders. His father afterwards became Rector of Thorley, in Hertfordshire, and of Newington-Butts, in Surrey. The son, Samuel, took his degree of LL. B. at this hall in 1758; and in the same year began to officiate as Curate to his father at Newington-Butts, which benefice the father resigned to the son in 1759. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1767, when he published a tract on *The Power of God deduced from the computable instantaneous Production of it in the Solar System*. His earliest mathematical publication was, *Apollonii Pergæi Inclinationum, libri duo*. In 1773 he was Secretary to the Royal Society. In December, 1774, he married a Miss Bortham, who died at his rectory of Aldbury, in Surrey, in August, 1777. He thus begins a letter to Mr. Nichols, to whom we are indebted for much of this account, on this melancholy event:—"Dear sir, it is very true that I am at present in a situation to think of nothing but the nursing of two infants, who have lost the best of mothers, at an age when they least could spare her, the eldest not being a year and a half old." The first volume of his valuable edition of Newton's Works was published in 1779. Dr. Lowth, then Bishop of London, had previously appointed him his Domestic Chaplain, and given him a prebend in St. Paul's cathedral. He took a very active and decided part in the contest which prevailed in the Royal Society respecting the conduct of Sir Joseph Banks. His speeches on this occasion were published in *An authentic Narrative of the Dissensions in the Royal Society*. His strenuous exertions in defence of the doctrine of the Trinity, which attracted the notice of Lord Chancellor Thurlow, caused him to be promoted to the bishopric of St. David's in 1788. He was translated to the see of Rochester in 1793, and to that of St. Asaph in 1802. He published various sermons, charges, and speeches; besides a translation of the Prophet Hosea, which first appeared in 1801. In September, 1806, his lordship set off from

his diocese of St. Asaph, in order to spend some time at Brighton with his patron Lord Thurlow, of whose death he received the distressing intelligence when he reached Shrewsbury. The Bishop continued his journey; but, it is said, "with an aching heart," and arrived at Brighton on the 20th. A few days after this he was attacked by a complaint in his bowels, of which he expired on the morning of the 4th of October, in the year 1806. The Bishop, who was never celebrated for his attention to pecuniary minutiae, died, as he had long lived, in considerable embarrassments. He had made an insurance upon his life, for the benefit of his family, to the amount of 5000*l.*; but the policy was suffered to become null by non-payment two days before his death. The political conduct of Bishop Horsley is matter of history; his opinions on doctrinal points we leave to the consideration of those who are more fond, than we are, of venturing in the thorny path of theological polemics.

The following eminent persons, besides those mentioned amongst the Masters and Bishops, have been members of this hall:—

GABRIEL HARVEY, of whom we have the following works:—"Gabrielis Harveii Gratulationum Valdinensium, libri quatuor, ad illustrissimam augustissimamque principem Elizabetham Angliæ, Franciæ, Hiberniæ reginam longe serenissimam atque optatissimam, Londini, 4to. 1578." This is a collection of epigrams, in Latin and Greek, made upon the queen by G. Harvey himself, and by others, both Englishmen and foreigners. At p. 11 is a long Latin epigram, which he says that he composed at Cambridge in November, 1577. The second book consists of epigrams upon the Earl of Leicester; the third upon Lord Burghley; the fourth upon the Earl of Oxford and Christopher Hatton. At the end is a Latin epigram, by Christopher Harvey, on his brother Gabriel. —"Gabrielis Harveii Rhetor vel duorum dierum oratio de natura, arte, et exercitatione rhetorica ad suos auditores, Londini, 4to. 1577." This work is de-

dedicated to Bartholomew Clerk, LL. D. from whom we have prefixed a Latin epistle to the author; to whom he says, "Multa sunt in his orationibus quæ mihi
 " magnopere arrident, nempe verborum volubilitas, sententiarum concinnitas,
 " stylis suavitas fluens et prope incredibilis. In hoc extremo Rhetor tuus Cice-
 " roniano tuo par aut forsitan superior evasit;" unless he were mistaken in his
 judgment or deceived by his friendship.—"Gabrielis Harveii Ciceronianus vel
 " oratio post reditum habita Cantabrigiæ, ad suos auditores, Londini, 4to. 1577."
 This is dedicated to W. Lerins, LL. D. from whom there is an epistle to the
 printer, in which he professes to prefer the author not only to Mureto, but to
 Cardinal Bembo.

THOMAS TUSSEER was the author of "Five Hundred Points of good Husban-
 " drie, as well for the Champion or open Country, as also for the Woodland or
 " several; mixed in every Month with Huswiferie over and besides the Booke of
 " Husbandrie. Corrected and newly augmented by T. T. Gentleman, London,
 " 4to. 1604." It is dedicated to William Lord Paget, whose servant he was.
 At p. 152, is his life, by himself, in verse. He was born at Riven Hall, in Essex,
 of respectable parents; and sent by his father to be a chorister in Wallingford
 College, and thence to St. Paul's choir. He was afterwards placed at Eton, under
 Nicholas Udall, the schoolmaster, of whom he draws a harsh character. He
 next went to London:—

" From London hence, to Cambridge thence,

" With thanks to thee, O Trinitie,

" That to thy hall, surpassing all,

" I got at last.

" There joy I felt, there trim I dwelt,

" There heaven from hell, I shifted well

" With learned men, a number then,

" The time I past."

Lord Paget, after this, introduced him at court, where he staid ten years, and had ample experience of its vices in cards, dice, and other kinds of dissipation. He then married, and lived at Ratwode, in Suffolk, where he became a farmer, and prepared the work which we have mentioned; when illness obliged him to remove to Ipswich, where his wife died. He afterwards married a Mrs. Ann Moore, and went to live at Norwich, where he became acquainted with Dean Salisbury. Here he experienced a violent attack of the strangury, and, as it is said, did not make any water for one hundred and thirty-eight hours. He then went to reside upon a farm at Fairstead, in Essex; but here he either did not practise his own precepts in husbandry, or practised them in vain, for they did not enable him to thrive. From Fairstead he went to London; and from London he was driven by the plague, when he retired to this hall, where he found for some time an hospitable asylum under the pressure of distress*. He died in 1580. He appears to have been a man of some genius; and perhaps of more genius than discretion.

Sir PETER WYCHE published "A short Relation of the River Nile, of its Source and Current, of its overflowing Egypt till it runs into the Mediterranean; and of other Countries. Written by an Eye-Witness, who lived many Years in the Christian Kingdoms of the Abyssine Empire, London, 8vo. 1673." This work is dedicated by Sir Peter Wyche to Henry Lord Arlington, Principal Secretary of State, whom he tells, that his thoughtful provision for his journey into Russia, where his Majesty was pleased to send him, prevented a more solemn dedication. The papers which composed this narrative, were procured, by Sir Robert Southwell, from an inquisitive and learned Jesuit at Lisbon, who had lived many years in Ethiopia and the Indies; and they were translated by Sir Peter Wyche, at the desire of the Royal Society, of which he was a member.

* Cole's *Athen. Cantab.* Brit. Mus.

HENRY HOWARD, Earl of Northampton, A. M. 1556.

WILLIAM AUSTIN*, admitted 1599. He was the author of "Devotionis Augustinianæ Flamma; or certain devout, godly, and learned Meditations, 1637." This work was published by his wife, after his death. He was buried in the church of St. Mary Overies, Southwark, where there is a curious monument to his memory, with this inscription:—

"Requitorium Gulielmi Austin, Armigeri. Qui in contemplandis fuit pro Angelo, in agendis pro Dædalo, in itinere pro vehiculo, in mensa pro convivio, in morbo patiens pro miraculo, in morte fidelis pro exemplo. Obiit 16 die Jan. 1633. Ætat. suæ 47."

Sir ROBERT NAUNTON, author of *Fragmenta Regalia*, was Fellow of this hall. Lloyd† says, that "he came to court as Sir Thomas Overburie's assistant first, "and then as Sir George Villiers' friend, who promoted him to be Secretary of "State, Jan. 8, 1617, as his Majesty did, a while after, to be Master of the "Woods."—"He was of the same make," says Lloyd, "in the state, as Archbishop Abbot was in the church, zealous and sullen: if others had a better wit "than he in abusing him, he had a better memory than they to think of it; for "one Mr. Wiemark, a wealthy man, a great novilant, and constant Paul's walker, "hearing the news that day of the beheading of Sir Walter Rawleigh; 'His "head,' said he, 'would do well upon the shoulders of Sir Robert Naunton, "Secretary of State.' These words were complained of, and Wiemark summoned to the Privy Council, where he pleaded for himself, that he intended "no disrespect to Mr. Secretary, whose known worth was above all detraction; "only he spoke in reference to an old proverb, 'Two heads are better than one;' "and for the present he was dismissed. Not long after, when rich men were

* Cole, *Athen. Cantab.*

† Lloyd's *State Worthies*, p. 795.

“ called on for a contribution to St. Paul’s, Wiemark, at the council-table, subscribed a hundred pounds; but Mr. Secretary told him, ‘ Two hundred were ‘ better than one ;’ which, betwixt fear and charity, Wiemark was fain to “ subscribe.”

Sir CLEMENT COTTREL, Fellow, 1709.

WILLIAM WARREN, D. D. Fellow, wrote an account of this hall. Cole speaks of him “ as the meekest and best-natured creature in the world.” He died in Kent, of a cancer in his mouth.

WILLIAM CROW, D. D. published several single sermons. He had been Chaplain to Bishop Gibson, to whom he left 3000*l.* at his death; which the Bishop very generously gave to his poor relations. He had made some notes upon the Greek Testament, which Dr. Bentley got out of his hands, and never could be persuaded to return. Cole* says, that he had this information from Dr. Conyers Middleton.

PHILIP DORMER STANHOPE, Earl of Chesterfield, was born in 1696, and received his academical education at this hall. In 1745, he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, where his administration, during the short time it lasted, was conciliatory and wise. The principles of politeness which he inculcated in his letters, are well known, as well as the final miscarriage of all his pertinacious efforts to make his son a fine gentleman. What Lord Chesterfield most wanted was, what is commonly called *heart*, which a court never gives, but often takes away. His lordship, along with a large circle of persons of fashion, once went to hear Whitfield preach; and when the ranting declaimer had finished his performance, Lord C. went up and thanked him in these words, which are very

* *Athen. Cantab.*

characteristic of the usual *sincerity* of his compliments:—"Sir, I will not tell you, what I shall tell others, *how* I approve of you."

JOSEPH JOWETT, LL. D. He was successor to Dr. Halifax as Regius Professor of Civil Law. He was an elegant scholar, and a man of mild and amiable manners.

CORPUS CHRISTI OR BENET COLLEGE.

MR. MASTERS, who has written a particular history of this college, which we shall principally follow in the present account, says, that its foundation was different from that of any other in either of the English Universities. It did not owe its origin to the benevolence of one or two individuals; but was the combined work of two several societies. Mr. Masters has given an interesting account of these two societies, one of which was called "Gilda Corporis Christi," the Gild of the Body of Christ; and the other "Gilda Beatæ Mariæ Virginis," the Gild of the Blessed Virgin.

"A gild," says Mr. Masters, "was a company of persons associated either for charitable, religious, or mercantile purposes (and perhaps sometimes for all these conjointly), who, for the better promotion thereof, cast some part of their money, goods, or lands into a common stock, out of which their processions, annual feasts, charities, and other publick expences were defrayed. And as the word *Gild*, which originally signifieth this joint contribution, is manifestly pure Saxon, there is no doubt but these associations began amongst our Saxon ancestors; though they were not peculiar to them only, but frequent likewise among other northern nations, the Germans, Franks, and Longobards, as Sir Henry Spelman informs us; who all springing from the same common stock, greatly resembled each other in their customs.

"Now these societies or gilds were common in most cities and great towns throughout the kingdom; the most eminent whereof in that of Cambridge were those to whom this house stands indebted for its foundation; the former of which,

“ and that the most celebrated of the two, was held in St. Benedict’s parish, probably where the college now stands; the latter opposite to Great St. Mary’s church, where the present Senate-House is situated: of whose constitution and design the following particulars will enable the reader to form some sort of judgement; being collected from Admission-Books, in which all their transactions, receipts, and expences are regularly entered for some years, from *bede-rolls* of the brethren and sisters (now remaining among the archives of the college), and from statutes of such like gilds, both originals and transcripts. They seem then to have been instituted principally for religious purposes, and consisted of persons of both sexes, and of all ranks and denominations (for we find amongst them nobles, knights, gentlemen, clergy, and merchants, with their wives, sisters, and daughters), but for the most part of such as lived in or bore some relation to the town or county. These united themselves together, that they might be the better able to raise a fund for hiring Priests to pray for their welfare and prosperity whilst alive, and for their souls after their decease; of the prevalence of which prayers the superstition of those times led them to have high conceits. And for this purpose, every one who entered into any of those societies contributed either money or goods at his first admission; and that, as it appears from their different values, in some sort of proportion to their circumstances or generosity. Some gave lands and houses; and the benefactions from time to time received from others, were laid out in the purchase of more: for the better security whereof they severally applied to the king, and obtained licences, at different times, for holding them in mortmain; and made provision out of them for the support of a number of Chaplains, to say mass daily in the churches of St. Benedict and St. Mary, for the benefit of all the members.

“ Each of these societies had common seals; and many fair impressions of the

“ latter are still remaining, but none of the former ; which indeed, to speak the
“ truth, was not commonly known even at the time of the foundation of the
“ college ; for we find them in that year requesting the mayor of the corporation
“ to set his seal for them, as better known.

“ They had likewise common halls, with other apartments adjoining, wherein
“ they met for the choice of their officers, for going in procession on certain days
“ to their churches, and for transacting the rest of their business ; from which
“ meetings whosoever was voluntarily absent when summoned, or did not come
“ in his best cloaths, was liable to a small fine either in money or wax, for the
“ support of the lights.

“ Each of them had moreover a body of statutes, which every one at his ad-
“ mission was sworn to observe ; and were governed by annual officers, the prin-
“ cipal of which was stiled Alderman, and the other two, Treasurers ; which
“ were elected at a general assembly held for that purpose, out of such persons
“ as they in their consciences thought would be most able to promote the welfare
“ of their companies ; upon which occasion, and at most other general meetings,
“ they usually feasted together, where they drank their ale (of which they kept
“ good store in their cellars) out of a great horn finely ornamented with silver
“ gilt, and which is still remaining in the college treasury. This was presented
“ to the brethren by John Goldcorne when alderman, and was liberally filled by
“ them, especially upon the festival of Corpus Christi, when a magnificent pro-
“ cession was usually made, as will be mentioned hereafter.

“ Whenever any brother or sister departed out of this life, the whole frater-
“ nity was summoned to attend the corpse to the grave with the lights of the
“ company ; and thirty masses were said for the soul within ten days after the
“ person's decease, at the common expence.

“ If any one happened by misfortunes to be reduced to poverty, he was to

“ be relieved out of the common stock ; and any industrious member who wanted
“ money to trade with, might borrow it from thence.

“ No one who was known to be guilty of any notorious crime was to be admitted
“ into any of their societies ; and if, after admission, he should deviate from a
“ good and regular course of life, he was first to be admonished by the alderman
“ and his brethren, and if this had not its proper effect, to be expelled for ever.

“ Every one was to be obedient to the alderman in all things lawful ; and no
“ one was to go to law with another without first of all laying his grievances
“ before him, who was to call in one or two of the brethren to assist him in ac-
“ commodating such differences ; and if this had not its desired effect, he was
“ then to give them leave to go to common law.

“ The counsels of the fraternity were to be revealed to no stranger, lest any
“ injury should be received thereby ; and whoever discovered their secrets, was
“ either punished with a pecuniary mulct or expelled for ever, as the circumstances
“ required.”

The two gilds, of which we have extracted the above account from Mr. Masters's history, were situated in different parts of the town of Cambridge ; but they appear, for some time, to have vied with each other in their endeavours to obtain lands and tenements in mortmain, for the maintenance of Priests, whose office it should be to pray for the souls of their respective fraternities. Licences for the above purpose were obtained of Edward III. from the seventh to the twentieth year of his reign.

The society of Corpus Christi, whose prosperity exceeded that of its competitor, the society Beatae Virginis, formed, about the year 1342, the design of erecting a college, where it was their intention to provide academical instruction for persons who might become duly qualified to offer up prayers for the souls of every one of the fraternity upon his decease. They accordingly began to pull

down several tenements which belonged to some of the brethren in a street called Luthburne, but at present Free-School-lane, for the purpose of erecting a college on the site, which they enlarged by subsequent purchases or exchanges into the space which the college at present occupies. In the year 1344, the brethren of St. Mary's gild proposed to form an union with those of Corpus Christi, to which the latter were not unwilling to accede. After this union the aldermen and brethren of the two gilds obtained from the king, through the interest of Henry Duke of Lancaster, a licence for perfecting the building which they had begun, and for perpetuating the society which they had instituted. This licence is dated the 7th of November, 26th Edward III.

After this period, the united brethren of the two gilds proceeded with great alacrity in completing their common college; but, finding that they should have need of further assistance, and of some powerful patron to support their interest, they requested the Duke of Lancaster, whom we have mentioned above, to become their alderman. His grace condescended to comply with their request, and continued in the office for several years. This Duke of Lancaster, who was a great favourer of Wickliff, and was commonly surnamed *de Torto Collo*, from his wry neck, died of the plague at Leicester, in 1361. Although he is usually deemed the founder of this college, yet it appears, according to Masters, to have experienced no instances of his bounty, "except a few silver shields enamelled, with his arms and the instruments of the Passion upon them, to carry about in their processions, and some other presents not particularly specified; for as to the manor of Barton, which is still called after his name, that was purchased of him by the brethren: so that he seems to have been little more than a mediator, as it were, whom the societies made use of to obtain favours from the crown."

The revenues of this college were not, in the first instance, sufficient to main-

tain more than a Master and two Fellows; but the income of the society was soon increased by the liberality of

SUBSEQUENT BENEFACTORS.

THOMAS DE ELTISLE, the first Master, had the interest to procure most of the previous benefactions to the two gilds, to be settled upon this college, particularly the advowson of St. Benedict's church. John de Cambridge, who had been a member of St. Mary's gild in 1311, had considerable property in land and houses in the town and vicinity of Cambridge. In 1344, his trustees conveyed to that gild his house called Stone Hall, which was situated in St. Michael's parish, with four other houses and eight cottages. In the following year they made over to the same fraternity five other messuages and twelve cottages, and subsequently additional tenements in Cambridge and Newnham, with a hundred acres of land on the east and west sides of the town; "besides rents of assize given by him and his son " Thomas, for founding a chantry in the church of St. Mary," and providing two Chaplains to say mass for their souls and those of others. All the above-mentioned property was afterwards transferred to this college by the favourable interposition of Thomas de Eltisle, who converted the Chaplains of the chantry into Fellows of the college. This Thomas de Eltisle enlarged the site of the college by the lease of a piece of ground, afterwards called the Master's garden, which he hired of the White Canons at the rent of 3s. 2d. a year, which was purchased by the college upon the dissolution of the monasteries.

HENRY DE TANGMER, one of the burgesses of Cambridge, who was a member of the gild, gave several houses, with eighty-five acres of land. His widow, named Maud, became a benefactress soon after his decease, "by joining with her " son Henry in the surrender of a house in St. Andrew's parish, with some lands in " the fields, which her husband had given her for life. He had formerly presented

“ the gild with a cup called the *Gripe's Eye**, which was used for carrying about
 “ the Host, till one more proper for that purpose was given by Sir John Cam-
 “ bridge†. He gave likewise some enamelled shields, similar to those which the
 “ Duke of Lancaster had given, with the instruments of the Passion carved upon
 “ them.”

ELIZABETH, wife of THOMAS MOWBRAY, first Duke of Norfolk, founded one fellowship and one scholarship.

THOMAS Lolleworth bequeathed, in 1393, the whole of his messuages in Cambridge, after the death of his wife and children, to the Master and Fellows of this college, in order to provide a Chaplain to say mass for them a year after their decease.

JOHN BOTWRIGHT, D.D. Master, purchased the small manor and lands at Over, of which he ordered, in the year 1473, that 6s. 8d. of their yearly rent should be spent upon his obit, and that the residue should be divided between the Master and Fellows for liveries. The manor of Over was then of the yearly value of 33s. 1½d. and was purchased for 48l. For this benefaction the society “ covenanted,” says Masters, “ to enroll not only him and his parents, but also
 “ Henry Duke of Warwick, amongst their benefactors,” and to make over to them the full benefit of their prayers for the good of their souls. “ This eminent
 “ person [the Duke of Warwick] was the son of the famous Richard Beauchamp,
 “ Earl of Warwick, by Isabel, his lady, and born at Hanley Castle, in Worces-
 “ tershire, in 1424. He succeeded his father in his titles and estates in 1439, and

* “ Sometimes called *Grypyshey*, but probably, by mistake, for *Gripe's Egg*, it being made of
 “ a vulture's or grype's egg, set in silver, with a foot and cover of the same: this was broke in
 “ Moptyd's mastership, and renewed in Porie's, I imagine,” says Masters, “ at the expence of Richard
 “ Fletcher, then Bishop of Bristol, the initial letters of his name and his arms being now upon it.”

† “ This was called the *Monstre*, and weighed 78½ oz.”

“ was in such high favour with King Henry VI. that he created him Premier
 “ Earl of England, afterwards advanced him to the title of duke, and, with his
 “ own hands, crowned him King of the Isle of Wight : but he lived not long to
 “ enjoy these great honours, being cut off in the flower of his youth (viz. at the
 “ age of twenty-two), before the fruits of his heroic disposition could be fully
 “ manifested to the world, leaving only one daughter, who did not long survive
 “ him; by which means the inheritance descended to his sisters.—See DUGDALE’S
 “ *Antiq. of Warw.* p. 331. Whether this duke was a benefactor to the College or
 “ Master, and in what manner, I can no where learn ; but, from his arms being
 “ placed in the hall, I should imagine,” says Masters, “ he must have conferred
 “ some benefit upon the former: if so, he was not educated there, or at least
 “ under the latter, before he was chosen Master.”

RICHARD BROCHER, Fellow, Rector of Landbeach, 1462, gave to this society
 lands and tenements to the clear annual value of 40s. for the maintenance of one
 Bible-Clerk, who was to be denominated his Scholar. This benefaction was thus
 expressed in his will:—“ Volens unum scholarem in grammatica eruditum qui fide-
 “ liter in artibus studere debet per magistrum et socios eligi, qui Bibliam leget
 “ coram magistro et sociis in prandio aut alias et in fine lectionis orabit in Latinis
 “ verbis primum nominando magistrum Brocher inter alios sic dicendo:—*Anima*
 “ *Mri. Brocher requiescat in pace.*”

SIMON GRENE, B. D. Master, 1477, added to the possessions of the college
 eight acres and three roods of land, part of which was situated in Carmefielde,
 and part in the Lees, with a tenement in St. Benedict’s parish, and another in
 Little St. Mary’s. The profits of this bequest were to be employed upon his obit
 in St. Bernard’s church, on the 3d of October in every year.

WILLIAM KENT, Clerk, A. M. Fellow, 1482, left to the high altar of St.
 Benedict’s church 10s. for omission of tythes, 40d. to the master, and 3s. to

each of the Fellows. He likewise bequeathed a house which he had lately purchased without Trumpington-gate, which was rented at 33s. 4d. to be distributed every year amongst the society for the purchase of liveries, by which we are to understand such kinds of apparel as were suited to the Master, Fellows, and Scholars according to their ranks. This bequest he made to the college, upon condition that they should pray for his soul, and for that of his father and mother, &c.

ELIZABETH Duchess of NORFOLK, widow of John Lord Mowbray (the last Duke of Norfolk of that family, who died in 1475), and her sister Eleanor Botelar (widow of Sir Thomas Botelar, Knight), who were daughters* of John Talbot, the first Earl of Shrewsbury, were liberal benefactors to this society. The Duchess of Norfolk, who was executrix to her sister, bestowed upon it 220 marks, in return for which, the college covenanted to receive a Fellow of her nomination, who was to be a studious and well disposed Priest and a Graduate in Arts. This Fellow was to have a yearly salary of eight marks, and to participate in the advantages which the other Fellows enjoyed. He was to make Divinity his study, and to say mass daily for the souls of the founders and those of their relations who were specified; nor was he to fail to recommend them in his sermons, wherever he might preach. In addition to the fellowship which the bounty of the above-mentioned ladies induced the society to establish, they also agreed to elect a Scholar, who was to be called after their name, and to have the same stipend and perform the same exercises as were attached to Brocher's scholarship. This Duchess

* Masters remarks, that these ladies are not mentioned by the writers upon the *Peerage* amongst the issue of the Earl of Shrewsbury: "whereas," says he, "it is certain, even without the authority of this original instrument, they were both his daughters, the former being so styled upon her marriage, and the latter by an incontestible voucher, viz. the Parliament Statute-Roll by which Richard III. was established king, wherein are these words:—'Edward (viz. IV.) was and stood married and trothplight to one Dame Eleanor Butler, daughter of the old Earl of Shrewsbury; notwithstanding which contract, he married Elizabeth Grey, May 1, 1461.'"

of Norfolk is also said to have "built the buttresses in the court, to have presented
 " some embossed plate, and to have added, moreover, a tenement in St. Bene-
 " dict's, with another in St. Edward's parish."

SIMON GRENE, B.D. Master, added to the manor of Barton, belonging to the college, forty-five acres of arable land; besides twenty ridges and three roods, with a tenement, which were rented at 31s. a year, and appropriated to the buying of liveries. He also gave a tenement in the Butchery, of the annual value of 26s. 8d.; 20s. of which were to be spent upon his obit. The Master and Fellows were to have 10s.; the prisoners in the *Tolbooth* and *Castle*, 3s. 10d. &c. He, moreover, gave 40l. towards repairing some of the college houses which were in a dilapidated state, and towards rebuilding others which had been destroyed by fire.

THOMAS EYTON, of Cambridge, by will, November 8, 1518, left 6s. 8d. to the Master and each of the Fellows who would sing twenty masses for him at *Scala Celi*. He, moreover, gave them 20l. with all the residue of his goods, upon condition that they would say "a masse in blyssed name of Jesus, perpetually, " every Fryday," for him and the relations and friends whom he had enumerated.

PETER NOBYS, D.D. Master, gave 13l. 6s. 4d. for the celebration of his *exequies*, with those of his father and mother, on the eve of St. Martin the Confessor. Of this sum 5s. 6d. was to be equally divided between the Master and Fellows; and 2s. were to be paid to the Rector of St. Benedict's church, for making mention of them in the prayers for the three states of the church, in the vulgar tongue, every Sunday, in the following words:—"Yowe schall of yowr
 " charyte pray for the good state of Petyr Nobys, Clerke, Doctor in Dyvinitie, whilst
 " alive, and for his sowle, after his decease, with the sowlys of John Nobys and
 " Rose his wyff, father and mother unto the fornamyd Petyr, and for those
 " sowlys that thei are bownd to praye for, with all Crysten sowlys."

JOHN SAINTWARYE, in conjunction with his friend and contemporary, JAMES CURSON, who became Fellows in 1480, gave a house in St. Benedict's parish, of the yearly value of 40s. with 6l. to keep it in repair, for founding another Bible-clerkship.

MATTHEW PARKER, D. D. Master, Archbishop of Canterbury, in 1567, founded three scholarships, of which he left the nomination to the corporation of the city of Norwich, of whom he had purchased an annuity of 10l. a year, payable out of their manor of Hethill cum Carleton, in Norfolk. Of this ten pounds, eight were reserved for the support of the three scholarships just mentioned; 30s. were allotted to a Preacher, who was to be sent by the college to deliver a sermon on Rogation Sunday at Thetford in Norfolk, on Monday at Wymondham, on Ascension-day at St. Clement's in Norwich, and on the Sunday following in the Green Yard, whilst the remaining 10s. were to be distributed amongst the mayor, sheriffs, officers, &c. who were present at the sermon at St. Clement's. Dr. Parker likewise purchased, two years after this, of the same corporation, another annuity of 18l. which, together with the former, cost him 520l. With this income he founded two fellowships and two more scholarships. The former were to be denominated Norwich Fellows, and to be elected by the society out of his five Scholars, within two months after a vacancy. Each of the Fellows was to have 6l. a year, with chambers on the east side of the quadrangle; and they were moreover to occupy themselves in the instruction of the Norwich Scholars. "It was likewise covenanted," says Masters, "and agreed, at the same time, " that two other fellowships (to be called the ninth and tenth) should be founded " out of the college revenue, with a like stipend; and that four of the Fellows, " besides those of Norwich, should always (if possible) be Norfolk men, by reason " that the most part of the former benefactors had been of that county, and he " himself had a particular affection for it, as being the place of his nativity."

Whilst Dr. Parker was Master of this college, he managed its pecuniary concerns with so much frugality and discretion, that, besides large sums expended in repairs and new edifices, he every year saved and laid up money in the treasury; out of which a purchase was made of some lands and tenements in the town, for the maintenance of the two additional Fellows. Whilst Archbishop of Canterbury, he procured of Queen Elizabeth the rectory of St. Mary Abchurch, in London, in exchange for that of Penshurst, in Kent, belonging to the archbishopric; the former of which he presented to the college, and gave the Master an option of holding it whenever a vacancy occurred. He, moreover, gave an additional proof of the affectionate tenderness with which he cherished the college where he had been educated, and had passed so many studious and happy years, by leaving them his inestimable collection of MSS. and printed books. The Archbishop was evidently sensible of the great value of this treasure, by the precautions which he adopted to protect it from injury and to preserve it entire.

“ He ordered them to be kept under three locks, one key of which was to be
“ lodged with the Master, and the other two with the keepers of the Billingford
“ Hutch; who were to see that the library should always be kept in a decent and
“ proper order, and that no one should have admission thereto who had not
“ first taken an oath, not to abuse the books in any shape. And that no damage
“ might arise from having access to them at irregular hours, he limited the time
“ of consulting them, in the winter season, from *eight* to eleven o'clock in the
“ morning, and from one to four in the afternoon; but in the summer he allowed
“ of it from six to eleven, and from one to five. None of them may, on any
“ account, be carried out of the college; but the Master has the privilege of
“ taking three at once to his lodge, or they may be had to a Fellow's chamber,
“ for the convenience of transcribing, &c. And that nothing might be wanting
“ for their more careful preservation, the Masters of Gonville and Caius College,

“ and of Trinity Hall, or their substitutes, are appointed annual supervisors on
“ the 6th of August ; on which occasion they are to be invited to dinner with the
“ two Scholars of his foundation in those colleges ; when each of the former is to
“ have 3s. 4d. and the Scholars 1s. a piece for their trouble in overlooking them.
“ At which time they may inflict a penalty of 4d. for every leaf of a MS. that
“ shall be found wanting ; for every sheet, 2s. ; and for every printed book or
“ MS. missing, and not restored within six months after admonition, what sum
“ they shall think proper. But if six MSS. in folio, eight in quarto, and twelve
“ in a lesser size, should at any time be lost through supine negligence, and not
“ restored within six months, then, with the consent of the Vice-Chancellor and
“ one senior Doctor, not only all the books, but likewise all the plate he gave,
“ shall be forfeited and surrendered up to Gonville and Caius College, within a
“ month following. And if they should afterwards be guilty of the like neglect,
“ they are then to be delivered over to Trinity Hall ; and in case of their de-
“ fault, he appoints them to revert back in their former order.”

Sir NICHOLAS BACON, who had been a member of this college, in 1577, founded six scholarships by an annuity of 20*l.* issuing out of his manors of Studdye and Burningham, in Norfolk. These Scholars were to be chosen out of the grammar-school which he had established at Redgrave, in Suffolk.

Mr. JOHN BORAGE left by will, in 1636, an annuity of 5*l.* to issue out of his estates in North and West Barsham, in Norfolk, for the maintenance of a Scholar of his own name, kindred, or county.

JOHN BOOTH, Fellow, in 1642, bequeathed to the college an annuity of 3*l.* out of lands situated in the parish of Laneham, in Nottinghamshire, one third of which sum was ordered to be given to two young men for speeches on the 5th of November ; the same sum was to be at the same time spent in exceedings at the Fellows and Scholars' tables ; and the residue to be expended in the purchase of some pious and learned work of a Protestant writer, for the use of the society.

EDWARD COLEMAN, of Norwich, who had been a member of this college, left it an annuity of 20*l.* charged upon his estate at Wymondham, in Norfolk, towards the maintenance of four Scholars from the free-schools of Norwich and of that town; but the whole was to be enjoyed by any one of his own name, who might be admitted of this college, from whatsoever school or county he might come.

ROGER MANNERS, Esquire, in 1595, provided for the maintenance of four Scholars out of the rectory of East Chinock, in Somersetshire, which he gave to the college. To this donation he added the perpetual advowson of the vicarage.

RICHARD STERNE, D. D. Archbishop of York, in 1677, founded two scholarships, for which purpose he left an annuity of 20*l.*

JOHN SPENCER, D. D. Master, is said to have surpassed former benefactors in his liberality. In 1687, he purchased an estate, of more than 200*l.* a year, at Elmington, a hamlet belonging to Oundle, in Northamptonshire, which he settled upon the college for the augmentation of the mastership, fellowships, scholarships, and for other purposes.

WILLIAM STANLEY, D. D. Master, presented the college with a set of plate, silver gilt, for the use of the communion-table. This plate formerly belonged to the private chapel of Queen Mary when Princess of Orange, who gave it to Dr. Stanley upon her accession to the English throne, as a token of her esteem.

SAMUEL CHAPMAN, Fellow, by his will, dated 24th May, 1700, left 150*l.* to be laid out on freehold lands for exhibitions to three Scholars who were proficient in the Hebrew language.

Archbishop TENISON purchased the rectory of Duxford St. Peter, in the county of Cambridge, which he gave to the college upon particular conditions, as he afterwards did to the rectory of Stalbridge, in Dorsetshire, which he purchased in 1797. To these donations he added a legacy of 1000*l.* which he had lent upon mortgage of an estate at St. Ives, in Huntingdonshire; but as this mortgage was never paid off, the college has long been in possession of the lands.

THOMAS TOOKE, D. D. Fellow, who died at Bishop Stortford, in May, 1721, left the college the perpetual advowson of the rectory of Great Buxted, in Essex; and that of Lambourn, in the same county.

THOMAS HERRING, D. D. Archbishop of Canterbury, left 1000*l.* towards rebuilding the college.

GEORGE SYKES, 1766, founded four scholarships, appropriated to Students from St. Paul's School.

JOHN STOCK, Esquire, 1781, founded one scholarship, appropriated to a Student from St. Paul's School.

MATTHIAS MAWSON, D. D. Master, Bishop of Ely, 1754, founded twelve scholarships, which are given to such Students as excel in an annual examination. Of eight of these studentships the present value is 30*l.* a year, and 40*l.* a year that of the other four. No emolument is derived from these scholarships till after a residence of six months; and, after that residence, the payments are made every week.

The fellowships at this college amount altogether to twelve, four of which are appropriated to the county of Norfolk, and two to the city of Norwich. The other six are not subject to any provincial restrictions. All the Fellows are required to take orders within three years after their election, and to take the degree of B. D. within eight years after that of M. A. There are sixty-two scholarships and exhibitions.

The ECCLESIASTICAL PATRONAGE of this society consists of the rectories of Duxford St. Peter's, of Landbeach and Wilbraham Parva, with the vicarage of Grantchester, in Cambridgeshire, and the curacy of St. Bene't, in Cambridge; the rectory of Stalbridge, in Dorsetshire; the rectories of Braxted Magna and Lambourne, in Essex; the rectory of St. Mary Abchurch, with the curacy of

St. Lawrence Pounteney, in Middlesex; and the rectories of Fulmonston with Croxton and of Thurning, in Norfolk.

The Visitors of this college are, the Vice-Chancellor and two senior Doctors of Divinity; and the King in extraordinary cases.

This society is composed at present (1814) of a Master, two Tutors, a Dean, a Steward, a Bursar, twelve Fellows, one LL. D. four B. D. seven M. A. fourteen B. A. five Fellow-Commoners, twenty-three Pensioners, two Sizars, and one Ten-year-man.

The college consists principally of one square court, three sides of which, on the north, west, and east, are occupied by the apartments of the Fellows, Students, and the combination-room; whilst the south side exhibits the hall and the Master's lodge. There are two gardens, one of which is exclusively appropriated to the Master; and the other, which has a bowling-green, belongs to the Fellows.

The CHAPEL is a neat place of worship. The altar-piece is of carved wainscot, and is supported by two large pillars. Over the door of the ante-chapel, which was built by Sir Nicholas Bacon, is an inscription, which commemorates that fact.

The LIBRARY is over the chapel. In our account of benefactors we have noticed the precautions which Archbishop Parker took, in order to preserve the valuable collection of MSS. which he left to this society. These MSS. relate principally to ecclesiastical subjects. Some of them are of great antiquity, and even of the eighth century. This library contains the original manuscript of the Thirty-nine Articles.

The HALL is a large room. The painted glass in the windows displays the arms of many of the Masters and Benefactors.

The MASTER'S LODGE has many good apartments, particularly the long gallery, in which there is an interesting collection of portraits of some distinguished members of this society.



W. Marshall del.

D. Howell sculp.

CHAPEL OF BENET COLLEGE.

London, Pub. April 1786. at the Strand, for R. Akerman's History of Cambridge.

MASTERS.

1. THOMAS DE ELTISLE, 1352, of whose name there are several different spellings, as often happened in ancient times, before printing had established a more uniform orthography.

2. RICHARD TRETON, B. D. 1376.

3. JOHN KYNNE, A. M. 1379. Of this Master it is recorded, that he purchased a large Bible at Northampton whilst Parliament was held in that town, which he presented to the college, to be read in the hall during dinner-time. During his mastership there was an insurrection of the town against the University, in which great outrages were perpetrated upon this college, which then appears to have been a particular object of popular indignation, owing to the many *Candle Rents** which it possessed, and which were payable out of the numerous houses which had been given to the society by the members of the guilds. The townsmen considered this imposition as a great grievance, and proceeded, in their fury, to break open the gates of the college, and assail the Master and Fellows, whilst they destroyed many of their valuable records, and carried away plate to the amount of 40*l*. This tumultuous movement was repressed by the vigorous conduct of Henry Spenser, the warlike Bishop of Norwich, who happened to arrive with some troops at that period. The town's people were, after this, stripped of all their privileges by the king, who conferred them upon the University.

4. JOHN DE NEKETON, D. D. 1389.

5. RICHARD DE BILLINGFORD, D. D. 1398. In 1413, Henry V. sent him, with some others, on an embassy to Rome, during the schism of the Popes, when the king informed the rival pontiffs, that, unless one would yield his pretensions to the other, he would withdraw his obedience from both. About this time the

* Masters thinks this to have been a tax to provide candles for the altar.

college used to stock the manor of Beach, which they appear to have managed by a bailiff, till about the time of Parker, and from which they derived their necessary supplies of corn and other provisions. "At Stirbich fair," says Masters, "we find them constantly laying in cloth for *liveries*, both of Fellows and "servants*."

6. JOHN TYTLESHALE, D. D. 1432.

7. JOHN BOTWRIGHT, D. D. 1443.

8. WALTER SMYTH, B. D. 1474.

9. SIMON GRENE, B. D. 1477.

10. THOMAS COSYN, D. D. 1487.

11. JOHN EDYMAN, D. D. 1515.

12. PETER NOBYS, D. D. 1516. This Master made a journey to Rome, where he obtained from Pope Leo X. "a *privilege*, dated 9 cal. of February, 1519, "to the Master and Fellows of the college, of granting, for the term of twenty- "five years, *apostolical indulgences* and *pardons* to all sinners of either sex, who "should be truly penitent, should make confession of their sins, or should have "an hearty desire to confess them; if so be they should attend the public "procession of the college on the festival of Corpus Christi, or should be of the "congregation at mass in St. Benedict's on that day, or its vigil; or should be "present in the chambers of sick people when the *Host* was carried to them." —The large chimney to the college hall appears to have been built during the mastership of Dr. Nobys. The fire-place was previously in the midst of the hall, and the smoke was left to make its way through the roof. Chimneys are comparatively a modern invention.

13. WILLIAM SOWODE, B. D. 1523. Mr. Masters says, that in this Master's

* "That for the former cost 7*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* and for the latter, 1*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*: the allowance to the

"Master was eight ells, to some of the Fellows the same."

time, the lodge and apartments of the Fellows, which had hitherto been very plain, and probably open to the roof, "with bare walls and ordinary windows, began to be better fitted up and glazed by the several inhabitants." In 1535, the grand procession in honour of the Holy Sacrament, which used to be celebrated by the Master, Fellows, and Scholars of this college, was discontinued by order of the government. In this procession the Master, "dressed in a silk cope, carried the Host in a great, sumptuous gilt *piris*, under a canopy, and was therein attended not only by the members of the society, but by the university and corporation, in their proper habits; on which occasion, the Vice-Chancellor, for the greater state, usually preached in St. Mary's church."

14. MATTHEW PARKER, D. D. 1544. His father was a calender of stuffs in the city of Norwich. He was admitted a member of this college on the 8th of September, 1521; and elected Fellow on the 6th of September, 1527. When Cardinal Wolsey was in quest of men of learning to fill his new college at Oxford, he invited Parker to that place; but the persuasion of his friends induced him to decline the proposal. As he was much afflicted by the head-ach, the University passed a grace, that he might preach covered. In 1533, he was made Chaplain to Queen Anne Boleyn, who gave him a strong proof of her esteem and confidence, by recommending her daughter Elizabeth, "in a very particular manner, to his care and counsel," a short time before her death. In 1535, he was promoted to the deanery of the College of Stoke-Clare, in Suffolk. He was afterwards made Prebendary of Ely. When he became Master of this college, he adopted some useful reforms, and particularly introduced order into the confusion which had prevailed in their pecuniary accounts. "He wrote out all the terriars and rentals of their farms and tenements with his own hand; wherein he set forth, with great exactness, their boundaries and the nature of their rents, with the times of their payment; and then marked them with letters of the alphabet,

“ in such a manner that their situation might be accurately determined upon every
“ occasion, and any new accessions easily distinguished.” He also revised the
statutes of the college, and reduced them nearly to their present form. In 1545,
the society presented him to the rectory of Land-Beach; but he was obliged soon
after to resign his college at Stoke, in Suffolk, the dissolution of which he had
laboured in vain to prevent. In 1547, he married Margaret, the daughter of
Robert Harlestone, Gentleman, of Mattishall, in Norfolk. On this occasion he
appears to have composed a small treatise, *De Conjugio Sacerdotum*, which is still
preserved in the college library. He happened to be in his native city when
Kett’s rebellion took place; when he had the courage to venture into the camp
of the rebels, whom he strenuously exhorted to habits of subordination and obe-
dience. In the reign of Mary he was deprived of all his preferments, when he
retired into Norfolk, where he was often exposed to imminent danger by the per-
secuting spirit of his enemies. On one occasion, in order to elude their pursuit, he
was obliged to mount his horse in the middle of the night, when he experienced
a fall, from the effects of which he never entirely recovered. On the accession of
Queen Elizabeth, he was elevated to the archbishopric of Canterbury. In this
situation he was of singular service to the church of England, and took care to
have the episcopal sees filled with persons of learning and of worth, who were
well affected to the Reformation. In 1568, an improved translation of the Bible
was published under his auspices, as he assigned the particular portions of Scrip-
ture to the different individuals who were employed in this good work; and he
afterwards corrected the whole before publication. To his antiquarian zeal we
are indebted for the preservation of many valuable manuscripts and printed
records, which would otherwise have perished. For this purpose he obtained a
warrant from the Privy Council, by which he was authorised to make a general
search for all ancient writings relative to these realms, which had fallen into pri-

vate hands upon the dissolution of the monasteries. He himself published the History of Matthew Paris, and of Matthew of Westminster, with other useful works. He particularly encouraged the study of Saxon literature, and recovered many works in that language which would have been lost without his interposition. He may thus be considered as a benefactor not only to the college of which he was Master, and to the church of which he was Primate, but to his country in general, and to all who feel an interest in the history, antiquities, and language of England. He died on the 17th of May, 1575, at the age of seventy-two. His death is said to have been occasioned by the stone and the strangury.

15. LAURENCE MOPTYD, B. D. 1553.

16. JOHN PORIE, D. D. 1557.

17. THOMAS ALDRICH, A. M. 1569.

18. ROBERT NORGATE, 1573. It was during his mastership, that Sir Thomas Smith, perceiving the depreciation which was gradually taking place in the value of the precious metals, and that it might, on that account, hereafter become injurious to the members of the University, to receive all their rents in money, procured an act of Parliament for the payment of "a third part, at least, of the old rent of land, tythes, &c. belonging to colleges, in corn."

19. JOHN COPCOT, D. D. 1587. Fuller says, that this Master was a great critic in the Latin tongue, but so much macerated with constant study, that Drusius, an eminent scholar and professor at Leyden, with whom he was very familiar, wrote a letter to him, with this inscription, *Manibus Johannis Copcot.*

20. JOHN JEGON, D. D. 1590.

21. THOMAS JEGON, D. D. 1602, brother to the above.

22. SAMUEL WALSALL, D. D. 1618.

23. HENRY BUTTS, D. D. 1626. This Master, being to preach before the University, as Vice-Chancellor, on Easter-day, 1632, was found suspended by his garters in his own room.

24. RICHARD LOVE, D. D. 1632.

25. PETER GUNNING, D. D. 1660.

26. FRANCIS WILFORD, D. D. 1661. During his mastership, the “ pestilence
“ broke out with such violence in 1665, that none ventured to continue here, but
“ Mr. Tenison, one of the Fellows, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, two
“ Scholars, and a few servants; for whom a preservative powder was bought,
“ and administered in wine, whilst charcoal, pitch, and brimstone were kept
“ constantly burning in the gate-house. The former not only resided here, but,
“ what is very extraordinary, attended upon the cure of St. Andrew’s parish, of
“ which he was then minister, with perfect safety to himself during the whole
“ time.”

27. JOHN SPENCER, D. D. 1667. “ It was during his time,” says Mr. Mas-
ters, “ that Dr. William Briggs, the famous oculist, and formerly Fellow of this
“ house, in order to render the kitchen more cleanly and wholesome, caused it
“ to be paved with square stones.” In our catalogue of benefactors, we have
mentioned the munificent liberality of Dr. Spencer to this college; but his learning
was equal to his beneficence, as is fully proved by his great work, “ De Legibus
“ Hebræorum Ritualibus et earum Rationibus, libri quatuor.” This was first
published in three books, in 1685. Its principal object is to develop the true
nature and purpose of the Mosaic ritual. Dr. Spencer died of an asthma on the
27th of May, 1695, at the age of sixty-three. He appears to have been a labo-
rious student. His manner of living, as related by one of his female domestics,
of the name of Trevor*, was the following :—“ He used to rise by five or six at
“ farthest in a morning, and go to bed at ten;” and “ his chief time for study
“ was in the forenoon. He had not much acquaintance; but the chief that she
“ remembered, were, Bishop Tenison, Bishop Moore, and Bishop Greene.”

* In the *Biographia Britannica*, art. *Spencer*.

“ He was a plentiful eater himself, and lived in a very hospitable and charitable manner. The only exercise he used was the dumb bell. He bought a horse before he died, but never used him.”

28. WILLIAM STANLEY, D. D. 1693. He was at this time Clerk of the Closet to the Queen, to whom he had been Chaplain in Holland when Princess of Orange. He was much in favour with her Majesty, and most of her charities are said to have passed through his hands. She offered him one or two bishoprics, which he declined, probably because he thought a more retired station better suited to his studious habits and his natural inclinations. Whilst he was Master of this college, he made a catalogue of the valuable collection of manuscripts which had been bequeathed by Archbishop Parker. This he published at his own expence. He likewise published several Sermons; and was concerned in some useful undertakings, particularly an edition of the *Councils*, in 1692. Dr. Stanley, by his interest at court, obtained a grant to import the paper which was wanted for the work duty free; but the work was subsequently discontinued. He resigned the mastership in 1698. He died on the 9th of October, 1731, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. The natural tone of his voice was so remarkably loud, that he is said to have afforded an opportunity for the *Tatler* to exercise his wit upon him, under the character of *Stentor*.

29. THOMAS GREENE, D. D. 1698; resigned in 1716. He was successively Bishop of Norwich and Ely; and died in 1738, at the age of eighty. He published several Sermons.

30. SAMUEL BRADFORD, D. D. 1716. He was tutor to the grandsons of Archbishop Tillotson, who gave him the living of St. Mary le Bow; and Queen Anne conferred upon him a prebend of Westminster in 1707. After being promoted to the bishopric of Carlisle, he was translated to that of Rochester in 1723; with which he held *in commendam* the deanery of Westminster. He died on the

17th of May, 1731, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. He appears to have been of a singularly happy temperament, if we may credit the inscription upon his tomb, from which we copy the following passage:—

“ Animi constantia tam æquabili, tam feliciter temperata,

“ Ut vix iratus, perturbatus haud unquam fuerit.”

31. MATTHIAS MAWSON, D. D. 1724. He was made Bishop of Llandaff in 1738; from which he was translated to Chichester.

32. EDMUND CASTLE, B. D. 1744.

33. JOHN GREEN, D. D. 1750.

34. JOHN BARNARDISTON, D. D. 1764.

35. WILLIAM COLMAN, D. D. 1778.

36. PHILIP DOUGLAS, D. D. 1795, the present Master.

BISHOPS AND ARCHBISHOPS WHO HAVE BEEN MEMBERS OF THIS COLLEGE.

THOMAS GOTHERIK, GODRYKE, or GOODRICH, D. D. was promoted to the see of Ely in 1533. He was one of the commissioners for reforming the ecclesiastical laws, and had a share in the compilation of the Common Prayer-Book. He is said to have co-operated so zealously with the Reformers in his time, that J. Bale enumerates him amongst the other great men whom he supposed to be predicted in the Revelations as the “Haters of the Whore.” When Cranmer appeared ready to yield to the obstinate repugnance of Hooper, to be consecrated in the solemn vestments of the church, and to take the oath of supremacy, he opposed the concession as a pernicious precedent for acting contrary to the law. When the warrant was signed for the execution of Sir Thomas Seymour, the Lord High Admiral, brother to the Protector, he was sent by the Council, in 1549, to minister spiritual consolation to him at that trying period, and prepare him for his end. When Gotherik saw the name of the Protector to the order for his brother's death,

he was so shocked by his unnatural cruelty, that, when a conspiracy was formed against him in the Council, he became an auxiliary in their designs, and let them hold their meetings at Ely House. He was a member of the Privy Council in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI.; and much employed in negotiations and other public business. He was made Lord Chancellor of England in 1551, in the room of Lord Rich. Different characters have been drawn of this bishop. Burnet has accused him of insincerity and selfishness; and Sir John Heyward, who wrote the Life of Edward VI. has questioned his abilities, of which the proofs were more manifest. He lived in a period when many considerations might lead us to excuse something of a temporizing character. From the representation of Archbishop Parker, who knew him well, he appears to have been more flexible and courteous to his enemies, than kind or beneficent to his friends.

MATTHEW PARKER, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1559. We have previously mentioned this great prelate under the Benefactors and Masters.

RICHARD FLETCHER, D. D. Fellow. In 1581, he was made Chaplain to Queen Elizabeth, by whom he was much esteemed. She promoted him to the deanery of Peterborough in 1583. He was amongst the persons appointed to attend the execution of Mary Queen of Scots, at Fotheringay Castle, in 1587. He was advanced to the bishopric of Bristol in 1589; and is said to have accepted this see upon the condition, that he should "lease out the revenues to courtiers, which he did in so extravagant a manner, that he left little for his successor." He was translated to the see of Worcester in 1592; and afterwards to that of London. He now married, for his second wife, the widow of Sir John Baker, of Sisingherst, in Kent; by which he lost the favour of the queen, and was banished from court for a twelvemonth, though he had been a constant attendant there for twenty years before. The displeasure of his sovereign is said to have shortened

his days. Fuller* relates, that he "died suddenly, more of grief than of any other disease." When he expired, he is said to have been "sitting in his chair, and smoking tobacco." Fuller adds, that "he loved to ride the great horse, and had much skill in the managing thereof;" and that he was "condemned for very proud by such as knew him not, and commended for humility by those acquainted with him."

JOHN JEGON, Bishop of Norwich, 1602; died 13th of March, 1627.

JOHN BOYLE, Bishop of Cork, 1618. He was admitted of this college 9th of June, 1583. He died on the 12th of July, 1620, at the age of fifty-seven.

RICHARD BOYLE, Archbishop of Tuam, 1638; died in 1644.

RICHARD STERNE, Archbishop of York, 1664.

LAURENCE WOMACK, D. D. Bishop of St. David's, 1683.

THOMAS TENISON, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1694. His father was the Rector of Mundesley, in Norfolk, who sent him to receive his grammatical education at the free-school in Norwich, which was then in high repute. He was admitted a Scholar of this college upon Archbishop Parker's foundation on the 22d of April, 1653. He at first applied himself to the study of Physic, as the times were unfavourable to that of Divinity. But he afterwards altered his resolution in this respect. In 1661-2, he became Fellow of this college; and, in 1667, married the daughter of the Master, Dr. Richard Love. In 1680, he was presented to the vicarage of St. Martin's in the Fields, in which situation he appears to have been placed in the front of the battle against the Papists, who were a very active and formidable body at that period. In 1685, he was chosen by the Duke of Monmouth to be present at his execution. Before the Revolution, he was employed, with other eminent divines, in a plan, which was then in agitation, for a revision of the Liturgy, so as to comprehend the Dissenters. After the Revolution, he

* *Church History*, bk. ix. p. 233.

was appointed one of the twenty commissioners who were chosen for the same purpose. "His province* was to collect the words and expressions excepted " against throughout the Liturgy, and to propose others more clear and plain in " their room, and less liable to objections." This attempt was defeated by the sturdy opposition of the Lower House of Convocation, under the influence of the Prolocutor Dr. Jane. Dr. Tenison wrote a Defence of the Commission, for which he is said to have been rewarded with the bishopric of Lincoln in 1691, at the particular solicitation of Queen Mary. Upon the death of Tillotson, he was exalted to the primacy of England. In April, 1706, he was appointed first commissioner in the treaty of union between England and Scotland. He incurred the imputation of not being a good churchman, by refusing to vote in the House of Lords, that the Church was in danger. Though much afflicted with the gout, he lived to assist at the coronation of King George I. When he had a private conference with the king, his Majesty was afterwards asked, how he liked the Archbishop? The sovereign replied, "To the greatest degree of satisfaction, since that " venerable old man had been above an hour and a half with him, and in all that " time had not asked one favour of him for himself or friends." The Archbishop died on the 14th of December, 1715, in the seventy-ninth year of his age.

SAMUEL BRADFORD, Bishop of Rochester, 1723; mentioned amongst the Masters.

THOMAS GREENE, Bishop of Ely, 1723; also noticed amongst the Masters.

EDWARD TENISON, Bishop of Ossory, 1731. He was a native of Norwich, and a distant relation of the Archbishop. He was admitted a Pensioner of this college on the 19th February, 1690. He married a lady of the name of Searle, who was niece to the Archbishop. His fortune was greatly impaired by his large speculations in South Sea stock, in the year 1720. He appears to have been so far

* *Biographia Britannica.*

possessed by the common delusion of that time, that his stock would produce mountains of gold, that when an estate of Lord Bulkley's in the Isle of Anglesey was put up to sale in the Court of Chancery, he agreed to purchase it for 30,000*l.* He accordingly made a deposit of 1000*l.*; but this he was soon after compelled to forfeit, when the South Sea bubble burst, and his visions of wealth vanished into air. "Notwithstanding this discouragement, he retired with all his family to that island in 1723, to which his attachment was such, arising, as he had been often heard to say, from prejudices contracted in its favour by some books he had met with at school, that one breaking-up he travelled on foot through Wales, merely to take a survey of it." But, on trial, he did not find the country answer his expectations, and he relinquished it in disgust. In the year 1730, when the Duke of Dorset became Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, he accompanied him in the capacity of Chaplain. This caused him to be promoted to the bishopric of Ossory in the following year. He did not long enjoy his episcopal honours; for he died of a pleurisy in 1735, from which it is supposed that he might have recovered if he would have submitted to be bled. He appears to have been a man of liberal sentiments, as is evident from the protest which he made in the Convocation of 1717, during the height of the Bangorian controversy. The propagation of the Protestant religion in Ireland was one of the objects which he had much at heart. In a codicil to his will, he bequeathed 40*l.* to "Michael Stephen-son, a Deacon, during his life, to catechise the children of Papists in the parish of Kilkeasy (a wild and mountainous part of his diocese), where he obliged him to residence under the penalty of forfeiting that pension." He, moreover, left to every incumbent and resident curate in his diocese a copy of Chillingworth's *Religion of Protestants*. These are indications of his sincerity and earnestness. Agriculture was one of his favourite pursuits. He had one only son, who, when a boy at school, was so incensed at some correction which he had undergone, that

he ran away to Bristol, where he embarked in a slave-ship which was bound to Guinea. Here he was appointed superintendent of the slaves on their voyage to Barbadoes, where great offers were in vain made to tempt him to take up his residence in the island as a schoolmaster. He returned to England after an absence of eighteen months, although he was obliged to work his passage home as a common sailor. His family and friends, who had received no intelligence of him since he left England, received him with joy, but at first hardly recognized him, owing to his strange garb and altered looks. He was afterwards sent to the University, and, entering into the church, became Archdeacon of Carmarthen, Rector of Chidingstone, Chancellor of the diocese of Oxford, and Prebendary of Canterbury, where he died in 1742.

ELIAS SYDAL, Bishop of Gloucester, 1731. He was the son of a glover at Norwich; and was admitted a Bible-Clerk of this society in April, 1688. He was the author of several Sermons.

MATTHIAS MAWSON, Bishop of Chichester, 1740; of Ely, 1754.

THOMAS HERRING, Bishop of Bangor, in 1737; Archbishop of York, 1743; of Canterbury, in 1747. This amiable prelate was the son of John Herring, Rector of Walsoken, in Norfolk. He was at first admitted of Jesus College, in this University, where he took the degree of A. B.; but having no prospect of succeeding to a fellowship in that society, he removed to this college on the 23d July, 1714, and was chosen Fellow in 1716. He was classical tutor here for upwards of seven years. In the year 1745, when the rebellion broke out in Scotland, and the king's troops had been defeated at Preston-Panns, the Archbishop was the first who gave the alarm, and awakened the nation from its lethargy. His example was followed by the bishops and clergy in general. The neighbouring nobility, gentry, &c. met for that purpose at the castle in York, September 24, 1745, when his grace delivered a speech at the meeting, which made such an

impression upon his audience, that 40,000*l.* was immediately subscribed. He was translated to Canterbury, upon the death of Archbishop Potter, in 1747. In 1753, he was seized with a violent fever at Lambeth, which brought him to the brink of the grave. From this he in some measure recovered, but it was rather to languish than to live. He died March 13, 1757. He is said carefully to have abstained from preaching upon the mysteries of religion*; and to have confined himself to moral topics. He condemned the tendency of the *Beggar's Opera*.

WILLIAM ASHBURNHAM, Bishop of Chichester, 1754. He was of an ancient family in Sussex, and admitted of this college on the 26th of June, 1728.

JOHN GREEN, Bishop of Lincoln, 1762. He died in 1779.

FREDERIC HERVEY, Bishop of Cloyne, 1767; of Derry, 1768; and Earl of Bristol, 1771. He lived entirely abroad during the latter years of his life; and died in Italy in 1803. The Memoirs of the Countess of Lichtenau, which were published in 1809, contain some amusing letters from the Earl of Bristol to that lady. This right reverend peer was past seventy when his acquaintance with the above-mentioned lady commenced. The countess observes of his character, which was a tissue of variegated eccentricities, that his highest eulogium may be found in a sententious observation which he is said to have made respecting himself:—"Il me faut absolument des malheureux pour en faire des heureux."

JAMES YORKE, Bishop of St. David's, 1774; of Gloucester, 1779; of Ely, 1781. He died suddenly of an apoplexy, at Forthampton, in Gloucestershire, in 1808, at the age of seventy-eight. He married a daughter of Dr. Isaac Maddox, Bishop of Worcester, by whom he had nine sons and two daughters. He had been educated at Hackney School, under Dr. Newcome.

The following are some distinguished individuals who have been members of

* Cole's MSS. vol. XXX. p. 160.

this college, in addition to those who are mentioned amongst the Masters and Prelates.

Sir NICHOLAS BACON, Knight, the second son of Robert Bacon, Esquire, of Drinkston, in Suffolk. He was born at Chiselhurst, in Kent, in 1510; and was sent to this college when very young. He afterwards travelled into France; and upon his return he settled in Gray's Inn, where he soon became conspicuous by his legal knowledge and abilities. When the monastery of St. Edmund's-Bury was dissolved, King Henry VIII. conferred upon him the manors of Redgrave, Botesdale, Gillingham, &c. He was soon after appointed by the same monarch attorney in the Court of Wards, which was, at that time, a situation of honour and emolument. He was continued in this office through the reign of Edward VI. and provided for his security, during the reign of Mary, by his admirable prudence and moderation. Upon the accession of Queen Elizabeth, he was entrusted with the great seal, under the title of Lord Keeper, in which office he had the same authority and jurisdiction as the Lord Chancellor. As Lord Keeper, he used his power with great moderation, and manifested great respect for the common law. He is one of the few men who, instead of seeming wiser than he was, was wiser than he seemed. In the latter part of his life he became so corpulent and unwieldy, that, after walking from Westminster Hall to the Star-Chamber, which was only a short distance, he was usually "so much out of breath, that the lawyers forbore speaking at the bar till he recovered himself, and gave them notice of it by knocking with his staff." He held the great seal for upwards of twenty years, when he died on the 20th of February, 1579. The character which Camden drew of him is comprehensively brief, but strictly true:—"Vir præpinguis, ingenio acerrimo, singulari prudentiâ, summâ eloquentiâ, tenaci memoriâ, et sacris conciliis alterum columen." He was twice married: his first wife was Jane, the daughter of William Fernley, Esquire, of West Creting, in the county

of Suffolk, by whom he had three sons and three daughters. By his second wife, Anne, who was daughter of Sir Anthony Cooke, of Giddy Hall, in the county of Essex, he had two sons, Anthony and Francis; of the last of whom it is sufficient to say, that he was the author of the *Novum Organon*, from which philosophy has derived more essential benefit than from any other production of the human mind. Lloyd* says of Sir Nicholas Bacon, "*Mediocria firma*" was his principle and his practice. When Queen Elizabeth asked him, why his house was so little? he answered, "Madam, my house is not too little for me, but you have made me too big for my house. Give me," said he, "a good estate rather than a great one." He had a very quaint saying, saith Sir Robert Naunton, and he used it often to very good purpose, that "he loved the jest well, but not the loss of his friend." He would say, that "though *unusquisque suæ fortunæ faber*, was a true and good principle, yet the most in number were those that marred themselves; but I will never forgive that man that loseth himself to be rid of his jest."

ROBERT BERTIE, son of Peregrine Lord Willoughby, of Eresby. His mother was Mary, daughter to John Vere, Earl of Oxford. He was admitted of this college on the 6th of February, 1594, where he remained but a short time, as we find him knighted for his valiant conduct at Cadiz in 1596. In 1628 he was appointed commander in chief of the fleet, was made Constable of England in 1631, and Lord High Admiral in 1635. Charles I. had previously advanced him to the title of Earl of Lindsey. On the 23d of October, 1642, he was wounded at the battle of Edge-Hill, where he was taken prisoner and carried to Warwick Castle; but he died the same night.

RICHARD BOYLE, whose elder brother we have previously mentioned as Bishop of Ossory. He was born in 1566; and, having completed his academical studies

* *State Worthies*, p. 472.

in this college, he removed to the Middle Temple, for the purpose of studying the law. But finding himself in very narrow circumstances upon the death of his mother, he resolved to try his fortune in Ireland. He arrived in Dublin on the 23d of June, 1588, where his whole stock of money was under 30*l*. But, as he was well recommended, and possessed great abilities, he was soon employed by some of the principal persons in the government; and he thus obtained an insight into public affairs. Whilst in this situation he married, in 1595, a lady of good fortune, who died in childbed in 1599; but who left him, at her decease, an estate of 500*l*. a year, besides money, with which he made new purchases in the province of Munster. Queen Elizabeth appointed him Clerk of the Council in that province, where he signalized himself by his zeal and intrepidity during the rebellion. After this he purchased a large estate of Sir Walter Raleigh; and, in 1603, married for his second wife the daughter of Sir Geoffery Fenton, Secretary of State. In 1606, he was sworn of the Privy Council for the province of Munster, and, in 1612, for that of the kingdom of Ireland. In 1616, King James advanced him to the peerage, under the title of Baron Youghall; and afterwards conferred upon him the additional honours of Viscount Dungarvon and Earl of Cork. In 1629, Charles I. appointed him one of the Lords Justices for the management of the kingdom; and, in 1631, constituted him Lord High Treasurer, and made that honour hereditary in his family. He died on the 15th of September, 1643, at the age of seventy-eight. He left a princely fortune and a numerous family. Most of his sons were persons of distinguished abilities. His seventh son, Robert, was the greatest natural philosopher of the age in which he lived. The prosperous events which the Earl of Cork had experienced in his life, caused him to adopt this motto—"God's providence is our inheritance," which he ordered to be inscribed upon his tomb. The public works which he accomplished in Ireland for the promotion of the English interest and the Pro-

testant religion, caused Cromwell to say, that "if there had been an Earl of Cork in every province, it would have been impossible for the Irish to have raised a rebellion."

WILLIAM BRIGGS, M. D. He was a native of Norwich, and an eminent physician in the seventeenth century. He was the author of *Ophthalmographia* and *Nova Visionis Theoria*; of which treatises it is sufficient to say, that they have both been highly commended, by Derham in his *Physico-Theology*, and by Sir Isaac Newton.

ROBERT BROWN was the founder of a sect called after his name. Brown taught his followers, that "the Church of England was no true church;" and that "all good Christians ought to join him and his disciples." This sect of the *Brownists* afterwards degenerated into that of the Independents. Brown himself was induced to recant his opinions about the year 1590, by the terrors of excommunication: but Fuller seems to think, that this recantation was only an assurance of general compliance with the Church of England. It is certain, however, that he was preferred to a benefice in Northamptonshire; and Fuller says, that, though he differed from his parishioners in opinion, he agreed in taking their tythes. In 1630, when at the age of more than eighty years, he was conveyed to Northampton gaol, for an outrage upon some of the established authorities. Here he expired, after boasting, as is said, that "he had been committed to thirty-two prisons, in some of which he could not see his hand at noon-day."

ALURED CLARKE, D. D. was admitted Pensioner 1st April, 1713, and became Fellow in 1718. He was advanced to the deanery of Exeter in 1740. Mr. Cole* says, that he was the son of Mr. Clarke, a farmer of good substance and reputation at Godmanchester, near Huntingdon. He was the author of several Sermons, and of "An Essay towards the Character of Queen Caroline." His

* *Athen. Cantab.* MSS.

brother, Charles Clarke, who was appointed one of the Barons of the Exchequer in 1742, received his academical education at this college. Cole, describing these two brothers, says, that "Mr. Baron Clarke was as jolly and handsome a man as the Dean of Winchester was the reverse, who was a sickly, puny, crooked, and meagre looking man; but of an amiable and good disposition." Whilst sitting as one of the Judges at the Old Bailey, in 1750, he is supposed to have caught an infectious fever, which soon put an end to his life. Sir Samuel Pennant, the Lord Mayor, Sir Daniel Lambert, Sir Thomas Pennant, with Mr. Cox, the under-sheriff, and some other persons, caught the same distemper, and experienced the same fate.

Sir JOHN CUST, Baronet. He was Speaker of the House of Commons from 1761 to January 17, 1770, when he resigned the chair on account of bad health. He represented the borough of Grantham in five successive parliaments; and died at his house in Downing-street, Westminster, on the 24th of the same month in which he relinquished the Speaker's chair. Mr. Cole speaks thus of Sir John Cust:—"Sir John Cust was a most worthy, honest country gentleman, of a sober understanding, but no very bright parts; and it was rather wondered at, that he was pitched upon for an office which he seemed not by nature or accomplishments to be proper for. I was his school-fellow at Eton, and acquaintance when at Bene't College, where he was much respected."

JOHN COTTEY, or COTTA, M. D. removed to this college from Trinity, when A. B. in 1595. He settled as a physician at Northampton, and published, in 1612, "A short Discovery of the unobserved Dangers of several Sorts of ignorant and inconsiderate Practisers of Physic in England, in three books, 4to." He professes this work to have been the product of ten years observation and experience. He made some efforts to diminish the then general belief in witchcraft; and ap-

pears to have had more good sense and less credulity than many of his contemporaries.

ROBERT DALLINGTON, Knight, was a Bible-Clerk in this college. He travelled into France and Italy, and published "A Survey of the Great Duke's State of Tuscany, in the Year 1596;" and "A View of France, as it stood in the Year 1598." He became Master of the Charter-House, where he died, in the latter end of the year 1637.

JOHN FLETCHER was admitted of this college 15th October, 1591. After leaving the University, he formed a friendship with Francis Beaumont, to whose united efforts and co-operating genius we are indebted for those numerous dramatic productions which have immortalised their names. Dryden says, "There is a gaiety in their comedies, and pathos in their more serious plays, which suit generally with all men's humour." Beaumont died before the age of thirty; but Fletcher, who was born about nine years before his friend, survived him about ten, when he was carried off by the plague in 1625.

EDMUND GURNAY, B. D. He was a native of Norfolk, and chosen Fellow of this society in 1601. Fuller speaks of him as combining a humorous with a serious turn. Of the former, the following are recorded as instances. They are related in Masters's History of the College:—"Whilst he was Fellow, the Master had a great desire to get the Fellows' garden to himself, and, either by threats or persuasion, got all the rest to resign their keys; but, upon his application to Mr. Gurnay, he absolutely refused to part with his right. 'I have got the other Fellows' keys,' quoth the Master.—'Then pray, Master, keep them, and you and I will shut them all out.'—'Sir, I expect to be obliged, am not I your Master?'—'Yes, sir, and am not I your Fellow?' Another is, that being complained of to the Bishop for refusing to wear the surplice, he was cited to

“ appear before him, and told, that he expected he should always wear it ; where-
“ upon, he came home and rode a journey with it on.”

STEPHEN HALES, D. D. admitted Pensioner of this college in 1696, of which he afterwards became Fellow. He was an enlightened theologian and natural philosopher. He was the author of “ Vegetable Staticks,” “ Statical Essays, containing Hæmastaticks,” &c. &c. He published some “ Philosophical Experiments on Sea-Water, Corn, Flesh,” &c.; and “ A friendly Admonition to the Drinkers of Brandy and other distilled spirituous Liquors.” This useful tract has gone through several editions; and it cannot be too widely circulated. Dr. Hales was one of the instructors of his present Majesty, and his brothers, the late Dukes of Gloucester and of Cumberland. The Duke of Gloucester used often to mention him with affection and respect.

BENJAMIN IBBOT, D. D. elected Fellow of this college in 1706. He afterwards became Rector of St. Paul's Shadwell, and Prebendary of Westminster. He died in 1725, at the age of forty-five. He published various Sermons, which were well received.

FRANCIS KITT, A. M. in 1573. He was afterwards promoted to a fellowship. He was cited before Bishop Scamler, at Norwich, in 1588, “ for holding divers detestable opinions against Christ, our Saviour;” for which he was condemned as a stubborn heretic, and ordered to be burnt. He underwent this cruel sentence in the Castle Ditches, at Norwich.

WILLIAM RAWLEY, D. D. a native of Norwich, was, in 1600, admitted a Bible-Clerk of this college, of which he was afterwards chosen Fellow. He was presented to the rectory of Bowthorpe, in Norfolk, in 1612; and to that of Landbeach in 1616; the last of which is said to have been procured for him of the college by the interest of Sir Francis Bacon. When Bacon was made Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, he made Rawley his domestic Chaplain. Rawley published several

of Lord Bacon's compositions after his death: first, in 1638; and afterwards additional pieces, under the title of *Resuscitatio*, in 1657. The *Resuscitatio* was republished, with some additions, in 1661. His son, wife, and servants, all died of the plague in 1666. This catastrophe is supposed to have hastened his own end in the following year, but he was then at the age of seventy-nine.

NATHANIEL SALMON, LL. B. was admitted of this college on the 11th of June, 1690. He was the author of *The History of Hertfordshire*, London, folio, 1628. This was designed as a continuation of Chauncy's history of that county. In 1731, he published *A Survey of the Roman Stations in England*. He began the History and Antiquity of Essex, from the collections of Mr. Strangeman, which he did not live to complete. In 1736, he published the Antiquities of Surrey, collected from the most ancient records.

ARTHUR ASHLEY SYKES, D. D. was educated in St. Paul's school, and afterwards admitted of this college in 1701. He was the author of numerous works on religious subjects, in which he shewed himself an enlightened and liberal divine.

SAMUEL SNOWDEN, A. M. was admitted a Sizar of this society, 1653. In 1689, he published a treatise, entitled, "Alexipharmakon Spirituale, being a Defensative against the Poison and Sting of Death, or the great Expedient how to make the Bed of the Grave so easy that we may lie down in Peace and take our Rest."

WILLIAM STUKELEY, M. D. the celebrated antiquary, was chosen a Scholar of this college in 1704. Physic was his original profession, but he afterwards entered into holy orders; and, in 1729, was presented to the living of All Saints, in Stamford. In 1723, he published an Account of the Roman Amphitheatre at Dorchester. His "Itinerarium Curiosum; or, an Account of the Antiquities and Curiositys in Travels through Great Britain," made its first appearance in 1724. His Researches on Stonehenge, with various copper-plates, were published in

1740. Besides his antiquarian compositions, he was the author of several pieces on medical, philosophical, and theological subjects. During one period of his life he resided at Grantham, in Lincolnshire, where he collected some Memoirs of the early life of Sir Isaac Newton, which afterwards came into the family of Lord Portsmouth, and have since been made public.

The Honourable CHARLES YORKE, the second son of Lord Chancellor Hardwick, was admitted of this college on the 13th of June, 1739. He had been previously at Hackney School, under Dr. Newcome. In February, 1744-5, he published "Some Considerations on the Law of Forfeiture for High Treason." To the second edition of this work he added an appendix concerning "Estates Tail in Scotland." He was appointed Solicitor-General in November, 1756, when his father resigned the Great Seal. He was twice Attorney-General, first in 1762, and again in 1765. He was thrice member for the borough of Ryegate. He was made Lord High Chancellor on the 17th of January, 1770; but he did not hold the Great Seal more than four days, for he expired on the 20th of the same month.

ROBERT MASTERS, B. D. Fellow, the historian of this college, of which he was admitted a member in 1731. He was Tutor of the college 1747-1750. He was elected F. S. A. in 1752, and presented by the college to the rectory of Landbeach in 1756; which he resigned to his son-in-law, the Rev. F. C. Burroughs, in 1796.

RICHARD GOUGH was admitted Fellow Commoner of this college in July, 1752, when in the seventeenth year of his age. He commenced the labours of authorship at a very early period of his life; for when no more than eleven years old, he translated from the French *The History of the Bible*. It was actually printed in the year 1747. It is a folio, comprising 160 sheets. Besides this, he exhibited other singular proofs of juvenile industry, which we have not room to

record. At this college Mr. Gough soon engaged with ardour in the study of our national antiquities, in the knowledge of which he has not been surpassed. In his *Anecdotes of British Topography*, which was first published in 1768, and the second edition of which appeared in 1786, he speaks, with a very praiseworthy sensibility, of his fondness for antiquarian researches having been fostered within the walls of this venerable edifice, on which occasion he quotes the following lines from Necham *De Sapient. Div. Laud.* :—

“ Hic locus ætatis nostræ primordia novit

“ Annos felices, lætitiæque dies.

“ Hic locus ingenuis pueriles imbuit annos

“ Artibus, et nostræ laudis origo fuit.”

In 1773, he undertook a new edition of Camden's *Britannia*, of which he employed seven years in the translation. It was nine years in the press; and was published in 1789, in three volumes folio. In 1786, he published the first volume of *The Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain*. The second volume appeared in 1796, with an introduction to it in 1799. This work, of which the splendour is equalled by the usefulness, throws much light on the arts, habits, and manners of our ancestors. Mr. Gough's health had been impaired by repeated attacks of epilepsy for two or three years previous to his death, which took place on the 20th of February, 1809, when he was at the age of 74.

KING'S COLLEGE.

IN the year 1441, King HENRY VI. founded a small college in the situation which had been previously occupied by God's House, the Augustines' Hostle, and the church of St. Nicholas. This edifice was designed for the reception of a Rector and twelve Fellows; but it was afterwards united* to a small college or hostle which William Bingham had founded in the vicinity for a Proctor and twenty-five Scholars. It was subsequently enlarged by the addition of St. John Zacharias church, which belonged to Trinity Hall, in lieu of which the king gave to the latter society the church of St. Edward, in Cambridge. This "church of St. John Zacherie," says Mr. Cole†, "stood in the place where the present refectory in the old court stands." Upon the incorporation of the two colleges or hostles which have been just mentioned, still greater additions were made by the royal Founder in 1443. This noble institution was then settled on its present footing, for a Provost, and seventy Fellows and Scholars, who were to be elected from the college which Henry had established at Eton about the same period. There were besides to have been ten Chaplains, or Conducts, as they are called in Hatcher's manuscript, which were afterwards reduced to three, six Clerks, sixteen Choristers, and an Organist, who teaches them to sing. There are besides sixteen Officers of the foundation, with twelve Servitors for the senior Fellows, and six poor Scholars.

The chapel is dedicated to the honour of our Blessed Lady and the glorious Confessor St. Nicholas, on whose day, which is the 6th of December, the royal

* Cole's MSS. vol. I.

† MSS. ib.

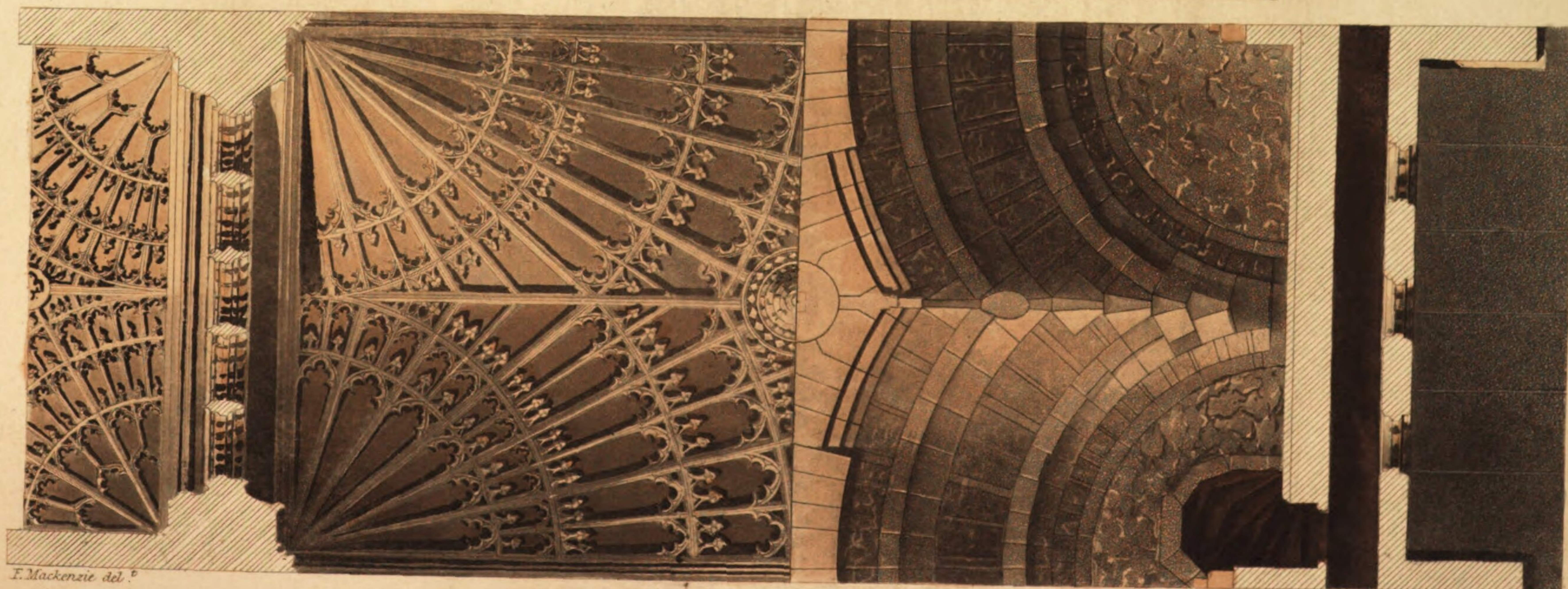
Founder was born ; and he has not omitted the notice of this circumstance in the preamble of his charter to the college. This was one of the reasons why the chapel was dedicated to this tutelary saint ; and the other was, that a considerable parish church, consecrated to St. Nicholas, in the same situation, had been pulled down when the chapel was built. This magnificent structure is the greatest ornament, not only of this college, but of the University ; and indeed, considered as a whole, it cannot be paralleled by any edifice in the world in beauty of Saracenic architecture. The massy strength and airy lightness of its roof were never equalled. Here, indeed, we perceive not only the operation of a master artist, but almost of magic art. The roof looks as if cut at once by an invisible power out of a solid quarry of stone. As we walk under this incomparable arch, we behold in the centre vast stones of more than a ton weight suspended over our heads, with no other support than the exquisite harmony of the whole.

The foundation of this singular edifice was laid by Henry VI. upon St. James's day, in the twenty-fourth year of his reign. In a copy of an act of Parliament respecting the site of the college, we find the following words:—" Pri-
" mævum lapidem ecclesiæ ejusdem collegii ad instantiam et ex assensu præpositi
" et scholarium ad laudem, gloriam et honorem Dei, ac beatissimæ Virginis Mariæ
" Matris Christi, necnon gloriosi confessoris et pontificis Sancti Nicholai, manibus
" propriis posuit."

From the time when this glorious structure was first commenced, on the 25th of July, 1446, to the period of its completion in the reign of Henry VIII. there was an intermediate space of nearly one hundred years. Had the pious Founder lived to execute his original design, the rest of the college would have vied with the chapel in beauty and magnificence ; but the work was suspended by his deposition, and the primary project rendered abortive by his death. " Only the east
" end, and part of the north and south walls of the chapel, beginning from the



10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Feet



F. Mackenzie del.

J. Black sculp.

PLAN & SECTION of the ROOF of KING'S COLLEGE CHAPEL.

London, Pub. Aug. 1815, at the Strand for R. Ackermann's History of Cambridge.



A. Pugin del.

CHAPEL OF KING'S COLLEGE.

London: Pub. Decr 1815, at 101 Strand, for R. Ackermann's History of Cambridge.

J.C. Stadler sculp.

“ east,” were finished during the reign of the Founder, which, as Mr. Cole says, may be discerned by the different colour of the stones with which the foundation of that part of the chapel is built.

A Mr. J. Smith, who was senior Fellow of this college in 1742, says, according to Cole*, “ It is not certain how far this building was raised in the Founder’s “ time, but it is probable that it was raised pretty high at the east end, and carried “ on sloping towards the west, to the height of the white stone.” After Edward IV. was proclaimed king, an entire stop was for some time put to the works, as he seized the duchy of Lancaster and the whole revenue of the college, part of which was restored to the Provost and Scholars, for their maintenance, but nothing was advanced from the duchy of Lancaster for the prosecution of the building. It was left in this state of suspension and neglect till the 19th of the same monarch (1479); after which it proceeded with occasional interruptions. The stone-work was completed in the time of Henry VII. The glass-work was not put up till the beginning of the following reign. A great part of the casing of the chapel was not finished till 1532. In the building of this sumptuous sanctuary, from the laying of the first stone on the 26th of July, 1446, to the period of its completion in the reign of Henry VIII. there was an interval of nearly one hundred years. The death of Henry VI. interrupted the progress of the work till Edward IV. suffered it to proceed. Richard III. gave 500*l.* towards the continuance of the fabric, when the execution was again suspended, and not resumed till the last year of the reign of Henry VII. who, being at that time troubled with some scruples respecting the delay of so good a work, gave 5000*l.* in order to expedite its accomplishment, and enjoined his executors to furnish any farther aid which might be requisite. This monarch died within a year after the benefaction we have mentioned; and the college was never able to obtain more

* Vol. I. p. 105.

than another 5000*l.* from the exchequer of his successor; till, in the 18th or 19th of his reign, he gave orders to the executors of his father to finish the whole, and to have the windows glazed with that rich profusion of appropriate embellishments which are at present the admiration of strangers, and help to diffuse a dim religious light over the place.

In order to promote the building of the chapel and the rest of the college, the royal Founder vested his duchy of Lancaster in feoffees, till the whole work should be completed. On the 4th of March, in the twenty-fifth year of his reign, he granted to the Provost and Scholars for ever a quarry of stone, called Thefdale Quarry, in the lordship of Heselwode, in the county of York, a perpetual grant of which he had obtained of Henry Vavasour, the lord of the manor, with a way through his lands, in order to convey the stone directly to the river Querfe, now Wharfe. On the 25th of February, in the twenty-seventh year of his reign, the same monarch granted to the Provost and Fellows of this society, another quarry, not far from the former, at Huddlestone, near Shirborn, in Elmet, of which he had procured a grant from Sir John Langton and his son. It is probable, that the white stone which is seen in the structure of the chapel, came from these quarries, as the Yorkshire stone is generally of that colour; but the stone which was employed in this edifice in the time of Henry VII. appears to have been chiefly brought from Weldon, in Northamptonshire.

In an indenture, which is dated 4th Henry VIII. A. D. 1512, and copied into the first volume of Mr. Cole's MSS. we find, that the great stone roof of the chapel, divided into twelve arches, and built of Weldon stone, according to a plan signed by the executors of Henry, was to be set up within three years, at the price of 100*l.* for each arch. From another indenture, which is dated 4th January, in the 4th year of Henry VIII. we learn, that 100*l.* was the sum agreed to be paid for each of the towers by which the exterior of the chapel is embellished,



F. Mackenzie del.

THE CHOIR.
KING'S CHAPEL.

J.C. Stadler sculp.

London, Pub. Sept. 1815, at 10 Strand, for R. Ackermann's History of Cambridge.



WEST ENTRANCE TO KING'S COLLEGE CHAPEL.

London. Pub^d Dec^r 1-1815, at 101 Strand, for R. Ackermann's History of Cambridge.

which were to be built of Weldon stone. From an indenture dated 4th August, 5th Henry VIII. (1513), we find, that the stone roofs in the seven chapels in the body of the church were stipulated to be built of Weldon stone, at the rate of 20*l.* for each. If we were to compare these items of expence with those which similar works would require in the present period, we should have a striking proof either of the great depreciation of money, or of the great increase in the price of architectural skill, labour, and materials.

By an indenture bearing date the last day of April, in the 18th year of Henry VIII. between the Provost and Fellows of this college and certain glaziers in London and Southwark, we find, that the glaziers covenanted “to glaze and set
“ up, at their proper costs and charges, eighteen windows of the upper story of
“ the great church within the King’s College of Cambridge, whereof the window
“ in the east end of the same church to be one, and the window in the west end
“ of the same church to be another, and so seriatly (seriatim) the residue, with
“ good, clean, sure, and perfect glass, and oryent colours and imagery of the
“ Old Law and of the New Law, after the form, manner, goodness, curiosity,
“ and cleanliness in every point of the glass windows of the King’s chapel at
“ Westminster: six of the said windows to be clearly set up and finished, after the
“ form abovesaid, within twelve months from the date of the indenture; and the
“ twelve windows residue to be clearly set up and fully finished within four years
“ after next ensuing.” The said glaziers also covenanted “well and surely to
“ bind all the said windows with double bars of lead, for defense of great winds
“ and outrageous weatherings.” The Provost and Fellows stipulated on their part to pay the said glaziers, “for the glass, workmanship, and setting up of every
“ foot of the said glass by them to be provided, wrought, and set up after the form
“ abovesaid, sixteen pence sterlinges.” Four other windows were glazed at the same expence.

Dr. Nicholas Close, one of the Fellows whom the Founder placed here at the erection of the college, was appointed overseer of the building by King Henry VI. The father of this Nicholas Close, or Cloos, was the architect and designer of the whole*.

This college was so richly endowed by its royal Founder, that, as Carter has remarked, it stood in little need of SUBSEQUENT BENEFACTORS. We shall, however, notice the following, most of whom may be found in the author whom we have just mentioned.

WILLIAM TOWNE, Fellow, gave 4*l.* per annum to a Minister.

JOHN PLENTITH, Fellow, 160 marks.

JOHN BENNET, Parson of St. Margaret's Lothbury, London, gave one third of what he left, 1497.

WILLIAM WYCHE, Fellow, was a benefactor to the library.

WILLIAM SKELTON, D. D. Fellow, gave his library.

NICHOLAS HOBART gave the Classes L. M. N. O. P.

THOMAS CROUCH, Fellow, gave the Classes W. X. Y. Z. AA.

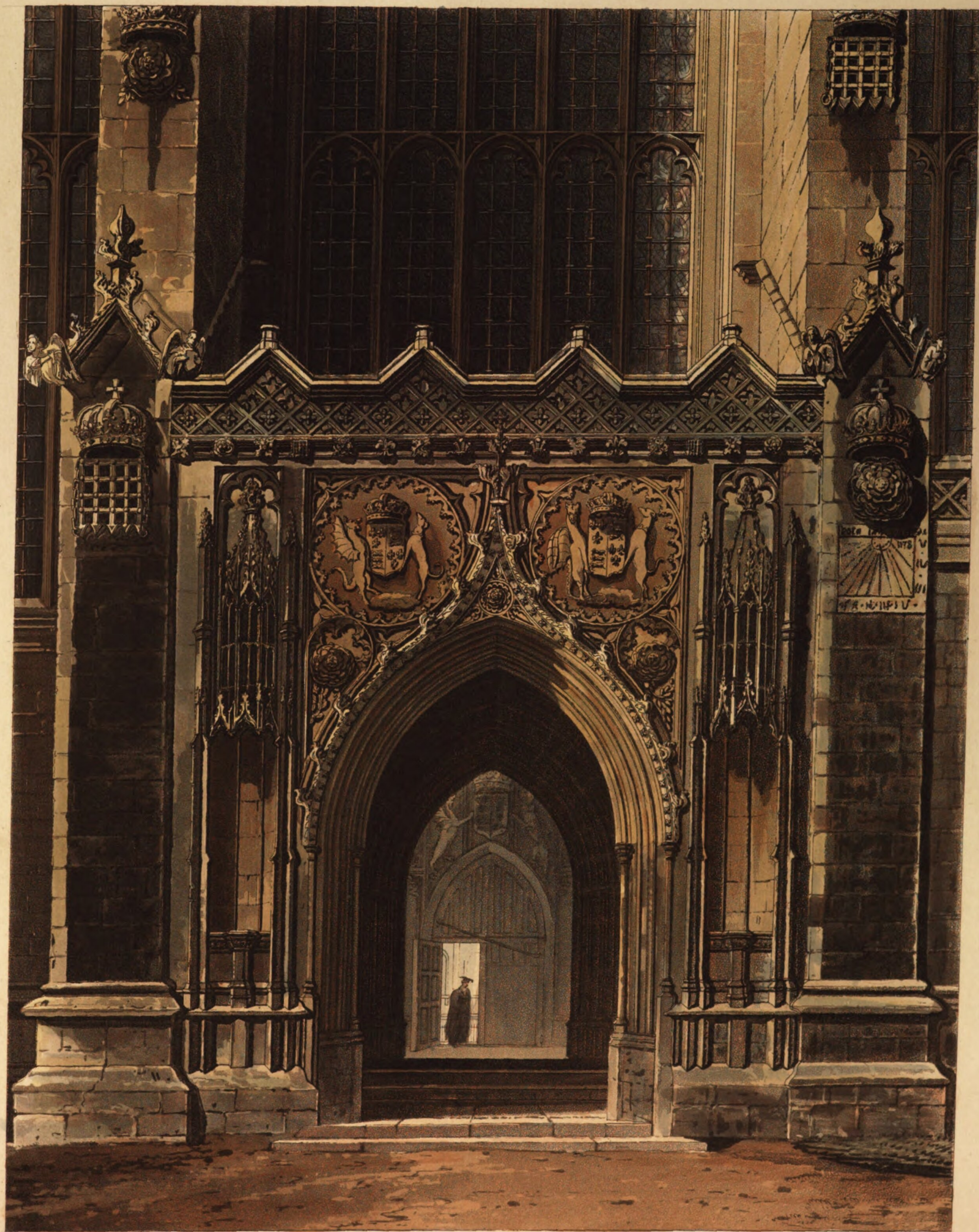
JOHN ARGENTINE, D. D. Provost, 1501, gave 100 marks towards the annual supply of the Provost and Scholars in case of exigency. He is also mentioned by Carter as having given a silver bason and ewer, with other plate.

ROBERT HACUMBLE, D. D. Provost, some time before his death in 1518, gave 100 nobles to the college, with an order that so many masses of the five wounds of Christ should be said for him in his chapel within twenty years after his death.

ROGER GOODE, D. D. Provost, left this college the perpetual advowson of the rectory of Milton, in Cambridgeshire, besides a large collection of books.

THOMAS WEAVER, Fellow, wainscoted both sides of the choir.

* Cole's MSS. vol. I. p. 109.



A. Pugin del.

J. Bluck sculp.

SOUTH PORCH OF KING'S COLLEGE CHAPEL.

London Pub. d May 14 1814 at 101 Strand for R. Ackermann's History of Cambridge.

BARNABAS OLEY, B. D. Archdeacon of Ely, and Fellow of Clare Hall, gave 100*l*.

BENJAMIN WHICHCOTT, Provost, gave 100*l*. to the library.

JOHN HUNGERFORD, Esquire, Counsellor at Law, gave 100*l*.

DIANA, relict of RICHARD STEVENS, Rector of Milton, and Fellow, in 1727, gave 200*l*. to the new building designed by her husband.

EDWARD EPHRAIM POTE, of this college, B. A. in 1773, after a residence of several years in India, upon his return to his native country, presented to the library a collection of Eastern MSS. many of which are beautifully illuminated.

ANDREW SNAPE, D. D. Provost, gave 250*l*. towards the erection of the new building, and was instrumental in procuring several other benefactions for the same purpose.

ROBERT GLYNN CLOBBERRY, M. D. Fellow, bequeathed to this college the sum of 6000*l*. He gave the annual sum of 20*l*. to be equally divided between two of the Scholars who, during the course of the year, had been most distinguished by learning and good conduct. He died at Cambridge, on the 8th of February, 1800, at the age of eighty-one years.

JACOB BRYANT, Esquire, left a very valuable collection of books to this society.

WILLIAM COOKE, D. D. Provost, left the sum of 6*l*. to any Scholar or Scholars who should be adjudged to have deserved well by their literary application and general orderly behaviour.

The ECCLESIASTICAL PATRONAGE of this college consists of the rectories of Kingston and Milton, in Cambridgeshire; the curacy of Teverton Priors Quarter, and the rectory of Stamford Courtney, in Devonshire; the rectory of Stour and Todbere, in Dorsetshire; the rectory of Dunton, in Essex; the vicarages of Fordingbridge and Ringwood, with the rectory of Munxton, in Hampshire; the rectories of Buckland and Walkerne, in Hertfordshire; the vicarage of Prescott, in Lancashire; the vicarage of Willoughton, in Leicestershire; the rectory of He-

mingbye, in Lincolnshire; the rectory of Greenford Magna, in Middlesex; the rectories of Colesale and Horstead, Hemstead with Lessingham, and Tofts Monks with Hadscoe, in Norfolk; Lewesden, in Northumberland; the vicarage of Finbarrow Parva and Hepworth, and the perpetual curacies of Kersey and Lindsey, in Suffolk; the vicarage of Waves Wotton, in Warwickshire; the vicarage of Broadchalke, in Wiltshire; the vicarages of Kew and Petersham, and of Kingston-upon-Thames, and Richmond, in the county of Surrey.

The Scholars of this college are supplied by regular succession from Eton College; the society of which consists of a Provost, seven Fellows, and seventy Scholars; and the average of vacancies at King's which have been supplied from Eton, from the first foundation of the college, A. D. 1441, is nine in the course of two years. The time of election of Scholars into the royal foundation of Eton, is about the end of July, or beginning of August, when a general examination, as to their proficiency in classical literature, takes place, before the Provosts of each college, the Vice-Provost and Head-Master of Eton, and two *Posers*, or Examiners, nominated by King's. After such examination, the Scholars are placed in the order of their future succession to King's, and, on a vacancy in the latter, they are admitted upon that foundation; and, after the expiration of three years from the day of their admission, they are chosen Fellows.—Some *peculiar* privileges appertain to King's. The Provost has absolute authority within the precincts; and, by special composition between this society and the University, its Under-Graduates (under certain restrictions) are exempted, within the limits of the college, from the power of the Proctors and other officers of the University. According to established usage, they do not keep any public exercises in the schools, nor undergo any examination for their Bachelor of Arts' degree.

The Visitor of this college is the Bishop of Lincoln.

The society at present (1814) consists of a Provost, a Vice-Provost, two Tutors,



SOUTH SIDE OF KING'S COLLEGE CHAPEL.

London, Pub. Decr. 1815, at 22 Strand, for K. Ackermann's History of Cambridge.

one Dean of Divinity, three Deans of Arts, three Bursars, thirteen senior Fellows, forty-seven junior Fellows, ten Scholars, two Doctors of Divinity, thirteen Masters of Arts, and one Fellow-Commoner.

This college, which is situated between Trumpington-street and the river, consists of several detached piles of building, which exhibit no exterior indications of being parts of the same whole. The old court is situated on the north side of the chapel, between the Public Schools and Clare Hall. It is about 120 feet long and 90 broad, and constructed of stone; but the apartments are not generally commodious.

The CHAPEL, of which we have already said something, and must still say more, is what chiefly absorbs the interest of this college in an architectural point of view. Of such a building we should esteem ourselves negligent, if we omitted to record the dimensions. Its extreme length is 316 feet; the breadth is 84 feet; the height from the ground to the summit of the battlements, is 90 feet; and more than 101 to the top of the pinnacles; whilst the summit of the corner towers ascends to 146 feet 6 inches.

The painted windows of this magnificent edifice are each of them nearly 50 feet high. The subjects are scriptural, and more particularly represent the Life, Death, and memorable Actions of our Saviour, with corresponding incidents from the Old Testament. The side windows are separated by munnions into five lights, which are subdivided into upper and lower compartments by a transom. In the central light of each division is depicted an Angel and a Saint, exhibiting scrolls and labels, descriptive of the events represented in the other lights, which are occupied by four subjects in each window, two lights containing a subject. In the arrangement of the subjects, the delineations in the upper divisions are in general selected from the Old Testament; and the paintings immediately underneath, from analogous circumstances in the New. Thus, in the upper compart-

ments of one window, is the Queen of Sheba offering Presents to King Solomon, and Abraham performing the Ceremony of Circumcision; whilst the divisions beneath exhibit the Wise Men's Offerings, and the Circumcision of Christ.

The large west window is not painted, like the rest, but plain, as Cole* conceives it always to have been, in order to throw light into the chapel, which the colours of all the rest would otherwise too much obscure. There is, indeed, a tradition, that this window was broken by the soldiers in the rebellion, which occasioned the other windows to be taken down and concealed under the north side of the organ-loft. "It is true," says Cole, "there is such a place, with a door into it close by the door of the Provost's stall, and big enough to hold them; but I am well informed, that they never were removed, except to be mended, since their first putting up." Two of the windows over each of the doors were executed by a different hand, as may be discovered by their being of fainter and paler colours than the rest. The designer's name is not known.

On each side of the west door are doors to go up to the stupendous stone roof, upon which you may walk beneath the oaken one, which is covered with lead. On each side is a stone gallery, with holes to look out from one end to the other. On the outside, the west front is elegantly adorned about the door with fine carved work of roses, crowned and leaved, which go up all round it. At top are the Founder's arms, crowned also in small; and above the door are his arms again, very large, with their usual supporters, a griffin and a greyhound. On each side of the door are two large niches, designed for two Kings of England, as were the four others on each side the north and west porches of the chapel for four other kings. On the oaken door at top are carved cherubim and palm-trees. The battlements are very curious, but being of a nicer workmanship and a finer stone than the rest, they have been more affected by the injuries of the weather.

* Vol. I. p. 103.



F. Mackenzie del.

D. Havell sculp.

WEST END OF KING'S COLLEGE CHAPEL.

London. Pub.^d March 14815 at 101 Strand. for R. Ackermann's History of Cambridge.



E. Moxon del.

COURT OF KING'S COLLEGE.

London: Publ'd Sept. 1. 1716. at W. Sturges, for R. Astleman's History of Cambridge.

D. David sculp.

The octagon towers at the four corners are all alike, and are terminated at the top by a kind of crown, adorned with various carved work of roses, portcullisses, crowns, pinnacles, &c. which are seen at a great distance.

The south-east turret is left rough on purpose to join the intended quadrangle, which was actually begun on this side. Walpole, in his *Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i. p. 108, says, there is a tradition, that Sir Christopher Wren went once a year to survey the roof of the chapel of King's College, and said, that if any man would shew him where to place the first stone, he would engage to build such another.

The LIBRARY, to which we pass through one of the small chapels, is well furnished with valuable and scarce books, particularly a choice MS. of the Book of Psalms, upon parchment, four spans in length and three in breadth, which is said to have been taken from the Spaniards at the siege of Cadiz, in 1691.

The NEW BUILDING is 236 feet long, 46 broad, and near 50 high. It is built of white Portland stone, beautifully carved, with a grand portico in the centre, and contains three lofty floors above the vaults. The apartments, which are twenty-four in number, are exceedingly well fitted up, and in every respect correspond with the outward appearance, which equals that of any other building in the University. The upper rooms command a pleasant west prospect over the fields for many miles.

The PROVOST'S LODGE, in its external appearance, is by no means prepossessing, but some of the apartments display much grandeur. In the great parlour is a half-length portrait of Sir Robert Walpole, by Dahl; a good one of Dr. John Sumner; with portraits of other persons who have been indebted to this society for their academical education.

PROVOSTS.

1. WILLIAM MILLINGTON, D. D. 1443.

2. JOHN CHEDWORTH, D. D. 1446.

3. ROBERT WOODLARK, D. D. 1452.

4. WALTER FIELD, D. D. 1479.

5. JOHN DOGGET, LL. D. 1499.

6. JOHN ARGENTINE, M. D. and D. D. 1501. He was born at Bottlesham, in the county of Cambridge, and descended from the ancient family of the Argentines of that place. He took his degree both in Physic and Divinity. He was physician to Prince Arthur, and Dean of the Chapel Royal in the 17th year of the reign of King Henry VII. 1501. In his will he said, "Corpus meum
" commendo sepultum secundum religionem Christianam ubi videbitur hujus tes-
" tamenti mei executoribus conveniens, sic tamen quod coram imagine aliquâ
" Jesu Christi crucifixi salvatoris nostri sepeliatur et supponatur lapis aliquis non
" egregius aut sumtuosus cum aliqua mea imagine levante utrasque manus ad
" crucifixum cum his versibus:—

" Virginis atque Dei Fili crucifixe, redemptor

" Humani generis, Christe, memento mei.

" Et sub imagine hi versus sculpantur:—

" Artistæ, Medici, scripturæ interpretis almæ

" Argentein corpus sepelit lapis iste Johannis

" Qui transis recolas morieris, cernitis ora,

" Spiritus in Christo vivat nunquam moriturus."

The injunctions of his will, in all these particulars, were punctually fulfilled. His tomb is in the first private chapel from the east on the south side. In his account of Hertfordshire, Camden has the following particulars relative to the arms and family of the Argentines. Speaking of the manor of Wimondley, which formerly belonged to this family, he says, "Wimondley is an ancient and famous manour,
" which is held by the most honourable tenour in this kingdom, the lawyers call
" it *Grand Sargeantry*, by which the lord thereof is bound, on the inauguration-

“ day, to present the first cup to the King of England, and for that time to be as
“ it were the royal cup-bearer. This honour was enjoyed in virtue of the lordship,
“ towards the beginning of the Norman times, by a noble family who had the
“ name of Fitz-Tees, from whom it came by a daughter to the Argentines. These
“ derive their name and pedigree from David de Argenton, a Norman soldier,
“ who served in the war under William the Conqueror; in memory of which
“ office they all along gave for their arms three cups argent in a field gules.”

7. RICHARD HATTON, 1507. He was admitted Scholar in 1461, and took the degree of Doctor both in the Canon and Civil Law. He was also Chaplain to King Henry VII.; and on March the 8th, or, according to others, 22d, 1507, was elected Provost of this college. “ There is a story told of him,” says Cole*, “ that he was very high coloured in the face, which happened to him after this manner, and for which he could never get any cure. On a time being Bursar of “ the college, being on the road to London upon business of the college, and “ having a considerable charge of money about him, it being very hot weather, “ he was tempted to take some repose under some cool shady trees, he being very “ faint with travelling; but happening to fall asleep, his servant that attended “ him, and who knew of his having much money with him, and who by the way “ was a Welshman, endeavouring to cut his master’s throat, waked him, and “ struggling together, the servant struck him across the face with a dagger; but “ being overcome in the struggle by his master, was by him carried to the next “ town, and from thence to the county gaol, where the law had its course against “ him. After he was chose Provost, he rarely wore his doctor’s gown, and being “ asked the reason of it, replied, that a scarlet gown did not become so bloody a “ colour, pointing to his face.”

8. ROBERT HACOMBLIN, 1509. He was a learned and studious man, and left some MS. commentaries on Aristotle's *Ethics*.

9. EDWARD FOX, 1528. He was born at Dursley, in Gloucestershire. He was Almoner to Henry VIII. and in great favour with that monarch, by whom he was made Bishop of Hereford in 1535. It was owing to his earnest suit to King Henry VIII. that the windows of the chapel were glazed and finished. He was employed on several embassies in France and Germany. Henry VIII. selected him, at the then royal palace of Bridewell, to answer the speech of Cardinal Campegio, who had been sent by the Pope to act as Legate in conjunction with the Cardinal of York in the business of the divorce between the King and Queen Catherine. In the next year he was sent, with Dr. Stokesley, into France, in order to ascertain the sentiments of the Universities in that country with respect to this important question. In February, 1530, he was sent down to Cambridge in conjunction with Stephen Gardiner, then Master of Trinity Hall, to persuade the University into a compliance with the king's desires, which they at last effected with considerable difficulty. This is seen by their letter to the king in the first volume of Burnet's *History of the Reformation*. In the 24th Henry VIII. 1532, he made an eloquent Latin speech in praise of Love, Peace, and Amity, upon occasion of a league between Henry and the King of France: this took place at Windsor, before Monsieur Pomeroy, the French ambassador. In 1536, he was at Smalcald, in Germany, in order to treat respecting a league between Henry and the Protestant princes of the empire, to whom he appears to have been a very acceptable minister. Bishop Fox had, in no small degree, imbibed the opinions of the Reformers; and if his death had not intervened, he would probably have attempted, in conjunction with Cranmer, to introduce a Lutheran confession into England. Fox encouraged the Reformation as much as he dared under the capricious tyranny of Henry. While in Germany, he conciliated the affection of

Bucer and the divines of Strasburg. Bucer dedicated to him his Comments upon the Evangelists. Fuller says, that it was he who first brought Cranmer acquainted with the king*.

10. GEORGE DAY, 1538. In 1539, he was made Almoner to Queen Ann of Cleves; and upon her arrival in this country, he presented to her all the officers and servants whom the king had appointed to attend upon her. He also made an eloquent Latin oration to her Majesty. In 1543, he was Bishop of Chichester. On October 10, 1551, he was ejected from his bishopric and cast into prison; from which he was restored to liberty by Queen Mary, in 1553.

11. Sir JOHN CHEKE, 1548, was a native of Cambridge. At seventeen years of age he was admitted of St. John's College, and soon attained to great perfection in the Greek language, which was a rare acquirement at the time in which he lived. He was made Professor of that language; and he endeavoured to introduce a new way of writing and pronouncing it, which was strenuously opposed by Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester. In 1542, he was made Public Orator of the University, and knighted on the 11th of October, 1551. He was also one of the thirty-two Commissioners appointed to examine, correct, and set forth the Ecclesiastical Laws†. Sir John Cheke was entrusted with the charge of instructing Prince Edward in the languages and mathematics. After the premature death of this monarch, he was one among the council who were anxious to set aside Queen Mary, and to establish the title of Lady Jane Gray. He was accordingly committed to custody when the former was seated upon the throne, and stripped of all his honours and preferments, with his provostship of this college: but it was not long before he was set at liberty. He then travelled into Germany, and was very hospitably received at Strasburg, where he was chosen Professor of the

* *Worthies*—Gloucestershire.

† See Fuller's *Ch. Hist.* lib. vii. p. 422—and Burnet's *Hist. Ref.* vol. I. p. 255.

Greek tongue, and where he continued for about two years; when, going into the Low Countries in order to fetch his wife, who was come to him out of England, he was, on the 15th of May, 1556, waylaid on his return from Brussels to Antwerp, by the provost-marshal of King Philip; when, together with Sir P. Carew, who was then in his company, he was beaten from his horse, tied hand and foot to the bottom of a cart, and so conveyed, hoodwinked, to the next haven, where he was shipped under hatches, conveyed to the Tower of London, and there kept close prisoner, till he was released upon making a public abjuration of his religion. Sir John Cheke died in London, in September, 1557. He was buried in the church of St. Alban, in Wood-street, with the following inscription upon his monument by Dr. Walter Haddon, a Fellow of this college:—

Doctrinae lumen CHECUS, morumque magister,

Aurea naturæ fabrica, morte jacet:

Non erat e multis unus, sed is omnibus unus

Profuit, et patriæ lux erat ille suæ—

Gemma Britanna fuit, tam magnum nulla tulerunt

Tempora Thesaurum, tempora nulla ferent.

12. RICHARD ATKINSON, 1553. In 1554, in company with some other learned men of the University, he was ordered, by the Chancellor of the University, Dr. Stephen Gardiner, Lord Chancellor and Bishop of Winchester, to proceed to Oxford, in order to dispute with Archbishop Cranmer, Bishop Ridley, and Bishop Latimer, about matters of religion. They arrived at Oxford on the 13th of April, and “taking up their quarters at the Cross Inn, near to Quater Vois, “were all the next day incorporated Doctors of Divinity of that University*.” Hence he must have been considered as a person of great learning and an able disputant.

* Cole, vol. I. 121—from *Fast. Ox.* vol. I. p. 81.

13. ROBERT BRASSEY, D. D. 1556. He was Vice-Chancellor in 1557, and is celebrated as the only one among the Heads and Masters of Colleges here who had not consented, for a trifle, to sell their rights with their jurisdictions in Sturbridge Fair, to the mayor and corporation of Cambridge.

14. PHILIP BAKER, D. D. 1558. In 1562, he was deprived of his rectory of St. Andrew's, near Barnard's Castle, by Edmund Grindal, then Bishop of London, for refusing to subscribe a confession renouncing the Pope and his supremacy. He then retired to college, where, being a concealed Catholic, he of course favoured those of his own way of thinking; which so disgusted the society, at that time chiefly made up of Puritans, that they preferred various charges against him. Upon these complaints, the Visitor, after having admonished him, left certain injunctions with which he was to comply. Other charges were now preferred against him. One of these was, "That he, to the great infamy of the college, still preserved a heap of Popish pelf, mass-books, legends, couches, grails, copes, vestments, candlesticks, crosses, pixes, paxes, and the very brazen rood; nor would he be persuaded by any means to make them away, but preserved them in a vestry." Another was, "That he confessed to one who was late Fellow, that he would not alter his religion for ten provostships;" and that he said, "I would every man might keep his conscience, so would I too." It was moreover alleged, that "the said Provost never preached, wallowing in idleness, so that these words were said of him in a public commencement, *Pis-tori quam Pastori similior.*" To these were added other charges of fraud and speculation, which were probably the effect of misrepresentation, as Fuller, *Hist. Camb.* p. 142, describes him as a person of probity and disinterestedness. The sentence of deprivation was, however, pronounced upon him, 22d of February, 1569.

15. ROGER GOUDE, 1569, D. D. In 1576, he became Chancellor of the ca-

thedral of Wells. He was Vice-Chancellor the same year. This office he served in 1595 and 1606. He was Rector of Milton, in Cambridgeshire, the perpetual advowson of which he left to the college, besides many other things, and particularly a large collection of books. He was Provost forty years.

16. FOGGE NEWTON, 1610.

17. WILLIAM SOUTH, 1612.

18. SAMUEL COLLINS, 1615. He was born at Eton, on the 5th of August, 1570; and afterwards he made great proficiency in the school at that place*, "by reason, as he said, of the emulation and ambition which provoked him to it; for his master kept in each form some leading boys, whose example might urge and draw on the rest to imitate them." He was reckoned the most fluent Latinist of the age, and remarkable for his wit and memory, "which he was used to say, was all a man's learning, according to that adage, *Quantum memini tantum scio*." Sir Henry Wotton, in a letter to him, in which he sent him an original picture of Padre Paolo†, which Sir Henry had procured to be painted during his embassy at Venice, beseeches him to allow the picture a favourable place in his parlour; "which," says he, "I have good cause to remember, not only by delicate fare and freedom, the prince of dishes, but, above all, by your own learned discourse; for to dine with you is to dine with many good authors‡." This was a neat and elegant compliment. He was deprived of his provostship in 1644, by order of the parliamentary visitation of the University. A yearly stipend was paid him out of the income of the provostship. He died September

* Lloyd's *Memoirs*, p. 452, 453.

† Cole, vol. XIV. p. 210, says, that this picture remained in the college till about 1746, when it was carried away by the Rev. Philip Montague to his living which he had from the college. "The picture had a scar on one side of the face, and by it was written, *Concilii Tridentini Eviscerator*."

‡ *Life of Bedell*, p. 254.—Cole, vol. XIV. p. 210.

16, 1651, at the age of seventy-five. In Lloyd's *Memoirs*, his character is thus given in Latin:—"Samuel Collins, Etonensis, Eloquentiæ et Græcæ et Latinæ
 " facile Princeps, qui SS. Theol. Doctor idem et Professor, et concionibus et
 " prælectionibus, dominatus est 50 plus minus annis; cathedræ, et pulpiti im-
 " perator, et vere Regius Moderator, unicus Episcopatus vindex qui noluit
 " episcopari. Erasmus alter, ridendo plus potuit quam Lutherus et zelotæ alii
 " stomachando."

19. BENJAMIN WHICHCOT, 1644.

20. JAMES FLEETWOOD, 1660.

21. Sir THOMAS PAGE, 1675.

22. JOHN COPPLESTONE, 1681.

23. CHARLES RODERICK, 1689. Cole says*, "He was the first Provost, in
 " all probability, since the foundation, who was statutably elected; for the crown
 " used to nominate the person, and the college never refused to elect him." But
 the Revolution put an end to this practice. "The Right Honourable Lord Vis-
 " count Townsend," says Cole†, "presented him to his living of Raynham,
 " which, through his too great modesty in not being able to discharge the duty
 " of it, being of such a bashful constitution that he had never the courage to
 " appear in the pulpit, he soon quitted for the sinecure rectory of Milton, in the
 " gift of the college."

24. JOHN ADAMS, 1712.

25. ANDREW SNAPE, 1719. He was Chaplain to Queen Anne, and a great
 favourite. He took an active part in the Bangorian controversy. His provostship
 was distinguished by the erection of that noble pile which makes the west side of
 the intended quadrangle, the first stone of which he laid in person, on the 25th

* Vol. I. p. 134.

† Vol. I. p. 135.

of March, 1724. He was a great means of procuring several sums of money towards its erection. He gave himself 250*l.* towards the building. He governed the college twenty-three years.

26. WILLIAM GEORGE, 1742.

27. JOHN SUMNER, D. D. 1756.

28. WILLIAM COOKE, D. D. 1772.

29. HUMPHREY SUMNER, D. D. 1797.

30. GEORGE THACKERAY, B. D. elected April 4, in the present year (1814).

ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS WHO HAVE BEEN MEMBERS OF THIS COLLEGE.

NICHOLAS CLOSE, Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, to which see he was translated from Carlisle in 1452. He was one of the six original Fellows who were placed here by the Founder upon the erection of his first designed college in 1443. The king reposed such confidence in him, that he made him the principal overseer and manager of all the intended buildings in the same.

JOHN CHEDWORTH, Bishop of Lincoln, 1452, second Provost. He died Nov. 23, 1471, aged seventy-five. He was a polite scholar, as is evident from the style of the statutes of the college, of which he was the compiler. In 1454, in conjunction with William Waynflete, Bishop of Winchester, he was delegated by the Founder of the two Colleges of King's and Eton, to reform and correct the statutes of both. While he was bishop, he seems to have been very negligent concerning his manor-houses; for it appears by the house rolls, that his executor paid, in 1472, no less a sum than 2000*l.* for dilapidations, to his successor, Bishop Rotheram.

THOMAS SCOT, alias ROTHERAM, Archbishop of York, 1480, Fellow, as he was also of Pembroke Hall. He founded a college at Rotheram, called Jesus College, for a Provost who was to be in orders, six Choristers, and three School-

masters, one to instruct the boys in grammar, another in music, and the third to teach them to write. The following extract from his will, in the archives of Sidney Sussex College*, proves that he had another design in this charitable foundation:—"Sic quod incorporavi et incorporo in collegio meo unum præpositum, tres socios et sex pueros, ut ubi offendi Deum in decem præceptis suis isti decem orarent pro me." This college, about the Dissolution, was possessed of rents to the yearly value of 58*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* This prelate was a considerable benefactor to the archbishopric; and is said to have built the great kitchen at Whitehall, Westminster, which then belonged to the Archbishops of York, &c.

OLIVER KING, Bishop of Exeter, 1st October, 1492; translated to Bath and Wells, 6th November, 1495. He had been chief secretary to Prince Edward, eldest son of Henry VI. as also to Edward IV. Edward V. and Henry VII.

GEOFFRY BLITH, Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, 28th April, 1503. King Henry VII. had a high opinion of his capacity and abilities, and employed him in various embassies. On the 27th of May, 1502, he sent him on a special embassy to Ladislaus, King of Hungary. He died at London, in September, 1533.

NICHOLAS WEST, Bishop of Ely, 1515. He was the son of John West, a baker at Putney, in Surry. His father sent him to school at Eton, where he made great proficiency in classical learning. He was elected Scholar of this college in 1477. On his first coming, he gave notable proof of his turbulent disposition, by setting fire to the Provost's lodge, because he could not obtain his will in relation to the choice of a Proctor. This atrocity, with some other irregularities, caused him to be expelled from the college before he had taken any academical degree. He soon, however, corrected his behaviour, and became an altered man. He was subsequently honoured both with the degree of Doctor in Laws and of Doctor in Divinity, by the general approbation of the University,

* Cole, vol. I. p. 140.

as he was distinguished by his great learning both in the Civil and Canon Laws, as well as his uncommon faculty of explaining dark and hard passages of Scripture, in which he is said to have been surpassed by none of his time. He was Chaplain to Queen Catherine, who chose him, with other learned men, to be her advocate in the affair of the divorce. King Henry VIII. employed him in foreign translations. He lived at Ely, in the greatest splendour of any prelate in his time. In his family he maintained one hundred domestics, to the meanest of whom he allowed 40s. per annum, and to the rest 4l. He also gave to each of them annually, in summer, three yards and a half of cloth, and four yards for their winter cloaks. He also relieved two hundred poor people daily at his gate with hot meat and drink, and distributed great sums of money among them in times of scarcity. He incurred the displeasure of Henry by his opposition to the divorce, which is supposed by some to have hastened his death: but for that event there were sufficient causes in the fistula and the gout, by which he was much oppressed. He died April 28, 1533; and was buried in the chapel at the west end of his cathedral, which he had built for himself, and ordered the following *memento* to be inscribed upon his grave:—"Of your charitie pray for
 " the soul of Nicholas West, some tyme Bishop of this see, and all Christen
 " souls. In the whyche prayer he hath granted to every person so doing, forty
 " days pardon for every tyme they shall so pray." In the curious stone-work of this chapel, we read more than once the subsequent sentence, which is probably an allusion to his early life:—"Gratia Dei sum quod sum." He wrote a book, "De
 " non dissolvendo Henrici Regis primo matrimonio cum Catharina."

NICHOLAS HAWKINS, 1535, Bishop elect of Ely. He was born at Putney, and nephew to Bishop West. He was elected Scholar to this college 1514; and, in 1527, was collated by his uncle to the archdeaconry of Ely. He was abroad on an embassy on the death of his relation, when he was made Bishop of Ely,

but died before his consecration; and, according to Godwin, of a dysentery, with all his family. But MSS. Hatcher quoted by Cole (vol. i. p. 146), says, that he was suspected to have been poisoned upon his journey to England. It is said of him, in the same MSS. that, in a severe famine, he sold all his plate and jewels to relieve the poor of the Isle of Ely; and was contented to be served himself in wooden dishes and earthen pots. If this were a fact, it must have happened whilst he was Archdeacon of Ely.

THOMAS GOODRICH, Bishop of Ely, 1533-4. Henry VIII. employed him in foreign embassies. In 1551, he was made Chancellor of England. In 1548, he had a hand in compiling the first edition of the Liturgy. In March, 1549, by order of the Council, he was sent to Sir Thomas Seymour, Lord High Admiral, in order to comfort him in his distress, to instruct him concerning another life, and to prepare him, in the best manner he could, for his impending execution. He conceived an ill opinion of the duke, from his unnatural persecution of his own brother, and for signing the warrant for his death. He accordingly left his party, and joined with the malcontents, who prevailed against him. He died 10th May, 1554. Burnet says, "He was a secular, spirited man, and had given "himself up wholly to factions and intrigues of state." The following distich was made upon his name:—

Et bonus et dives, bene junctus et optimus ordo,

Præcedit bonitas, pone sequuntur opes.

ROBERT ALDRICH, Bishop of Carlisle, 1537. He was elected Scholar 1507. In 1523, he was one of the Preachers who were sent out of the University to preach in different parts of the kingdom, as there was at that time a great scarcity of such persons; and which is the reason, says Cole (vol. i. p. 148), why at this period, in many of the colleges in our University, College Preachers, as they are called, are allowed to hold livings with their fellowships, as an encouragement

for them to do their duty in the circuits which they used to make throughout the nation. In the Proctor's book of 1527, is a curious entry, which shews in what estimation his style was held by the University, as they employed him to write three letters to the king, for which the following allowance was made, which was no small sum in those days. The entry is*, "Majistro Aldryg pro tribus literis missis ad Dominum Regem, 10s." This Aldrich was particularly intimate with Erasmus while at Cambridge. Erasmus speaks of him as *blandæ eloquentiæ juvenis*. The letters of Aldrich to Erasmus not only shew the regard which that great man entertained for him, but the elegance and purity of his diction. When Erasmus made his pilgrimage from Cambridge to our Lady of Walsingham, Aldrich accompanied him, and served him by way of interpreter in the English language. He died at Horncastle, in Lincolnshire, March 5, 1555. Strype says, "He was a complier in the reign of King Edward, but was not well affected to the Reformation." In the same year in which he died, he sat, with other Bishops, and condemned Hooper, Bishop of Gloucester, and Rogers, Prebendary of St. Paul's.

EDWARD FOX, Bishop of Hereford, 1535. His death, in 1538, was a great shock to Cranmer, who had a particular friendship for him, as it prevented, in some measure, their united design of introducing the Augsbourg confession into England. Godwin mentions him as "vir egregie doctus."

GEORGE DAY, Bishop of Chichester, 1543. King Edward VI. in his Journal (Burnet, vol. ii.), has this notice respecting him:—"April 4, 1550, the Bishop of Chichester, before a vehement affirmer of transubstantiation, did preach against it at Westminster, in the preaching-place."

RICHARD COX, Bishop of Ely, July 28, 1559. On November 4, 1546, he was made Dean of Christ-Church. Whilst in this situation "he brought his

* Cole, vol. I. p. 148.

“ wife into the college, who, with the wife of Peter Martyr, a Canon of the same
 “ cathedral*, were observed to be the first women ever introduced into a cloister
 “ or college, and, upon that account, gave no small scandal at the time.” This
 was afterwards taken notice of by Queen Elizabeth in general, and particularly
 in relation to Bishop Cox, who wrote to Archbishop Parker†, to request that a
 Prebendary of Ely might have leave to keep his wife with him for the winter
 only, as the queen, who had taken great offence at the marriage of the clergy,
 had given orders for the removal of all women out of the precincts of cathedrals
 and colleges. On July 16, 1548, he was installed Canon of Windsor, and the
 year before had been elected Chancellor of the University of Oxford, which he
 resigned November 14, 1552; during which time he is said to have made strange
 havoc of the fine libraries in that place, burning and otherwise destroying‡ all the
 illuminated and depicted vellum books and MSS. under the pretext, that they
 tended to promote Popery and conjuration. On the accession of Queen Mary
 he was deprived of his preferments, and confined in the Marshalsea. He was
 afterwards discharged, and fled to Francfort on the Maine, in Germany; where he
 proved himself a zealous champion for the common prayer and ceremonies, in
 opposition to the party which was headed by Knox. Knox, with his flock, went
 to Geneva, and left Dr. Cox at Francfort. Bale, in his *Cent. Non.* p. 732, printed
 in 1559, says of him, “ In Germania nunc vivit, malens abjectus in Dei domo
 “ esse quam habitare in tabernaculis Papistarum.” In 1562, he alienated 700*l.*
 per annum of his bishopric to Queen Elizabeth. When Parker designed a new
 translation of the Bible, he wrote to him, on May 3, 1566, advising him, as much
 as possible, to preserve the English idiom. About six years afterwards, he had a

* Cole, vol. I. p. 151.

† The letter is in the Archbishop's Life by Strype, p. 108.

‡ Cole, vol. I. p. 151.

share in this good work, and translated the four Evangelists, with the Acts of the Apostles. He was latterly in great disgrace at court, owing to his refusal to part with his manor of Somersham and other things to Lord North; but the Bishop professed scruples of conscience against further alienations. Elizabeth, however, procured from him, for a term of years, a lease of his palace in Holborn, for Sir Christopher Hatton; of which, though the house was afterwards recovered, yet part of the precincts remained to the Hatton family, which were afterwards built upon, to their no small advantage. Hatton-Garden is part of this property. He died at his palace at Dodington, July 22, 1581, in the eightieth year of his age: —“ R. Cox, Episcopus Eliensis, ex prima uxore multos suscepit liberos; eâ mortuâ, plus habens senii quam senectæ, alteram duxit pene octogenarius.” —*Ex Collect. D. Rawlinson in MSS. Athenæ Etonenses**.

WILLIAM ALLEY, Bishop of Exeter, 1560. In 1528, he had been elected Scholar of this college. When Queen Elizabeth caused a new translation of the Bible, the five books of Moses were allotted to his share. He died April 15, 1570, aged sixty.

EDMUND GUEST, Bishop of Salisbury, 1571. He evinced great diligence in revising the two Liturgies of King Edward, and framing from them the one at present in use, in which he had the chief management. To Secretary Cecil he sent his reasons for the manner in which he modelled it, as may be seen in Strype's *Ann. Ref.* vol. i. app. xiv. p. 38. He also revised the old translation of the Psalms for the new edition of the Bible. He died in 1576.

WILLIAM WICKHAM, Bishop of Winchester, came to this college in 1556, where he spent twelve years. He was promoted to the see of Winchester January 7, 1594, and confirmed 22d February following; but was hardly settled in his new situation, before he died of the stone and strangury, June 11, 1595.

* Cole, vol. I. p. 152.

WILLIAM DAY, Bishop of Winchester, 1595. He was elected Scholar of this college 1545, and became Provost of Eton 1561. In 1572, he was made Dean of Windsor. In the latter situation he appears to have been guilty of great mismanagement, in granting long leases of ninety-nine years, &c. He died in 1596.

JOHN LONG, Archbishop of Armagh, 1584. He was born in London, educated at Eton, and elected Scholar here in 1564.

THOMAS RAM, Bishop of Fernes and Leighlin, in Ireland, 1605. He was elected Scholar 1588; went to Ireland with Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, to whom he was Chaplain, in 1599; but did not partake of the disgrace of his patron. He became Chaplain to Charles Blount, Lord Mountjoy, his successor, whom James I. created Earl of Devonshire. He died of an apoplexy, November 24, 1634, at the age of seventy.

RICHARD MOUNTAGUE, who was translated from the see of Chester to that of Norwich in 1638, was elected Scholar of this college 1594. He was deprived of his fellowship for want of days, that is, for having staid out of college his number of days allowed by the statute, and not sending for more in time*. He went to be conduct of Eton College, where the Povost, Sir Henry Saville, taking notice of his great capacity, employed him to correct his *Chrysostom* before it went to the press, in 1612. He wrote a *History of Tithes*, in 1621, with which performance James was so well pleased, that he thought him qualified to write a complete Church History, which he commanded him to do, but which he did not complete. He died in 1641.

WILLIAM MURRAY, Bishop of Llandaff, 1627; died 1639.

JOHN PEARSON, Bishop of Chester, 1672, was elected Scholar 1631. He was born at Creak, in Norfolk, in 1612. Such was his avidity for books, that, while a school-boy, he purchased them with all the money he could get, and read

* Cole, vol. I. p. 161.

them at a time when other boys were engaged in play, or merged in sleep. He hardly allowed himself time for natural rest; for when the Prepositor at Eton, at ten o'clock at night, saw that all the candles, according to rule, were put out in the long chamber or dormitory, he would continue to light up his within an hour or two after, when all his juvenile companions were wrapt in forgetfulness; and by this means it is said, that, before he left Eton College, he had read most of the Greek and Latin Fathers of the Church. His Commentary on the Apostles' Creed is the work to which he is indebted for his fame. Dr. Bentley used to say of him, what he would of few, "Bishop Pearson's dross was gold."

JAMES FLEETWOOD, Bishop of Worcester, 1675; died 1683.

WILLIAM FLEETWOOD was born in the Tower of London, on New-Year's day, 1656. He was the son of General Fleetwood, who married Oliver Cromwell's daughter Bridget; and was nephew to the preceding Bishop of the same name. He was made Bishop of St. Asaph in 1708. "He was just gone out from waiting" as Chaplain when Bishop Beveridge died, upon which one of the ladies of the bedchamber asking the queen whom she intended to make Bishop of St. Asaph, "her majesty replied, 'One whom you will be pleased with, whom you lately heard preach; I intend it for Dr. Fleetwood.'" He was translated to Ely 1714.

STEPHEN WESTON, Bishop of Exeter, 1724; died 1741.

EDWARD WADDINGTON, Bishop of Chichester, 1724; died 1731.

FRANCIS HARE, Bishop of Chichester, 1734, is well known by his editions of *Phaedrus* and of *Terence*. He was tutor to Collins, of sceptical notoriety, and was complimented by Wolston in one of his treatises against Miracles. He wrote upon the Difficulties and Discouragements in the Study of the Holy Scriptures; which book was thought to have so bad a tendency, that it was ordered to be burnt by the common hangman*. He had been Chaplain-General to the army in Flanders, under the Duke of Marlborough. His death took place in 1740.

* Cole, vol. I. p. 168.

JOHN EWER, D.D. 1756. He was promoted to the bishopric of Llandaff in 1769; and translated to that of Bangor in the same year. He published three single sermons; and died October 28, 1774.

This college has produced many eminent men, amongst whom we notice the following:—

WILLIAM OUGHTRED, a native of Eton, where he was born about 1573. He took the degree of M.A. in 1599. Removing into the family of Thomas Earl of Arundel, he became tutor in the mathematics to one of his sons. For the use of that nobleman, he composed his famous book, which, in the first edition, 1631, was called, “*Arithmetica in Numeris et Speciebus Institutio*,” &c. He soon after reprinted it, under the title of “*Clavis Mathematicæ denuo limata sive potius fabricata*.” In 1647, the author himself translated it, with the title of “*The Key of the Mathematics new forged and filed*.” But a learned writer has observed, that it is not only a key to that treasury, but a treasure in itself. He had the rectory of Albury, in Surrey. He published various mathematical tracts. His death, says Lloyd*, was attended with a circumstance, which afforded a singular proof of his attachment to the king. For, having a strong persuasion that he should live to see Charles II. restored, “he saw it to his incredible joy; and upon “hearing the news of the vote at Westminster, which passed May 1, 1660, for “calling back the king into his dominions, he had the pure *dimittis* in a sudden “extacy of joy for the good news, and gave up the ghost the beginning of May, “1660.” But Lloyd says, that he died June 30; and Aubrey, that he was buried June 15, aged eighty-eight years.

ROBERT GLOVER, burnt at Coventry in the reign of Queen Mary. In a long letter which he wrote to his wife†, he shows that he was desirous rather to

* *Memoirs*, p. 608.—Dr. Wallis’s *Treatise of Algebra*, p. 125.

† Fox’s *Acts and Monuments*, 1276, &c.—Cole, vol. XIII. p. 230.

suffer than to live. He says, that "he was afraid, by reason of his bad state of health, that he might die before his execution, and so his death be unprofitable on that account." In the same place he suggests many reasons, which his zeal for martyrdom made him reject, why he should conform and not suffer. "Indeed if I should," says he, "have any mind or regard to worldly things, I should have many stops, as the desire and love of thee my wife, and of our children dear, who are yet in their young and tender years, and prompt of nature to all evil, and therefore more needful of their father's help in bringing them up. I will not speak of my goods and lands, which surmount the common sort of men's living." Miles Coverdale gives him this character, that he was "a gentleman of much godly learning, innocency, and uprightness of life, and hearty zeal to the word of God." He was burnt at Coventry, 14th September, 1555; Fox says, 19th September.

RICHARD CROOKE, 1506, travelled abroad, and became public reader of the Greek tongue at Leipsic, in Germany; and is said to have been the first who taught the Greek language in that place. He was the first Greek Professor in Cambridge, after Erasmus. He also succeeded Erasmus in the oratorship of the University, in 1522. He was the first who taught Greek to Camerarius; and the knowledge of that language was much advanced by his diligence in teaching it. He boasts of this in his oration to the Cantabrigians, in which he says*, "Quid a me unquam prætermissum est, quod a præceptore bono et industri exigi debuisset? Vos appello testes auditores charissimi, vos viri Cantabrigienses, qui sedulitatem meam tantopere et sæpe estis admirati. Quippe quem nullus cœli impetus, nulla vis morbi morari unquam potuit. Videor ego nunc videre vultus vestros quos semper induistis quoties ego pallidus ille, et morbo pene confectus ad scholas obambularem. Videor ego nunc audire tacita suspiria,

* Hatcher's MSS. to 1562; continued by Scot to 1620; by Cole to 1748.

“gemitus, commiserationes. Quotus enim quisque vestrum fuit qui non nunc
 “sermonem de nobis inter audiendum habuerit? Ut pallet? Ut est debilis? Ut
 “morbo pene conficitur? Dii hominem servent! Facit enim maximam ejus
 “morte jacturam gymnasium nostrum.” The Oxonians, according to his own
 account, endeavoured to persuade him to reside among them; but the high salary
 they offered, with the entreaties of friends, and, among others, of Sir Thomas
 More, could not induce him to relinquish his own University:—“Dii me perdant,”
 says he, “viri Cantabrigienses si ipsi Oxonienses stipendio multorum nobilium
 “præter victum, me non invitaverint. Sed ego, pro mea in hanc academiam
 “et fide et observantia præcipueque in illud maximum doctorum virorum Mu-
 “sæum, Regium Collegium, cui meæ eloquentiæ elementa debeo non potui
 “vobis meam operam non prius offerre.” This refutes the assertion of Wood,
 that he got his Greek at Oxford, under Grocyn. He published, “Oratio de
 “Græcarum Disciplinarum Laudibus,” 4to. 1519.—“Introductiones ad Linguam
 “Græcam.”—“De Verborum Constructione,” &c. &c. “In 1530, he was sent
 “into Italy, and first to Venice, to search the Greek MSS. in the library of St.
 “Mark, and to examine the decrees of the ancient councils touching the matter
 “of marrying a brother’s widow.” He died in 1558.

JAMES DENTON, LL. D. 1501, Prebendary of four principal cathedrals,
 and Lord President of Wales. He was Dean of Litchfield in 1522. In 1524, he
 was sent to Ireland by Henry VIII. to settle the animosities in that island, and
 to punish and condemn offenders at his pleasure. He was Canon of Windsor.
 Whilst in this situation, “he, with Dean John Clerk, by indenture of the Lord
 “Hastings, received the sheets as a relique in which our Founder lay when he
 “was murdered in the Tower.”—COLE, vol. xiii.

EDWARD HALL, Fellow, was born in St. Mildred’s parish, in London. He
 went from the University to Gray’s Inn, where he continued till he was made a

judge. He was "a person* who had a great command both of his tongue and pen, and was the author of *The Union of the Houses of York and Lancaster*, printed at London, 1548 and 1550, in a thick folio; which book he mostly composed in his younger years, and because, in his elder, he was not so painful and studious as before, he therefore continued his history only to the 24th Henry VIII. 1532. The rest, which was to follow to the latter end of that king's reign, in 1546, he left noted in many papers, which coming, after his death, into the hands of Richard Grafton, a printer of London, he perfected and made it complete, and printed it, in 1550, in a black letter†."—FULLER'S *Worthies*, London. He died in 1547. There are two editions of his History, one in 1548; in the last page of which is a print of King Henry VIII. sitting on a throne, with his council on each side of him, and at the bottom, "God save the King;" the other in 1550, and both were printed by Grafton.

ROBERT AUSTIN, who was admitted Scholar of this college April, 1648, was employed by Wheelock in correcting the press of his *Persic Gospels*. In Dr. Pocock's Life, by Mr. Twells, *Theological Works*, vol. i. p. 43, we have the following mention of him:—"The following year (1651), Mr. Abraham Wheelock, Arabic Professor at Cambridge, was preparing his edition of the Persic Gospels, being the first of the kind, with a Latin translation and notes; for the perfecting of which Mr. Pocock lent him a MS. copy, so good, that Mr. Wheelock professes, that, had it not been for his fear of oppressing his amanuensis, he would, upon sight hereof, have begun his work again. His amanuensis' name was Austin, a Fellow of King's College, in Cambridge. 'This young man,' says he, 'in the space of two months time, not knowing a letter in Arabic or Persic at the beginning, sent a letter to me in Norfolk, of peculiar passages. So

* Cole, vol. XIII. p. 164-5.

† This book was prohibited by proclamation in 1555.—AMES'S *Hist. Print.* p. 197.

“ ‘ that of his age I never met with the like ; and his indefatigable patience and
“ ‘ honesty or ingenuity, exceed, if possible, his capacity.’ ” His immoderate
application brought on derangement of mind, which terminated in his premature
death in 1654.

JOHN PRICE was admitted Scholar January 10, 1645. He went as Chaplain to
General Monk in Scotland, and returned with him into England in 1659. He was
privy to the circumstances which paved the way to the Restoration, of which event
he published an account, entitled, “ The Mystery and Method of his Majesty’s
“ happy Restoration, &c. London, 8vo. 1680.” He was ordered to preach before
the House of Commons on the 10th of May, 1660. This sermon was printed,
and contains the following instance of the fanatic spirit which had been manifested
in the then recent confusions :—“ With what a phrenzy,” says the author, “ were
“ church windows battered down ! and, if they were not broken into useless
“ shivers, we were afraid that the curse of doing the Lord’s work negligently
“ would stick upon our consciences.”

BENJAMIN WHICHCOTE, made Provost by the Earl of Manchester and the
parliamentary Visitors, 19th of March, 1644-5. Every Lord’s-day, for almost
twenty years together, he preached in Trinity church in the afternoon, where he
had a large and attentive audience of the young Scholars and others ; and, “ in
“ those wild and unsettled times, contributed more to the forming of the students
“ of that University to a sober sense of religion than any man in that age.” He
had a considerable fortune, of which he made a charitable use. He died at Cam-
bridge in 1683, and Dr. Tillotson preached a sermon at his funeral. Dr. Which-
cote had obtained such mastery over himself, as hardly ever to be transported with
anger ; and he was constantly vigilant “ not to provoke any man, and not to be
“ provoked by any.” He used to say, “ If I provoke a man, he is the worse for
“ my company ; and if I suffer myself to be provoked by him, I shall be the

“worse for his.” Dr. John Jeffery, Archdeacon of Norwich, in 1701-2, published three volumes of Dr. Whichcote's Discourses.

LAWRENCE ROOKE, admitted 1639; was chosen Professor of Astronomy in Gresham College, July, 1652, which he afterwards exchanged for that of Geometry. But astronomy was always his favourite study. His death is said to have been occasioned by a cold, which he caught, in the summer, by overheating himself in a walk from Highgate to London, in order to attend the meeting of the Royal Society. One very unfortunate accident attended his death, which was, that it happened on that very night on which he had for some years anticipated to finish his observations upon the satellites of Jupiter. Dr. Pope says, he told him, that “he wanted but one observation, and desired him to go to the society and
“present his services to them, and request of them, that since it was now impos-
“sible for him to make that observation, some other person might be appointed to
“do it.” Dr. Pope says of him, “I durst venture my life upon the truth of any pro-
“position he asserted, either in mathematics, natural philosophy, or history; for I
“never knew him affirm any thing positively that was dubious: and when I have
“asked his opinion of an hypothesis, his usual answer was, ‘I have no opinion.’
“He was very modest and sparing of his words, unless amongst intimate friends,
“and never talked idly.” His friends published from his MSS. “Observationes
“in Cometam qui mense Decembris anno 1652 apparuit.”—“Directions for Sea-
“men going to the East Indies to keep a Journal.”—“A Discourse concerning
“the Observations of the Eclipses of the Satellites of Jupiter*.” He died in his fortieth year.

SAMUEL COLLINS, in 1648, M. D. He resided for nine years at the Great Czar of Moscovy's court, of which he published an account in 1671. “In 1663,
“upon Trinity Sunday, he, with George Hall, Lord Bishop of Chester, stood

* Cole's MSS. vol. xv.

“ godfathers, together with the Right Honourable Lucy Countess of Huntingdon,
“ godmother, to the famous Rabbi Moses Scialitti, who was baptized by Dr.
“ Warmestre, Dean of Worcester, at St. Margaret’s church, in Westminster, who
“ then changed his name given him at his circumcision from Moses to Paul; in
“ honour, probably, of the famous conversion of that holy apostle.”

THOMAS GOUGE, author of “ Christian Directions how to walk with God all
“ the Day long,” &c. He died October 29, 1689. Tillotson preached his funeral
sermon. He procured the Bible and Liturgy of the Church of England to be
printed in the Welsh tongue, to the number of eight thousand, one thousand of
which were freely given to the poor, and the rest sold at a low rate. He always
once, and usually twice, a year travelled over a great part of Wales.

RALPH WINTERTON, in 1632, translated the “ Considerations of Drexelius upon
“ Eternity” into English; and turned the Aphorisms of Hippocrates into Greek
verse. In the preface to the first work, he says, “ I left the temple of Hippo-
“ crates and the Muses, and betook myself unto the sanctuary, to learn of David
“ divine arithmetic, which consisteth in the due numbering of the days of this
“ short life by comparing them with the years of eternity; and so I fell upon
“ translating this book of Eternity. And this I found by daily experience to be
“ the best hypnoticon that ever I used; for it brought me to my rest better
“ than if I had taken diacodion.” In 1634, he was nominated by the king
Professor of Physic in the University. In 1635, he published an edition of the
minor Greek Poets in octavo, with observations of his own upon Hesiod.

ALBERT MORETON, A. M. thrice agent for the state in Savoy, Secretary to
the Lady Elizabeth in Heidelberg, and then employed by the king as agent with
the princes of the Union; knighted by King James at Theobalds, September 29,
1617; made one of the Clerks of the Privy Council, and afterwards Secretary
of State. He was a great favourite with George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham,

and no less in favour with the Princess Palatine Elizabeth, the unfortunate Queen of Bohemia. He died in 1625. Sir Harry Wotton wrote an elegy on his death, entitled, "Tears at the Grave of Sir Albertus Moreton," &c. He left a widow behind him, probably the niece of Sir H. Wotton, who did not long survive her husband. Upon her death Sir H. made the following distich:—

He first deceas'd, she for a little tried
To live without him : lik'd it not, and died.

PHINEAS FLETCHER, author of a poem, called "The purple Island," &c. In 1627, he printed at Cambridge a poem, called *Locustæ*, which is a satire on the Jesuits. He wrote also various piscatory eclogues, with some religious treatises.

Sir FRANCIS WALSINGHAM was a native of Chiselhurst, in Kent. He was a statesman of great ability and penetration. Lloyd* says, that it was his maxim, that "knowledge is never too dear."—"He waited on men with his eye, discerning "their secret hearts through their transparent faces."—"Familiar with Cecil, "allied to Leicester, and an oracle to Sussex." He is said to have maintained fifty-three agents in foreign courts, and eighteen spies, and was celebrated for the celerity and extent of his foreign intelligence. If we may credit the accounts of him, he possessed a more perfect mastery over himself than is often attained. Lloyd says, that "Chiselhurst never saw him angry, Cambridge never passionate, "and the court never discomposed."—"He would cherish a plot some years together, admitting the conspirators to his own and the queen's presence familiarly, "but dogging them out watchfully. His spies waited on some men every hour "for three years; and, lest they could not keep counsel, he dispatched them to "foreign parts, taking new servants." He lived at a period when the stratagems and deceit of politicians, if they were not more practised, were less censured than they are at present; and when a statesman was panegyricized for qualities for

* *State Worthies*, p. 514.

which he would, at present, be deservedly held in abhorrence. As a minister of this country, Walsingham exhibits a splendid instance of disinterestedness; for, though he had been so long in office, he hardly left effects enough to defray the expences of his funeral.

Dr. THOMAS WILSON, Fellow. He was for four years Secretary of State in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He was a man of much depth and variety of knowledge. Lloyd describes him as "more learned than witty, more reverend than plausible, more considerate than active."

EDMUND WALLER was sent to this college from Eton School. He was born on the 3d of March, 1605, at a place called Coleshill, in the parish of Agmondesham. His father, Robert Waller, who had married a sister of John Hampden, the celebrated patriot, was bred to the bar; but soon abandoning this profession, he retired into the country, where, improving his fortune by his good management and frugality, he left his son an estate of 1300*l.* a year, which was a very large income at that period. He was chosen member of Parliament for the borough of Agmondesham before he had completed the eighteenth year of his age, as we learn from the inscription upon his monument. When the Duke of Buckingham was assassinated by Felton, Waller wrote a poem "On his Majesty's receiving the News of the Duke of Buckingham's Death." His passion for poetry was not at this time, nor indeed at any period of his life, so strong as to divert his attention from grosser interests. About this period he greatly augmented his fortune by marrying the heiress of a rich citizen in the metropolis. This lady dying in childbed, he was left a widower at the age of about twenty-five years. After this event he became an ardent, but unsuccessful suitor for the hand and the affections of Lady Dorothy Sydney, the eldest daughter of the Earl of Leicester, whom he has celebrated in his poetical compositions under the name of Sacharissa. This lady, however, was not to be won by the charms of song.

But her rejection did not drive the unfortunate poet to any other despair than what he could safely express in verse. Sacharissa, the object of his affections, afterwards married the Earl of Sutherland; and Waller happening to meet her when she was very old, the lady asked him, when he would write such fine verses upon her again? to which he replied, when she was again as young as she had been. We have no space to relate any particulars of Waller's political life, but we must remark, that, upon the discovery of the plot against the Parliament, in which he was a principal actor, his fears so far overpowered his resolution, that he betrayed his associates with a degree of pusillanimity which has fixed an indelible stain upon his character. Clarendon says, that when he was seized, his panic was so great, that "he confessed whatever he had said, heard, "thought, or seen." If the fame of Waller had depended upon the steadiness of his probity, or the constancy of his patriotism, it would long since have vanished into oblivion; but the degree in which he contributed to smooth off some of the asperities of our poetical language, and to improve at once its elegance and its harmony, has procured for him a portion of celebrity which he is likely to retain whilst the history of English literature is an object of research. Waller died on the 3d of March, 1687.

Sir WILLIAM TEMPLE, the grandfather of the celebrated statesman of that name, was Fellow of this college. A philosophical treatise, which he had published in 1581, had attracted the notice of Sir Philip Sidney, who employed him as his secretary in his expedition to the Netherlands, and made him governor of Flushing and Ramekins. This generous knight expired in the arms of his secretary in 1586; but not before he had recommended him to the Earl of Essex, to whom he also officiated as secretary till the unfortunate end of that nobleman in 1600. Sir William Temple after this retired into Ireland; and, in 1609, became Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, at the request of Archbishop Usher. He died in January, 1626-7.

ANTHONY COLLINS, after having made some proficiency in classical learning at Eton School, was removed to this college, under the tuition of Mr. Francis Hare, who was afterwards Bishop of Chichester. When he left college, he became a student in the Temple; but soon abandoned the study of the law. When about twenty-seven years of age, he was honoured by the correspondence of Mr. Locke, who appears to have formed a very favourable opinion both of his head and of his heart. In a letter of Mr. Locke to Mr. Collins, which is dated September the 11th, 1704, he says, “Your soul, a noble soil, is enriched with the
“two most valuable qualities of human nature, truth and friendship. What a
“treasure have I then in such a friend, with whom I can converse and be enlight-
“ened about the highest speculations!” In a previous letter, Mr. Locke had expressed himself as follows:—“Believe it, my good friend, to love truth for
“truth’s sake is the principal part of human perfection in this world, and the seed-
“plot of all other virtues; and if I mistake not, you have as much of it as ever
“I met with in any body.” Mr. Collins’s “Discourse of Free-Thinking,” which was published in 1713, his “Discourse of the Grounds and Reasons of the
“Christian Religion,” and his “Scheme of literal Prophecy considered,” were attacked with great force and animation by various writers; but our limits do not permit us to expatiate upon the various topics of this controversy. The writers of the *Biographia* say, “Notwithstanding the reproaches cast upon Mr. Collins
“as an enemy to *all* religion, impartiality obliges us to remark, what is said and
“generally believed to be true, that, upon his death-bed, he declared, ‘that
“‘he had always endeavoured to the best of his abilities to serve his God, his
“‘king, and his country; so he was persuaded he was going to that place which
“‘God had designed for them that love him:’ to which he added, that the Ca-
“tholic religion is, to love God, and to love man; and he advised such as were

“ about him, to have a constant regard to those principles.” Mr. Collins died on the 13th of December, 1729, at the age of fifty-three.

THOMAS ASHTON, Fellow, was the author of a volume of Discourses, &c. Mr. Nichols* supposes him to have been the person to whom Mr. Horace Walpole addressed his epistle from Florence, in 1740. He was elected Preacher of Lincoln’s Inn, 1762; and he died in 1775, at the age of fifty-nine. Mr. Cole† says of this divine, “ He was calculated for a large city parish, had a monstrous assurance, was a great scholar, an admirable preacher, and a cheerful companion, but too much addicted to sneering and sarcasm.” In Mr. Walpole’s *Ædes Walpolianæ*, London, 4to. 1747, is a sermon on Painting which Ashton preached at Houghton, before the Earl of Orford, in 1742. The text is from Psalm xv. 5. “ They have mouths, but speak not.” Mr. Cole says, that “ it is as fulsome a piece of flattery as Whaley’s poem on the same subject in the same volume.”

NICHOLAS HARDINGE, one of the most elegant classical scholars of his time, after being educated at Eton School, became Fellow of this college. He took the degree of B. A. in 1722. He was afterwards called to the bar; but relinquished the profession of the law upon being appointed Chief Clerk to the House of Commons, in 1731. Whilst he was in the possession of this office, he was made the arbiter in a singular bet between Mr. Pulteney and Sir Robert Walpole. The latter had misquoted,

————— “ Hic murus aheneus esto
“ Nil conscire sibi *nullæ* pallescere *culpæ*.”

Upon hearing this *nullæ culpæ* of the then minister, Pulteney told him, that his Latin was as bad as his politics. Sir Robert persisted, that he had cited the passage correctly, and laid a wager of a guinea with his adversary on the occasion.

* *Anecdotes*, vol. III. p. 88.

† MSS. Brit. Mus.

The decision was left, by the consent of both parties, to Mr. Hardinge, who accordingly determined in favour of Mr. Pulteney. Sir Robert threw the guinea across the house, which was picked up by his opponent, who said, that it was the first public money which he had touched for a long time. There are two fine specimens of Mr. Hardinge's Latin versification in the *Musæ Anglicanæ*; and a printed, but unpublished edition of his poems was circulated amongst his friends.

SIR ROBERT WALPOLE resigned his fellowship of this college when the death of his elder brother put him in possession of the patrimonial estate. In 1707, he was appointed Secretary of War, and Treasurer of the Navy in 1709. In 1711, he was expelled from the House of Commons, upon a charge of corruption in his office when Secretary of War. But he was re-elected by the borough of King's Lynn, in Norfolk, which he had previously represented. Upon the accession of George I. Sir Robert Walpole recovered that favour at court which he had lost in the latter part of the reign of Queen Anne. He was now made first Commissioner of the Treasury, and Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer. After holding these offices about two years, he resigned them, on account of some misunderstanding with his colleagues. He now distinguished himself in the ranks of opposition till 1720, when he was again brought into office as Paymaster of the Forces. He was not long afterwards appointed First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer. He held this exalted station till 1742, when the clamours of a faction succeeded in putting an end to his pacific administration. Hardly any statesman has presided so long over the councils of this country; and we cannot mention any one whose policy was, upon the whole, more conducive to its true glory and its solid interest. Whilst he sat in the cabinet, it was adorned by the olive-branch for a longer period than it has ever since been; and as, at that time, a minister of sentiments equally pacific directed the affairs of France, the two countries enjoyed an interval of mutual amity

which the friends of mankind would wish to see renewed, never more to be disturbed. Sir Robert Walpole was a man of the most amiable equanimity of temper; and though he was perpetually assailed by torrents of unmitigated rancour in the House of Commons, his greatest adversary, Mr. Pulteney, said, he was sure that Sir Robert Walpole never felt the bitterest invectives against him for half an hour. His conduct to Shippen, who was his most furious opponent, is entitled to higher praise than what his good-nature may claim. It was an instance of exalted magnanimity and forbearance. Some treasonable papers of Shippen had come into his possession, but, instead of making use of them for the destruction of an inveterate enemy, he requested an interview with him, and, in his presence, committed them to the flames. In a letter from Mr. Horace Walpole to Governor Pownall, in 1783*, he says of his father, that he “died forty thousand pounds in debt. That was the wealth of a man that had been taxed as the plunderer of his country! Yet, with all my adoration of my father, I am just enough to own, that it was his own fault if he died so poor. He had made Houghton much too magnificent for the moderate fortune he had left to support it; and as he never, I repeat it with truth, *never* got any money but in the South Sea, and while he was Paymaster, his fondness for his paternal seat, and his boundless generosity, were too expensive for his fortune.” Sir Robert Walpole died in 1745, at the age of seventy-one years.

HORACE WALPOLE, who afterwards became Earl of Orford, received his academical education at this college. Mr. Cole†, who knew him well, says, that when he first came to the University, he was of a “religious, enthusiastic turn of mind,” and “used to go with Ashton, his then great friend, to pray with the prisoners in the castle.” Mr. Horace Walpole is well known

* It is published in the fourth volume of Nichols's *Lit. Anec.* p. 709, 711.

† MSS. *Athen. Cantab.*

afterwards to have displayed a more sceptical state of mind. His works have been published since his death, in five volumes 4to.; but their value is not equal to their bulk. He excels most in the epistolary style; but he was not without merit and research as an antiquary. He was the youngest son of Sir Robert Walpole. In 1791, he succeeded to the title of Earl of Orford, and died in 1797. We have extracted the following little trait of Horace Walpole's domestic habits from one of his letters to Cole, dated April 25, 1775:—"All the winter I pass five days in the week without walking out, and sit often by the fire till seven in the evening. When I do go out, whatever the weather is, I go with both glasses of the coach down, and so I do at midnight, out of the hottest room. I have not had a single cold, however slight, these two years*."

WILLIAM COLE, to whose MSS. in the British Museum, which amount to an hundred volumes in folio, we have been greatly indebted in the execution of this work, was born at Little Abingdon, in Cambridgeshire, on the 3d of August, 1714. In 1736, he removed to this college from Clare Hall, of which he had previously been a Fellow. In 1765, he travelled into France, in company with Horace Walpole. Mr. Cole appears, at this time, to have entertained an intention of making a permanent residence in that country: but he was deterred from this design by the consideration, that, in case of his death, all his MSS. and other effects would have become the property of the King of France, by the *Droit d'Aubaine*; and next, from the numerous and striking symptoms which his sagacity discerned of the impending revolution which afterwards burst in torrents of destruction upon that country. Mr. Cole's MSS. contain many striking proofs, that he was a Jacobite in his politics, and that he made very near approaches to a Roman Catholic in his religion. Of his diligence his MSS. furnish abundant evidence, though this estimable quality is often employed in pre-

* Cole's MSS.

serving the memory of what was not worthy even of ephemeral recollection. His gossiping curiosity appears to have been of that kind which nothing, however unimportant or minute, was suffered to escape ; and he was hardly more assiduous in recording events of importance, or traits of real interest, than in chronicling the vulgar tattle and loose scandal of the day. His MSS. however, are, upon the whole, a rich storehouse of antiquarian lore and miscellaneous information ; and no person, whatever may be his taste, can well peruse any one of the volumes without finding something by which he may be either edified or amused.

JACOB BRYANT was elected Scholar of this college in 1736. He was private tutor to the present Duke of Marlborough, and to his brother, Lord Charles Spencer, both of whom he accompanied in that capacity to Eton School. It deserves to be recorded, to the honour of the Duke of Marlborough, that, when he came of age, he evinced a degree of generosity to Mr. Bryant which has not often been surpassed by that of any pupil to his tutor ; and the liberality of his grace was, at the same time, accompanied by a degree of delicacy in the performance, which, while it enhanced its value to the object, reflects great honour upon the duke. The father of the present Duke of Marlborough had allowed Mr. Bryant an income of 1000*l.* a year, which the latter took the following method of continuing when he came of age. Mr. Bryant had been at his grace's levee, and retired, when " one of the servants ran after him, and said, the duke had picked " up a paper out of Mr. Bryant's pocket. It was a paper sealed. Mr. Bryant " affirmed, that he had brought with him no such paper ; but the servant persevered, and forced the paper upon him. Thus challenged, he carried home the " paper, and found an irrevocable grant of the income for his life*." The work by which Mr. Bryant is likely to be longest remembered, is his *Analysis of Ancient Mythology*, the two first volumes of which were published in 1774, and the third

* Nichols's *Lit. Anec.* vol. VIII. p. 531.

in 1776. The part which he took in the Rowleian controversy, does not add any thing to our idea either of his learning or his sagacity; and his attempt to prove that the Trojan war was only a fabulous event, excited much disgust at the time, and has been generally disapproved. When Mr. Bryant was an Etonian, he succeeded, by his expertness in swimming, in rescuing Dr. Barnard, who afterwards became Provost of Eton, from a watery grave. Judge Hardinge, in a letter which we find in Mr. Nichols's *Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century**, says, that Mr. Bryant “ had a vein of humour exclusively his own, with a countenance
“ grave and pensive, an exterior at the best uninteresting, with manners rather
“ gentle than graceful, and more amiable than fascinating, but with a memory
“ from which nothing worth its care ever escaped. With an acute sagacity of
“ discernment, and with a peculiar taste for innocent ridicule, heightened by a
“ knowledge of the world and of the human character unexampled, he had
“ acquired, when I knew him first, a fund of anecdote and of portrait in the
“ comic scene, high or low, which convulsed the audience with laughter, when
“ he changed not a muscle of his face. I have passed many a day with him,
“ never to be replaced, when my uncle, Dr. Hardinge, and the celebrated Master
“ of Eton School, Dr. Barnard, accompanied us. All three of them had powers
“ of companionable eloquence seldom equalled, though of a kind perfectly dis-
“ similar. I remember Dr. Barnard saying to my uncle one day, before Mr.
“ Bryant, that *he* (Barnard) never attempted humour in Mr. Bryant's presence;
“ having discovered, that Bryant merely told his fact, a perfect skeleton of a tale,
“ with no fancy to enliven it, no graces to adorn it, no expression of countenance,
“ no powers of imitation, but as if, by mere chance, relating circumstances the
“ most whimsical and *picturesque* (I am sure of the term), with an effect of as
“ much wit as ever animated the most eloquent of all companions, Charles

* Vol. VIII. p. 529.

“ Townshend. Bryant’s were, he added, in the accurate sense of the words, “ good things, not *bons-mots*.”

THOMAS EDWARDS, author of *The Canons of Criticism*, and one of the numerous assailants of Bishop Warburton, was born in 1699; and, after being educated at Eton, became a Fellow of this college. He afterwards went into the army, but without vacating his fellowship. The original cause of his attack upon Warburton is ascribed to the following incidental occurrence, the account of which is taken from the *Gentleman’s Magazine* for 1779, and copied into Mr. Nichols’s eighth volume of *Literary Anecdotes*:—“ Having been some time in the “ army, it so happened that being at Bath, after Mr. Warburton’s marriage to “ Mr. Allen’s niece, he was introduced at Prior Park *en famille*. The conversa- “ tion not unfrequently turning on literary subjects, Mr. Warburton generally “ took the opportunity of shewing his superiority in Greek, not having the least “ idea, that an officer in the army understood any thing of that language, or “ that Mr. Edwards had been bred at Eton; till one day, being accidentally in “ the library, Mr. Edwards took down a Greek author, and explained a passage “ in it in a manner that Mr. Warburton did not approve. This occasioned no “ small contest; and Mr. Edwards (who had now discovered to Mr. Warburton “ how he came by his knowledge) endeavoured to convince him, that he did not “ understand the original language, but that his knowledge arose from French “ translations. Mr. Warburton was highly irritated; an incurable breach took “ place; and this trifling altercation (after Mr. Edwards had quitted the army “ and was entered of Lincoln’s Inn) produced *The Canons of Criticism*.”

ROBERT GLYNN, M. D. He was born in 1719; admitted Scholar of this college in 1737; and died February 8th, 1800, in the eighty-first year of his age. In 1757, he obtained the *Seatonian* prize for a poetical composition on the Day of Judgment, which possesses more merit than most of the pieces which

pass under the denomination of *Seatonian*. Dr. Glynn was a very zealous partizan in the Rowleian controversy; and he was against the claims of Chatterton to the authorship of the poems. Dr. Glynn was more celebrated at Cambridge for his amiable manners and his active benevolence, than for his literary exertions.

JOHN FOSTER, D. D. author of "An Essay on the different Nature of Accent and Quantity, with their Use and Application, in the Pronunciation of the English, Latin, and Greek Languages; containing an account and explanation of the ancient tones, and a defence of the present system of Greek accentual marks against the objections of Isaac Vossius, Henninius, Sarpedonius, Dr. Gally, and others." He was born at Windsor in 1731. In 1738, he proceeded from Eton to a fellowship at this college. On the resignation of the mastership of Eton School by Dr. Barnard in 1765, Dr. Foster was chosen to succeed him; but, though his learning fitted him for that station, he wanted qualities of other kinds to render him at once an object of affection and of reverence to the boys. He accordingly resigned an office which he found that he could not discharge with honour to himself and advantage to the school. He died in 1773.

Sir WILLIAM DRAPER received his academical education at this college. His father was a collector of the customs at Bristol, which was the place of his nativity. In 1762, he commanded the troops which took Manilla, in conjunction with the fleet under Admiral Cornish. A ransom of a million sterling was stipulated to be paid, in order to save the city from destruction; but, to the disgrace of Spanish honour, this debt was never entirely discharged. On the 26th of January, 1769, Sir William Draper appeared as the advocate of the Marquis of Granby, in answer to some very caustic animadversions on that nobleman which had been inserted in the *Public Advertiser*, of the same month, under the signature of JUNIUS. Sir William had some scholarship and more fluency, but he was very unequally matched with a political champion of such terrific energy and

such consummate art. He accordingly acquired more notoriety than fame by the part which he took in this controversy ; and the gallant marquis, whose cause he had so busily espoused, is said to have requested, that he would desist from writing in his defence. In 1779, Sir William Draper was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Minorca ; and he preferred an accusation against his superior officer, Governor Murray, when that place was surrendered to the enemy. The governor, however, was acquitted, and the court ordered Sir William to apologize for his temerity in accusing him. Sir William Draper died in 1787.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

THIS College was founded, in 1448, by MARGARET of Anjou, wife to King Henry VI. and daughter of René of Anjou, titular King of Sicily, Naples, Aragon, Valentia, and Jerusalem; who, being desirous to imitate the religious example of her husband, purchased land to the annual value of 200*l.* in or near a place called Goose Green, and adjoining the convent of the Carmelite friars, which lay between this and King's College, the walls of which now serve for garden-walls to the garden of the Heads of both these colleges. This college was dedicated by the Foundress to the honour of Almighty God, and to the increase of good learning and virtue; and, under the tutelary auspices of St. Margaret and St. Bernard, the first stone, with the following inscription, was laid by Sir John, afterwards Lord Wenlock, in behalf of the Queen Margaret, at the end and south side of the chapel, on the 15th of April, 26th Henry VI.:—"Erit
" *Dominæ nostræ Margarette Dominus in Refugium, et Lapis iste in Signum.*" But, upon the ruin of King Henry's affairs, this noble design was forced to undergo the fate of the Foundress, who would undoubtedly have made a more ample provision for her college, had it been in her power to have effected it. She was a mean, however, of having it completed even by her professed and open enemy. At the first foundation, she had appointed as the President one Andrew Docket, who had been a Minorite friar, and was Rector of St. Botolph's, in Cambridge. He was a man of great capacity and much knowledge of the world, and had interest enough to persuade Elizabeth, wife of Edward IV. to continue the design of her predecessor, Queen Margaret. She accordingly completed the same, procured for it many privileges, and gave it statutes. This Andrew

Docket had been Principal of St. Bernard's Hostle, which was added to this college, and which may be the reason why it was dedicated to the honour of St. Bernard, as well as to that of St. Margaret, the queen's namesake. He was also instrumental in persuading divers of the nobility to contribute large sums of money towards the better endowing of the college: so that he is himself, in some measure, regarded as entitled to a Founder's praise. This Andrew Docket was forty years President of this college, and was buried in the ante-chapel. He died on the 6th of November, 1484.

Subsequent BENEFACTORS are so numerous, that it would be no easy task to particularize the donations of all, but we shall not omit many.

GEORGE PLANTAGENET, Duke of Clarence; ISABELLA NEVILLE, Duchess of Clarence; CECILY NEVILLE, Duchess of York; RICHARD PLANTAGENET, Duke of Gloucester, afterwards King Richard III. were liberal benefactors: as were also his wife, Lady ANN NEVILLE, Duchess of Gloucester; her father, EDWARD NEVILLE, Earl of Warwick and Salisbury; and MARGARET NEVILLE, Countess of Oxford.

RICHARD ANDREW, alias SPICER, a citizen of the town of Cambridge, in 1459, gave a certain tenement situated in the parish of St. Botolph, in Cambridge, and another messuage in the parish of St. Peter, near the Great Bridge; another messuage in Haseling Field, and another in Madingley. Also 80 marks from a tenement, to support one Bible-Clerk, and celebrate his obit; for his attendance at which the President was to have 3s. 4d.

WILLIAM SYDAIE, physician, of Cambridge, in 1470, gave Master Andrew Docket a tenement of his called Bilnes, with the appurtenances, in the parish of St. Mary's, near the market, to found one Chaplain. This tenement was afterwards called the Hostle of St. Paul, which the President and Fellows sold to Simon Trewe, in 1524, for 80*l.*; with which sum they purchased lands to the



W. Marshall del.

J. C. Stadler sculp.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

London: Pub'd July 1st 1764, at a Strand, for R. Akermann's History of Cambridge.

value of 4*l.* per annum ; and the same President and Fellows determined, that the same Sydaie should for ever have “ *quendam socium non sacerdotem.*”

JOHN MARKE, citizen and haberdasher of London, 1471, gave to Andrew Docket and the Fellows one messuage, called Le Christopher, situated in Barmsey-street, in the parish of St. Olave's, in the borough of Southwark, with nine tenements in the county of Surrey, to support one Bible-Clerk*.

MARMADUKE LUMLEY, Bishop of Carlisle, 1459, gave 200*l.* and many valuable books to the library.

JOHN RAVEN, Clergyman, of London, in 1474, gave the college, by his will, lands and tenements in Buckworth, in the county of Huntingdon, and lands and a messuage in Gilden Morden, in the county of Cambridge, to support one Bible-Clerk.

JOHN COLINSON, Archdeacon of Northampton, in 1477, gave 300 marks, in order to purchase lands, &c. to support one Fellow.

JOHN GREENE, Esquire, in 1479, gave part of a marsh called Alflood Marsh, in the towns of Prittlewell and Estwood, in the hundred of Rochford, in the county of Essex ; also a rent of 100*s.* arising out of the said marsh, with a messuage and crofts lying in Fulborne, in the county of Cambridge, called Petits, and sixty acres of arable land, with two meadows, for the maintenance of one Fellow. In 1529, these lands were sold to Dr. Allen for 100*l.*†

JOHN ALFREY, Gentleman, of Ipswich, in 1480, gave certain messuages, lands, meadows, pastures, &c. to support one Fellow ; and for an obit, at which the President was to have 12*d.* ; the officiating Priest, 12*d.* ; and every Fellow, 4*d.*

The Lady ALICIA WYCH, widow of Sir Hugh Wych and of William Holte, mercer, citizen of London, in 1489, gave some tenements and lands in Wapelode,

* Cole's MSS. vol. XLVII. p. 372.

† From an old MS. relative to Queen's College.—COLE, vol. XLVII.

Holbeach, and Moulton, in Lincolnshire, to the value of 12*l.* per annum, for the maintenance of one Fellow, who is bound personally, if possible, to preach one sermon to the people in the parish of St. Dionis, in Fenchurch-street, London, on Easter Sunday; and, if he is a Scholar or a Bachelor in Divinity, he shall receive 6*s.* 8*d.* for his trouble; if a D.D. 13*s.* 4*d.* This lady also instituted a Divinity Lecture in the college; the Lecturer was to have 40*s.* a year.

The Lady JOHANNA INGLETHORP, widow of Edmund Inglethorp, Knight, sister of John Earl of Worcester, in 1491, gave the manor of Evenden Magna, to support one Fellow in orders to keep her obit, and to receive an annual sum of 20 marks.

JOHN DRUELL, Canon of St. Paul's, London, in 1494, gave some lands and tenements situated in Abbotsley, Haseling Field, and Pampesworth, in the counties of Huntingdon and Cambridge, to the value of 24*l.* a year, to support two Fellows; and, moreover, one Bible-Clerk of the diocese of Lincoln; with an obit, at which the President, if present, was to receive 3*s.* 4*d.*; every Fellow, 12*d.*; every Bible-Clerk, 4*d.*; the Vice-Chancellor, 2*s.*; and each Proctor present, 12*d.*

The Lady JOHANNA BROUGH, widow of Sir John Brough, Knight, gave the manor of St. Nicholas Court, in the Isle of Thanet, of the value of 20 marks a year, to maintain one Fellow and one Bible-Clerk.

JOHN BARBYE left the college, by his will, twelve tenements in Barmesey-street, in Southwark, to support one Fellow in orders, and one learned man to read a lecture on the Holy Scriptures within the college, with an annual salary of 40*s.* “Anno Domini 1529, quia istæ domus sunt multum ruinosæ et non
“ valent sustentare onera compositioni inserta ideo hujus fundatione conjungitur
“ fundatio Ottwar, qui certas terras dedit in Babraham in partem fundationis,
“ socii sacerdotalis.”

The Lady MARGERY DE LA ROOS, widow of John de la Roos, Knight, gave to this college a certain sum of money, with which they purchased the manors of Harsham Hall, More Hall, Cromeshall, Hempsted Hall, and some tenements, lands, meadows, and pastures in Haverell and Wickham, in Essex and Cambridge-shire; and, moreover, lands and tenements, to the amount of 9*l.* per annum, in Abbotsley, in Huntingdon, for the support of five Fellows. An obit was to be kept annually in the chapel, at which the President was to receive 3*s.* 4*d.*; every Fellow, 12*d.*; every Bible-Clerk, 4*d.*; the Cook, 4*d.*; the Scullion (*Liva*), 2*d.* This was in Henry the Seventh's time.

HUGH TROTTER founded one Fellow, who is to be a native of Yorkshire.

MARMADUKE LUMLEY, Bishop of Lincoln, gave, in 1448, 220*l.* towards building the college, with a most beautiful Bible, in three volumes, and many other books.

THOMAS BARRYE gave 100*l.* in 1454, for the celebration of his obit on the 15th of May.

RICHARD WITHERMERSHE, in 1458, gave 40 marks to purchase lands of the annual value of 40*s.* to provide bread, wine, and wax in the chapel.

WILLIAM RASBYE, of Colchester, Clergyman, in 1459, gave one messuage and one tenement in the parish of St. Botolph, in Cambridge, that one of the Fellows might be selected to preach, every year, four sermons to the people, either in Cambridge or in the county, as shall seem to the Preacher most expedient. One of the Fellows was always to have this office, to give himself sedulously up to preaching the word of God, and to have an annual salary of 26*s.* 8*d.* He was to preach one sermon every quarter.

THOMAS DUFFELDE, in 1483, left 23 marks to purchase a lamp, &c.

ANDREW DOCKET, first President, in 1484, left the hostle of St. Bernard, with lands and tenements, to keep his obit in the college chapel. He, moreover, gave lands and tenements at Stapleford.

WILLIAM WILDE, Canon of St. Paul's, in 1494, gave certain tenements and lands to the annual value of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for which prayers were to be said at his obit.

JOHN RIPPLINGHAM, D. D. gave three cups, all gilt, with a silver bowl, and a close in Chesterton; for which the President and Fellows were to pray at his obit, and that of the Lady Roos, whose executor he was. The President was to have 12*d.* and every Fellow 4*d.*

JAMES THIMBLEBY founded a perpetual fire in this college, at dinner and supper, which, from the 2d of November, was to be supplied every day with two faggots at dinner and at supper for the Fellows and Scholars, till wood was consumed to the amount of 36*s.* 8*d.*

MARGARET, relict of ROBERT STERNE, of Stapleford, gave five parcels of ground lying in St. Andrew's parish, in Cambridge, without Barnwell gates, 2d November, 5th Edward IV.

Sir THOMAS SMITH, 1577, by will, gave to this college all his Latin and Greek books, with a great globe of his own making, and a rent charge of 12*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* payable out of the manor of Overston, in Northamptonshire. The following was to be the disposition of this sum:—4*l.* was to be paid for a Lecture in Arithmetic; 3*l.* for a Lecture in Geometry; 4*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* for two scholarships, directing that the preference in the choice of these Scholars should be given to his own relations, or to the Scholars at Walden School. The remaining 20*s.* was devoted to a yearly commemoration.

FERDINANDO SMYTHES, B. D. gave 1500*l.* for the use of three Bachelors of Arts till the time of taking their Master's degree.

DAVID HUGHES, B. D. Fellow, who died July 11, 1777, made the college his residuary legatee, by which it had his books and 400*l.* in 3 per cent. Bank Annuities, 1763, and 300*l.* in money. "He was," says Mr. Cole, "a very honest

“ man, of great formality and regularity, every hour of the day being spent
“ exactly in the same way, for chapel, diet, walking, tea-drinking, and sleeping.
“ All was punctual to a minute. He was a man of no expence, except in
“ pamphlets, buying all that were published of any reputation. Of these he
“ had an amazing collection, now in the college library with his other books.”

There are nineteen foundation fellowships at this college, which are open to natives of England and Wales; but there cannot be more than one Fellow of a county at the same time, except in particular cases: for example, there may be always two Fellows for York, one for the county and one for the diocese; also there may be two for any other county in which the college has, or may have, property sufficient to maintain an additional Fellow. Wales ranks as one county. Two of the Fellows may remain lay, one of whom is to be a Graduate in Law, the other in Physic; the rest are required to be in Holy Orders within two years, and to take the degree of Bachelor of Divinity within nine years after they become Masters of Arts.

Here are several scholarships and exhibitions, open to all candidates, with two others which are peculiarly appropriated to the counties of Bucks and Northampton.

The ECCLESIASTICAL PATRONAGE of this college consists of the rectories of Eversden Parva, St. Botolph's, and the vicarage of Oakington, in the county of Cambridge; the rectory of Sandon, in the county of Essex; the rectory of Seagrave, in the county of Leicester; the rectories of South Walsham, Rockland, and Grimstone, in the county of Norfolk; the rectory of Hickling, in the county of Nottingham, and the rectory of Newton Tovey, in Wiltshire.

The Visitor of this college is the King.

The society at present consists of a President, Bursar, two Tutors, one Dean, one Steward, fourteen Fellows, one Bye-Fellow, one D. D. four LL. D. three B. D.

thirty-four M. A. one LL. B. twenty-eight B. A. seven Fellow Commoners, twenty-five Pensioners, four Sizars, and six Ten-Year-Men.

The situation of this college is equally commodious and agreeable; but its greatest beauty consists in the grove and gardens which lie on both sides of the river, and are connected by a curious wooden bridge. The gardens are well planted with fruit-trees. The college walks are admirably laid out, and ornamented with rows of lofty elms. There are two complete courts, besides a pile of building near the gardens, which contain very good rooms for students. The entrance to the outer principal court is through an elegant tower gateway. This court is 96 feet long, by 84 broad. The inner court, which gradually descends to the river, is surrounded with cloisters, which retain a monastic appearance. The new building serves for the residence of the Fellows, and commands an extensive prospect towards Granchester. Strangers are shewn some chambers, which are generally reported to be those which Erasmus occupied when he resided here. They are called the Garret Chambers, and are situated near the screens. The eastern court is also remarkable for a dial placed on the north side, which is curiously ornamented, and said to be the invention of Sir Isaac Newton.

The CHAPEL makes half the side of the south part of the first quadrangle, the east window of which comes into the street, and faces St. Catherine's Hall. Over the west end is a small tower, and against the side of it which fronts the court is a handsome clock, which was fixed in this place in 1733. The altar of this chapel is railed round, and stands on an elevation of three steps, and is entirely covered with crimson velvet. On an eminence on the altar against the wall, is placed a handsome silver gilt bason, with two large candlesticks of the same sort, on the bottom of which is written, "Deo et sacris Reginalibus Cantab. Edw. Martin, "Presid." This Edward Martin was D. D. and President before the rebellion, but was ejected 13th March, 1643; and, after many hardships and imprison-



W. Westall del.

J. Bluck sculp.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE
from the Private Walk.

London: Pub. D. & T. 1841, at the Strand for R. Ackermann's History of Cambridge.

ments, was forced to fly the kingdom and live in France. But, in 1660, he returned into England with his Majesty, and was reinstated in his presidentship, at which time this plate was probably bought; for the person who was placed in his room (Herbert Palmer) was so rigid a Puritan, that he would hardly have spared these relics of Popery if they had been exposed to his observation. February 22, 1661, he was nominated Dean of Ely; but died 28th of April, in the same year, and was buried in this chapel. The upper end of the chapel is entirely wainscoted with cedar. The roof is arched and wainscoted. There are some curious monuments in this chapel. Among the more modern, is one put up at the expence of the President and Fellows for Dr. James, who was elected President in 1675. In 1700, he was made Regius Professor of Divinity. He died March 15, 1716, aged seventy-five. He was a man of great learning, of ready wit, and a benefactor to the college at his death.—Just below the steps and under the organ-loft, lies a handsome black marble, in which is the complete figure of a person in brass, with an inscription at his feet and label round it, with his arms above the label that comes out of his mouth. The figure represents a layman and A. M. in his proper habit at the time, which is very different from that of this age, and proves that the University, which at that time made several orders and regulations for the dress of its members, had reason for so doing. “He is pourtrayed,” says Cole (vol. ii. p. 14), whom we shall suffer to describe this figure, “in a
“ Master’s gown, with the lining of it turned back and finely flowered, so suppose it was made of a rich silk, with short sleeves, through which his arms
“ came out at the bend, and laced at the bottom; his hair combed backwards,
“ with a small ruff about his neck; his doublet, or waistcoat, which is very short,
“ and comes no farther than his hips, and there fringed, is finely slashed and
“ pinked, as are his sleeves, which come close to his wrists. His breeches
“ are very tight, and come just to the bend of the knee, as our modern beaux

“ wear them at present, and are there fringed. The stuff is the same, seemingly,
 “ as the turning up of his gown, being curiously wrought and flowered. His
 “ shoes, or pumps, are without heels, and slashed also. I have been more exact,”
 continues Cole, “ in describing this monument, as I don’t remember to have seen
 “ any one of the sort before so nicely engraved. Out of his mouth comes a
 “ label, with this on it—‘ Lord Jesus, receive my spirit.’ The inscription round
 “ the label, in Roman characters, is as follows:—‘ Robertus Whalley, generosus
 “ ‘ Nottinghamiensis, Socius quondam hujus collegii, obiit anno ætatis suæ vice-
 “ ‘ simo octavo, xviii die Augusti, anno Domini 1591.’ At his feet are these
 “ verses:—

“ WHALLEYUS cubat hic (fidum caput ille) ROBERTUS

“ Hic cineres hic et dulciter ossa cubant.

“ Illum sydereo prudens Deus inserit horto

“ Vere senem nec enim senior ussit hyems.

“ Mos erat auricomis vivo colludere musis,

“ Jamque novo Angelicis certat honore choris.

“ Felix *Planta* tua Tellus radice superbit

“ Ipsa sed aereis surgis in alta comis.

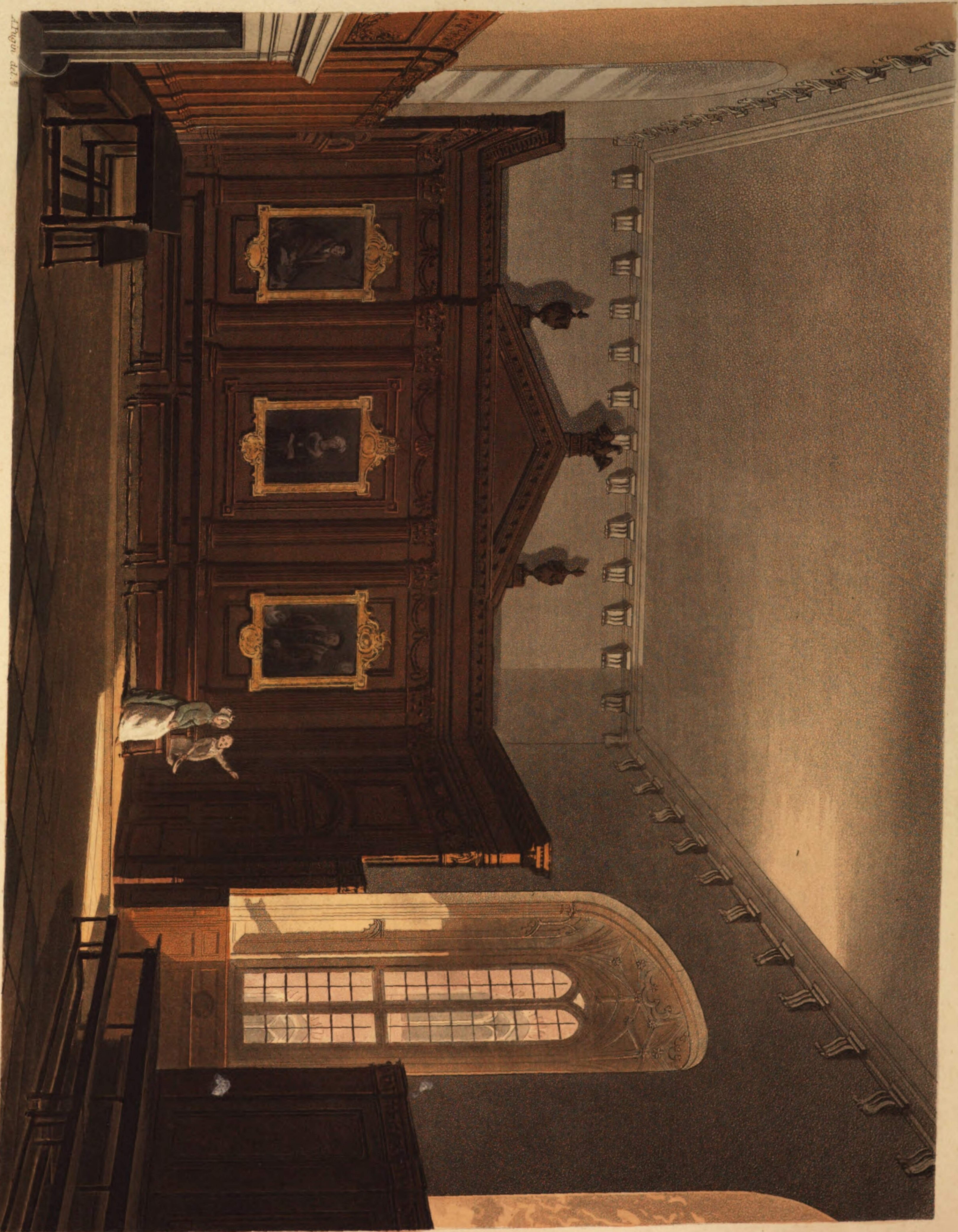
“ Dulce cuba æternum constans et amabile *pectus*.

“ Musarum et charitum hoc in *Tumulo Tumulus*.”

The HALL is wainscoted, and painted with handsome fluted pillars; and Cole, in his time, called it (vol. ii. p. 12,) by much the neatest hall of any in the University. It is a large and well-proportioned room, and adorned with the portraits of Lady Elizabeth Grey, wife of Edward IV. of Erasmus, and Sir Thomas Smith, which were presented to the society by the three sons of the Earl of Stamford.

The LIBRARY contains a large and useful collection of books.

The PRESIDENT’S LODGE is on the east side of the cloisters, and contains a



Allyn del.

Black sculp.

HALL OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

London, Pub. April 1865 at 21 Strand, for R. Ackermann's History of Cambridge.

number of elegant apartments. At the top of the first staircase, at the end of the gallery, hangs a curious altar-piece, finely coloured, and accounted very valuable. It is in three divisions. The first represents Christ betrayed by Judas; the second, his Resurrection; and the third, his Appearance after it to his Disciples. In the President's lodge, over the north and west sides of the cloister, are the long gallery and audit-room, in which the Master and Fellows assemble to transact business. In this extensive gallery, and in other rooms, are hung an unusual number of portraits and historical paintings, of which a few are valuable and some ancient.

PRESIDENTS, OR MASTERS.

1. ANDREW DOCKET, July 22, 1467, being then only Master of Arts, was collated to a prebend in the cathedral church of Litchfield, which he exchanged in 1470 for the chancellorship of the same church, which he resigned in 1476. He continued President of this college forty years. Le Neve's account makes it only thirty-six. He is supposed to have been a Franciscan or Minorite friar; but on the tombstone which tradition assigns to him in the ante-chapel, his portrait was represented in brass in a Doctor's habit, without mitre or crosier. Fuller says, that he was "a good and discreet man, who, with no *sordid*, but *prudential* compliance, so poised himself in those dangerous times betwixt the successive kings of Lancaster and York, that he procured the favour of *both*."

2. THOMAS WILKINSON, 1484.

3. JOHN FISHER, Cardinal, Bishop of Rochester. This worthy prelate was born at Beverley, in Yorkshire, 1459. He was educated at the grammar-school belonging to the collegiate church in that town, from which he was sent to Cambridge, where he was admitted in St. Michael's House, which is now part of Trinity College. He commenced A. M. in 1491. He was afterwards D. D. and Chancellor of the University in 1504. He was Chaplain to Margaret

Countess of Richmond, mother to King Henry VII. and had great influence in inducing that princess to found the two Colleges of St. John's and Christ's in this University, with the two professorships which bear her name. In 1504, he was made Bishop of Rochester, and the year after was placed at the head of this college. Whilst President he attracted the famous Erasmus to this society, where he remained several years. On 22d April, 1505, King Henry VII. being on a pilgrimage to our Lady of Walsingham, arrived at Cambridge in his way to that place, and was met by the Chancellor within a quarter of a mile of the town, and conducted by him to his lodgings in this college, from which, after an hour's rest, he habited himself in his robes of the Garter, it being the eve of St. George, and proceeded to King's College, where the chancel was adorned with the escutcheons of the knights, and the Chancellor Bishop officiated at vespers. He governed this society only three years. In 1512, he was deputed by the rest of his episcopal brethren as their representative in the Lateran Council. King Henry VIII. is supposed to have been under his tuition when at the University of Cambridge for the prosecution of his studies, as this prince was at that time designed for the church. He wrote against Luther in defence of the Catholic faith, and espoused the cause of the queen in the affair of the divorce. In 1534, he was thrown into the Tower for not taking the oaths relative to the king's supremacy, where, after suffering many hardships, he was beheaded on that account June 22, 1535. In recompence for his intrepid resistance to the innovations of Henry VIII. Pope Paul III. on the 21st of May, 1535, made him a Cardinal, by the title of St. Vitalis; but his Cardinal's hat never reached him, as it did not come any nearer than Calais. His body was buried in the church-yard of All Hallows, but his head was fixed on London bridge. He could never be persuaded to exchange his bishopric for another of larger revenue. When Bishop Fisher resigned the presidentship of this college, the Fellows paid him the com-

pliment of desiring that he would name his successor, which he accepted, and selected Mr. Bekensawe, whom the Fellows accordingly chose*.

4. ROBERT BEKENSAWE, D. D.

5. JOHN JENNINGS, B. D. 1510. In the year 1525 or 6, Mr. Heynes (afterwards Dr. Heynes, and Master of this college,) was sent to London to complain of the misconduct of this Master before Cardinal Wolsey and other counsellors of the queen. The charges against him were chiefly misapplication of the college money in his domestic expenditure, and in journeys which were not undertaken on account of the college business. For this he was put out of the mastership†. The following agreement between the next President and the Fellows shows what were the principal charges against Jennings, which we extract, because they throw some light on the state of living and expences of the times. — “ That
 “ whereas Dr. Jenyns took of his own authority commons for a scholar and two
 “ servants when he was resident in college, and all their sizings and detriments;
 “ and when he travelled on the college business, 8*d.* a day for the hire of his two
 “ servants: that for the future the Master shall have his commons when he is
 “ present in college, the commons of a scholar or servant to keep his chamber,
 “ whether present or absent, and the commons of another servant only when he
 “ is resident in college, and no other allowance of any kind for his servants.—
 “ 2dly. That whereas Dr. Jenyns, when he travelled on the college business,
 “ charged 1*s.* a day for the hire of his horses: that no allowance should be made
 “ for that for the future.”

6. THOMAS FORNAM, D. D. 1525.

7. WILLIAM FRANKLAND, alias FRANKLYN, 1526. He held the presidentship only till 1528.

8. SIMON HEYNES, D. D. 1528. He resigned 1537.

* MS. Account of Queen's College by Dr. Robert Plumptre.

† Plumptre *ut supra*.

9. WILLIAM MAY, 1537. He was one of the three commissioners sent by King Edward VI. to visit this University not long after he began his reign; and was one of the compilers of the first edition of the Common Prayer in 1549, and one of the correctors of the third edition in 1559. He was deprived of his preferments by Queen Mary, but reinstated in them all by Elizabeth. He died on the 8th of August, 1560. He was in such esteem at the accession of Elizabeth, that he was judged worthy to fill the second ecclesiastical dignity in the kingdom, as he was appointed to succeed Archbishop Hette in the see of York, and was elected by the Dean and Chapter; but he died before his consecration. He was buried in the choir of St. Paul's church, under a stone which had an inscription, which is preserved by Sir William Dugdale, in his History of the Cathedral, p. 63. A distich in this inscription, says,

Attulit hæc mortem quæ lux concessit honorem

Maluit ac fieri præsul adire polum :

that he died on the very morning of the day on which he had been elected by the chapter.

10. WILLIAM GLYNN, D. D. 1553. He was consecrated Bishop of Bangor, 8th of September, 1555. He died on the 21st of May, 1558.

11. THOMAS PEACOCK, B. D. 1555. He was ejected for being a Roman Catholic, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

12. WILLIAM MAY, LL. D. 1559, Dean of St. Paul's. He died August 12, 1560.

13. JOHN STOKYS, D. D. 1560.

14. WILLIAM CHADDERTON, D. D. 1568. He was successively Lady Margaret and Regius Professor of Divinity in 1567. In 1579, he quitted the presidency on becoming Bishop of Chester. The year after he was chosen Master of this college, he felt an inclination to marry; and, as he was Chaplain to Robert

Dudley, Earl of Leicester, he wrote to request his opinion upon the subject; who, as is said*, returned him an answer to his "heart's content." A person at court wrote to him, by order of the queen, to tell him, that "she disliked the clergy " meddling with state affairs in their sermons before her." This letter was sent March 24, 1578, and seems to hint at his being guilty of this way of preaching. His friend, the Earl of Leicester, however, had interest enough to procure him a bishopric. Whilst Bishop of Chester, he showed himself very active in enforcing the laws against recusants, as we collect from the various letters sent him by the council, and printed in Peck's *Desid. Cur.* vol. i. lib. iii. He was also, whilst Bishop, a great encourager of the Puritanical exercise of *prophesying*, which Bishop Grindal had brought into repute. Archbishop Sandes has animadverted on this in a letter to him of 2d May, 1581, which Peck has printed in vol. i. bk. iii. p. 29, part of which follows:—

" My Lord, you are noted to yield too much to *general fastings all the day,*
 " *preachings, and prayings.* Verilie a good exercise in *time,* and upon *just occasions,*
 " when it cometh from good *authoritie;* but, when there is none occasion, neither
 " the thing *commanded* by the *prince,* or a *synod,* the *wisest* and best *learned* cannot
 " like of it, neither will her Majestie permitt it. There lurketh matter under
 " that *pretended pietie.* The Devil is craftie; and the *younge* ministers of these
 " *our times grow madd.* Thus plainlie I write unto your lordship, because I frend
 " you, and because I give you *private advise:* I shall require you to keepe this
 " my letter private to yourself." From Chester he was translated to Lincoln, in 1595. Whilst he was Bishop of this diocese, he purchased an estate, called Southal, in Huntingdonshire, about a mile from his palace at Buckden, where he entirely resided, and thus suffered his episcopal mansion to fall into decay. He was Bishop of this diocese about thirteen years, during which time

Cole, vol. VII. p. 136.

he amassed a large fortune for an only daughter. He died at Southal, 11th April, 1608. It was reported to Secretary Cecil, that this prelate, in 1583, when Bishop of Chester, and one of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Cheshire and Lancashire, had scraped together 3000*l.* in fines, as a High Commissioner. Upon which Cecil wrote to him in terms of great severity, and ordered him to send it up to the queen, for her use. This irritated the Bishop so much, that he vented his resentment against the informer, who was also one of the High Commissioners, and he wrote on the margin of Cecil's letter:—"A most slanderous and shameful lye, made by Randal Harleston, a malicious varlet."—PECK'S *Des. Cur.* vol. i. lib. iv. p. 15, 16, 30, 38.

15. HUMPHREY TYNDALL, D.D. 1579. Dr. Tyndall* was descended from one of the daughters and coheireses of Sir Simon Felbrigge, of Felbrigge, in Norfolk, who was made Knight of the Garter by King Henry V. and married the Lady Margaret, daughter of the Duchess of Teschen, in Silesia, and grand-daughter to John King of Bohemia, and sister to Charles IV. King of Bohemia and Emperor of Germany; whose daughter Anne was the first wife of our King Richard II. with whom the aforesaid Lady Margaret, who was her cousin german, came into England. This was the reason why many ignorant people gave it out, not only that Dr. Tyndall might, if he had pleased, have been made King of Bohemia, but also that he had a right to the crown of England. Blomefield, in his *History of Norfolk*, vol. i. p. 495, mentions this intermarriage in this manner:—"William Tyndall, who was knighted at the creation of Arthur Prince of Wales, and declared heir of the kingdom of Bohemia, in right of Margaret, his great-grandmother, daughter to the Duke of Theise, and niece to the King of Bohemia, the wife of Sir Simon Felbrigge, whose daughter and heiress, Alice, was mar-

* Cole.

“ried to Sir William Tyndall,” &c. This Dean died* 12th October, 1614, aged sixty-five.

16. JOHN DAVENANT, 1614, was born May 20, 1572, the son of a wealthy citizen of London. He was chosen Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity in 1609. In 1618, when James determined to send some of our English divines to the synod at Dort, he, together with Bishops Hall and Carleton, and Dr. Ward, Master of Sidney College, was selected for the sacred mission. Before they set out, they waited upon the king at Newmarket, to receive his instructions on the occasion. These may be seen in Fuller's *Church History*, bk. x. p. 77. Dr. Davenant, along with Dr. Ward, waited again upon James at Royston, 8th of October, 1618; where his Majesty discoursed familiarly with them for two hours, commanding them to sit down by him, and at last dismissed them with a solemn prayer, “That God would be pleased to bless their endeavours.” On the 27th of October, they reached the Hague, where they were courteously entertained by Maurice of Nassau, Prince of Orange. Hence they proceeded to Dort, where the synod was opened on the 3d of November. The states allowed these English divines no less than 10*l.* sterling a day, which was a much larger allowance than was appointed in proportion for the other divines. The English ecclesiastics kept a hospitable table with this allowance, and generously entertained

* On the death of Dean Tyndall, Dr. George Mountaine, Dean of Westminster, and afterwards Archbishop of York, who had been educated in this college, was so desirous of becoming President in his room, that he was often heard to say, “He had rather be Master here, than Dean of Westminster.” And, in order to obtain the headship, he not only made great promises, but also gave a handsome piece of plate to the college, with this inscription on it:—“*Sic incipio:*” but the election being carried in favour of Dr. Davenant, he vowed it should be, “*Sic desino.*” Yet, notwithstanding his resentment, he was afterwards so well reconciled to the college, that he founded two scholarships therein.—WARD'S *Lives of the Professors of Gresham College*, p. 50.—COLE, vol. VII. p. 145.

any foreigner of distinction who resorted to it. When the synod, on the 29th of April, 1619, broke up, he, together with his colleagues, received a present of 200*l.* with a gold medal, on which there was a curious representation of the synod. This medal is seen on the picture of Bishop Hall. After his return from abroad, Davenant was consecrated Bishop of Salisbury, on the 18th of November, 1623. He died 1641.

17. JOHN MANSELL, D. D. 1622.

18. EDWARD MARTIN, D. D. 1635. In 1627, he was Chaplain to Archbishop Laud. He rendered himself obnoxious to the Parliamentary party by preaching a sermon at St. Paul's Cross against the predestinarian doctrine. For this he incurred the resentment of the party, and was carried from Cambridge by the order of Cromwell, along with the Master of Jesus and St. John's. They were maltreated on the road, as Cromwell contrived, by his emissaries, that they should be reviled by the country people as they passed through the villages. When arrived in London, "they were led through the midst of Bartholomew Fair in a "leisurely manner, to the endangering of their lives, up as far as Temple-Bar; "and so back through the city to the Tower, on purpose that they might be "hooted at and stoned by the rabble*." After having been for some time imprisoned, they were, on the 11th of August, 1643, put on board a ship lying at Wapping, with many other persons of quality and distinction, to the number of eighty. They had not sufficient room to stand upright, nor straw to lie upon. In this state they remained for ten days, without liberty to breathe the fresh air on deck. After this, he and his fellow-sufferers were remanded to different gaols for five years. When he received his liberty, he fled into France, and returned with King Charles at the Restoration, 1660. On the 22d February, 1661, he was installed Dean of Ely; but died on the 28th of the same month.

* Cole, vol. VII.

19. In March, 1643, SIMON PALMER was placed by the Earl of Manchester in the room of Martin.

20. HERBERT PALMER, B. D. who, in 1644, was nominated Master by the above-mentioned earl, retained that situation for three years; and died in 1647. He was appointed by the Parliament a member of the Assembly of Divines.

21. THOMAS HORTON, D.D. 1648. He was deprived of his mastership at the Restoration.

22. ANTHONY SPARROW, D. D. Bishop of Norwich. He was successively Scholar and Fellow of this college. In 1660, he was elected one of the Preachers at St. Edmund's-Bury, in Suffolk. On the death of Dean Martin, he was, by mandamus from the king, made Master of this college, though with great opposition from Dr. Patrick, who had been chosen by the majority of the Fellows. But the royal mandamus superseding the election, he was quickly settled in his presidentship, in 1662, when he left Bury, and fixed his residence in college. He was promoted to the bishopric of Exeter, 1667; and was translated, 1676, to the diocese of Norwich, in which he was born. "Here he sat," says Mr. Blomefield (*Hist. Norfolk*, p. 420), "with praise and commendation from all men, till the 19th of May, 1685, when he expired."

23. WILLIAM WELLS, D. D. 1667.

24. HENRY JAMES, D. D. 1675. He died 15th of March, 1716, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. He was chosen Regius Professor of Divinity in 1700. Cole speaks of him, vol. vii. p. 160, as "a man of vast natural wit and parts, and great learning, so that the chair was incomparably well filled with him." But he mentions the following, from the information of Dr. Conyers Middleton:—"He was thought to be a man of no great principle or honesty, nor of any great depth of learning, but rather superficial in the more abstruse parts of it. However, being a person of great wit and vivacity, with a strong me-

" mory, he made the most of what he had acquired. His method was always to
 " preach *extempore*; and being once in the midst of his sermon, in the cathedral
 " of York, he pretended to have forgot the chain of his discourse, and made an
 " apology to his audience upon it, telling them, that, as he saw the organ before
 " him, he would give them an essay upon church music, which, after he had
 " done to their great satisfaction, he resumed the thread of his discourse, and
 " finished it with great applause. But people who were acquainted with him,
 " conceived this only to be an artifice, in order to make the world have a greater
 " opinion of his abilities this way, than a real forgetfulness on the subject he was
 " handling. When he was Regius Professor of Divinity, he extended the fees
 " for the creation of Doctors in his faculty, and claimed two guineas from some
 " Doctors who had commenced without keeping their act; but he was overruled
 " in this by Dr. Fisher, Vice-Chancellor, and obliged to restore the only two
 " guineas he had ever received. But to make amends for his disappointment,
 " he raised the fee of his *opposition* to four guineas, pretending, that, as it was
 " in his choice to perform that exercise or not, he might set any price he pleased
 " upon his own labour."—*A full and impartial Account of all the late Proceedings in*
the University of Cambridge against Dr. Bentley, p. 5, 6. London, 1719.

25. JOHN DAVIS, LL. D. and D. D. 1716. He published editions of several
 classical works, particularly of Cicero's *Philosophical Treatises*. His death, which
 happened on the 7th of March, 1731-2, when he was in the fifty-third year of
 his age, prevented the completion of the notes which he had begun to write on
 the Offices of this great Roman. He is said to have proceeded as far as the third
 book; and his papers on this subject, which were put into the hands of Dr.
 Thomas Bentley, after his death, were destroyed in a fire which is said to have
 been occasioned by Dr. Bentley's reading when he was in bed, and lodging in a
 house in the Strand.

26. WILLIAM SEDGWICK, 1735. Cole says (vol. vii. p. 163), "He was of a weakly and poor constitution, and giving too much way to it, had rendered himself so decrepit at a middle age as to be almost bent double, or incapable of walking across his chamber; all which he increased by an immoderate quantity of snuff, the use of strong liquors to keep up his spirits, and sitting up late, and lying in bed all day. Bishop Newcome was his chum in college. When he (the Bishop) had been in bed a long time, Mr. Sedgwick would come into the room to go to bed also, but would frequently sit an hour by the fire-side, doing nothing but pulling off his garters and undressing himself."

27. ROBERT PLUMPTRE, D. D. 1760.

28. ISAAC MILNER, D. D. 1788.

ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS WHO HAVE BEEN MEMBERS OF THIS SOCIETY.

JOHN FISHER, Master, Bishop of Rochester, 1504. We must refer to our account of him amongst the Masters.

HUGH OLDHAM, Bishop of Exeter, 1504. He was Chaplain to Margaret Countess of Richmond, to whose interest he owed his episcopal advancement. He had many disputes with the Abbot of Tavistock concerning the rights of his see, and as he refused to comply with the sentence of the Papal court in favour of his adversary, he was excommunicated a little before his death, which happened on the 25th of June, 1519*.

JOHN POYNET, D. D. Bishop of Winchester, 1550. On the accession of Queen Mary he fled into Germany, and died at Strasburg in 1556, when in the fortieth year of his age. He was a man of learning. He possessed great skill in mechanics, and is said to have made a clock for Henry VIII. which must have been a singular curiosity at that time, as it showed not only the hours of the day, but the days of the month, the changes of the moon, and the state of the tides.

* Godwin *De Prasul.* Ed. R. p. 415.

JOHN TAYLER, D. D. Bishop of Lincoln, 1552. In the reign of Mary he refused to be present at the celebration of mass, for which he was deprived in 1553, and escaped the more dreadful punishment which awaited him from the intolerance of the times, by his opportune death in 1554.

WILLIAM GLYN, D. D. Bishop of Bangor, 1555; died 21st of May, 1558.

NICOLAS ROBINSON, D. D. Bishop of Bangor, 1566; died in 1584.

WILLIAM ROBERTS, D. D. Bishop of Bangor, 1637. He died in 1665, at the age of eighty.

THOMAS DAVIES, LL. D. Bishop of St. Asaph, 1561; died in 1573.

EDMUND SCAMBLER, LL. D. Bishop of Peterborough, 1560; translated to Norwich in 1584, as a note in Richardson's *Godwin* says, "*Ob insigne suum meritum in dilapidandis episcopalibus.*" He died on the 7th of May, 1594.

WILLIAM CHADERTON, D. D. Bishop of Chester in 1579; translated to Lincoln in 1594; and died in 1608.

WILLIAM COTTON, D. D. Canon residentiary of St. Paul's, Bishop of Exeter, 1598. He died in 1621, when eighty years of age. He was buried at Silverton, where these lines are inscribed over his remains:—

"A Paulo ad Petrum pia te Regina vocavit,

"Cum Petro et Paulo cœli Rex arce locavit."

RICHARD MILBOURN, D. D. Bishop of St. David's, 1615; translated to Carlisle in 1621; died in 1624.

GEORGE MOUNTAIGNE, Bishop of Lincoln, 1617, translated to the see of York in 1628. He did not long enjoy his archiepiscopal honours, for he died the same year, at Cawood, in Yorkshire, where he was buried; and his epitaph says of him, amongst other things, that he never revenged an injury, and never remembered one longer than he could help.

ROBERT TOWNSON, D. D. Bishop of Salisbury, 1620; but did not live a year after his consecration.

JOHN DAVENANT, Bishop of Salisbury, 1621. He has been previously mentioned amongst the Masters.

JOHN TOWERS, Fellow, D. D. Bishop of Peterborough, 1638. He died in 1648.

ANTHONY SPARROW, D. D. Bishop of Norwich, 1676, already noticed in our account of the Masters.

SIMON PATRICK, D. D. Bishop of Chichester in 1689, and translated to Ely in 1691. He was born at Gainsborough, in the county of Lincoln, in 1626. His father, who was a mercer in that place, having given him a grammatical education, sent him to this college as a Sizar in 1644. He was elected a Fellow in 1648. In 1662, he was presented, by the Earl of Bedford, to the rectory of St. Paul's, Covent-Garden. Soon after his elevation to the see of Chichester, in 1689, he was appointed one of the commissioners for reviewing the Liturgy. Bishop Patrick possessed a peculiar talent for devotional compositions; and the Church of England is indebted to him for his revision of the Collects. The cause of genuine piety was much served by his religious writings, and particularly by his Paraphrases and Commentaries upon the Holy Scriptures.

JOHN RYDER, Fellow, Bishop of Killaloe, 1741; of Downe and Connor, 1743; and made Archbishop of Tuam in 1752.

ISAAC MADDUX, D. D. who became Bishop of Worcester in 1743-4, was born on July 27, 1697. After the death of his parents, who were persons of obscure condition and indigent circumstances, his aunt placed him in a charity school, and afterwards designed to apprentice him to a pastry-cook; but the master with whom he was put upon trial, found his genius so very opposite to that which was requisite in his trade, that he told his aunt, that she had better look out for some

employment more suitable to that avidity for books which he had then decidedly manifested. He was accordingly sent, by the aid of some Dissenting friends, to one of the Scottish Universities; but having an aversion to the kirk, he was afterwards, under the patronage of Bishop Gibson, admitted of this college, and was favoured with a Doctor's degree from Lambeth. After taking orders, he became domestic Chaplain to Dr. Waddington, Bishop of Chichester, whose niece he afterwards married; and in 1731 was presented to the rectory of St. Vedas, in Foster-lane, London. In 1733, he gave satisfactory proof of his ecclesiastical learning and his zeal for the establishment, by "A Vindication of the Government, " Doctrine, and Worship of the Church of England established in the Reign of " Queen Elizabeth." He was consecrated Bishop of St. Asaph in 1736, and was translated to the see of Worcester in the year we have mentioned above. The following anecdote which is told of him, whilst he was possessed of this last dignity, shews that no prelatical pride made him ashamed of his primary indigence, or of the humble occupation for which he was originally designed. A gentleman once dining with him at Hartlebury, when the tarts were introduced, the Bishop was very strenuous in recommending them to his guests, as he believed them to be very good, though he remarked, that they were *not of his own making*. He was often wont to allude to the circumstance. Bishop Maddox published several Sermons, some of which made a strong impression at the time when they appeared. He died on the 27th of September, 1759.

RICHARD NEWCOME, Fellow in 1723; Bishop of Llandaff, 1754; translated to St. Asaph, 1761.

Amongst the eminent men who have been members of this college, the first name which we shall place on the list, is that of Erasmus, who, with occasional intervals of absence, resided here for several years. He appears to have been at Cambridge for the first time in 1506, when he made but a short stay. He returned

in 1509, when he became Greek Professor, and the Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity in 1511*. This great man occasionally experienced much pecuniary embarrassment during his residence here, and though he taught both Greek and Divinity, yet he did it to those who had nothing to bestow in return. In his 117th Epistle, alluding to his indigent circumstances at the University, he says, "Quid enim auferam a nudis?" In 1511, we find him earnestly pressing Colet to give him fifteen nobles, which he had previously promised, on condition that Erasmus should dedicate to him his treatise "*De Copia Verborum*."—"He was much distressed," says Jortin, "because he could not bear malt liquor, and new or bad wine, which gave him fits of the gravel." Fuller, speaking of Erasmus's coming to Cambridge, says, that he had "his abode in Queen's College, where a study on the top of the south-west tower in the old court still retains his name. Here his labour in mounting so many stairs, done on purpose perhaps to exercise his body and prevent corpulency, was recompensed with a pleasant prospect round about him. He often complained of the college ale, *Cervisia hujus loci mihi nullo modo placet*†, as raw, small, and windy: whereby it appears," continues the facetious historian, "1. Ale in that age was the constant beverage of all colleges before the innovation of beer, the child of hops, was brought into England. 2. Queen's College, *Cervisia*, was not *vis Cereris*, but *Ceres vitiata*. In my time," proceeds Fuller, who was of this college, "scholars continued Erasmus his complaint, whilst the brewers, having it seems prescription on their side for a long time, little amended it. The best was, Erasmus had his *Lagena*, or flagon of wine, recruited weekly from his friends at London, which he drank sometimes singly by itself, and sometimes *incouraged* his faint ale with the mix-

* See Jortin's *Life of Erasmus*, vol. I. p. 22, 23, 25, 8vo.

† *Epistol.* xvi. lib. viii.

“ture thereof.” Fuller quotes the character which Erasmus in his *Epistles** gives of the towns-people in Cambridge during his stay in the University:—“Vulgus
“Cantabrigiense, inhospitales Britannos antecedit, qui cum summa rusticitate
“summam malitiam conjunxere.” Whilst Erasmus resided in this college, by the desire of Bishop Fisher, and by order of the University of Cambridge, he
“drew up the epitaph for Margaret Countess of Richmond, which is inscribed
“upon her tomb in Westminster Abbey; and had for so doing twenty shillings†.”

Sir THOMAS SMITH, who became Secretary of State to King Edward VI. and afterwards to Queen Elizabeth, was born at Saffron Walden, in 1514, and admitted of this college in 1526. He was chosen Fellow in 1531. By his singular industry, he soon acquired a proficiency in Greek literature superior to that of most of his contemporaries; and, after much opposition, introduced a new and improved mode of pronouncing that noble language. In the pronunciation which prevailed at that time, one and the same sound was given to many different letters and diphthongs, which occasioned much confusion, and greatly impeded the progress of the learner. But Gardiner, who was then Bishop of Winchester and Chancellor of the University, caused a decree to be passed against the new mode of pronouncing the Greek language, which was so strenuously recommended by Sir Thomas Smith; and the haughty prelate appears to have been particularly incited to take this step, because those who were enemies to the old and absurd pronunciation, were supposed to be no friends to Popery. In 1539, Sir Thomas Smith set out on his travels to foreign countries; during which he recommended to all the learned persons with whom he had an opportunity of conversing, his improved method of articulating the sounds of the Greek alphabet. On his return home, he again took up his residence in this college. He now wrote an

* *Epistol.* VIII. IX. lib. viii.

† Jortin's *Life of Erasmus*, vol. I. p. 34.

elaborate letter to Bishop Gardiner, "De rectâ et emendatâ Linguæ Græcæ Pronunciatione," which he printed at Paris, at the press of Robert Stephens, during his embassy to France in 1568. He also wrote a treatise, "De rectâ et emendatâ Linguæ Anglicæ Scriptione." Upon the accession of Edward VI. he was taken into the family of the Lord Protector Somerset, and appointed one of his Masters of Requests. He was likewise made Provost of Eton College, and Steward of the Stannaries. In 1548, he was advanced to the office of Secretary of State. Upon the accession of Queen Mary, though he had distinguished himself by his attachment to the reformed doctrines, and was consequently deprived of all his offices and preferments, he had the good fortune not only to escape persecution, but to be allowed 100*l.* a year for his subsistence. When the Protestant doctrine was again favoured at court, under the auspices of Queen Elizabeth, Sir Thomas Smith was once more invited to take an active part in civil and ecclesiastical affairs. In 1562, he was sent ambassador to France, in conjunction with Sir Nicolas Throckmorton; where he in vain demanded the restitution of Calais, but concluded a treaty of peace with that power in 1564. He afterwards continued to reside in that country, where he is supposed to have written his treatise of *The Commonwealth of England*, by which name the government of this country was then usually designated. This work was first published in 4to. in 1584, and again in 1621, in the same form; and it is comprised among the *Respublicæ* which were printed at Leyden in a multitude of small volumes. He returned to England in 1566, but was not long after sent again as ambassador extraordinary to France, to make a formal demand of Calais from the government of that country. He was once more in England in the beginning of May, 1568; and, upon a vacancy in the chancellorship of the duchy of Lancaster, he petitioned in vain for the vacant situation; when he retired in disgust to his country seat, where he remained for three years, when he was recalled to court, and admitted

into the Privy Council. In June, 1571, he was appointed assistant to Lord Burghley in his office of Secretary of State. About this period his mind appears to have teemed with a chimerical project for transmuting iron into copper; in his zealous attempts to effect which, he spent a great deal of his own money, as well that of his friends whom he had persuaded to lend their support to the scheme, which experienced the common fate of similar visionary speculations, in which folly becomes the auxiliary of avarice. In 1572, he was made Secretary of State in the room of Lord Burghley, who became Lord High Treasurer. One of the last acts of his public life, and which strongly marked his wisdom and sagacity, was the procurement of an act of Parliament for the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and the two colleges of Eton and Winchester; by which it was enacted, that in all college leases a third part at least of the old rent should be reserved and paid in corn, or in money after the rate which the best corn should fetch upon the "next market-day before the rent should be due, without fraud or deceit." He died on the 12th of August, 1577, in the sixty-third year of his age. Among the topics of praise upon his tomb, are the following:—"Plurimis commodans, nemini nocens; ab injuriis ulciscendis alienissimus; denique sapientia, pietate, integritate insignis; et in omni vita seu æger, seu valens, intrepidus mori."

JOHN WALLIS, a celebrated mathematician in the seventeenth century, was born at Ashford, in Kent, of which place his father was minister, on the 23d of November, 1616. He received the first rudiments of his education at Tenterden, in that county, under the care of a Scotchman of the name of Movat. In the year 1630, he was sent to the school of Felstead, in Essex, which at that time enjoyed a considerable repute. When he went home for the Christmas holidays, in 1631, he found that one of his brothers, who was about to be apprenticed to some trade, had been learning to cypher for that purpose; but, as his education

had hitherto been entirely confined to the classics, he did not even know what cyphering meant; which, however, he no sooner understood, than he engaged in the study of arithmetic with such zealous industry, that, in about a fortnight, he became a proficient in the principal rules of that science. In 1632, he left Felstead for the University, where he was at first admitted of Emanuel, but was chosen Fellow of this college in 1640. In 1642, he became Chaplain to the widow of Lord Horatio Vere; soon after which, he exhibited a singular proof of his extraordinary sagacity in the art of decyphering characters which are adopted for the sake of secrecy. During the civil wars, a Chaplain of Sir William Waller happening to meet him one evening at supper, shewed him, as a curiosity, an intercepted letter which was written in cypher, which he was asked whether he could explain. Though this was the first specimen of a composition in cypher which he had ever seen, he, on the first sight, expressed some assurance that he should be able to unriddle it, if it were no more than a new alphabet. When supper was over, he retired to his chamber to make the experiment, and succeeded in decyphering it in about two hours before he went to bed. He soon after gave more signal proofs of his perspicacity in other works of this kind. On one occasion he succeeded in unravelling the meaning of a letter from Mr. Secretary Windebank, who was then in France, to his son in England, which was written in numeral figures to the number of more than seven hundred, with an intermixture of other characters. And he appears to have been seldom finally baffled in any attempt which he made to decypher the most complicated and mysterious characters. In 1644, Mr. Wallis was appointed one of the secretaries to the Assembly of Divines at Westminster. In 1645, he became a constant attendant at the weekly meetings in which the Royal Society originated in 1663. Mr. Wallis wrote upon theological as well as mathematical subjects, but the latter are what constitute the basis of his fame. The observations which he had made

upon the enunciation of ideas in a variety of different modes, led him to think it possible to teach a deaf man to speak. In 1661, he made an experiment upon this subject in the case of a Mr. Whalley, who had been deaf and dumb from the period of two years of age; and, in little more than a year, he brought him to an intelligible pronunciation. Dr. Wallis died on the 28th of October, 1703, in the eighty-eighth year of his age.

JOHN WEEVER, a learned antiquary, and the author of a work entitled *Funeral Monuments*, was educated at this college. He died in 1632.

THOMAS FULLER, the author of a Church History, a History of this University, and the Worthies of England, &c. &c.; to whose valuable, though eccentric writings we have often had occasion to refer in the preceding parts of our work, was admitted of this college when he was not more than twelve years of age. He took the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1624, and that of Master of Arts in 1628. He died on Thursday, the 16th of August, 1661, when in the fifty-fourth year of his age. On the Sunday morning previous to his death, he had been seized with a dizziness in his head and other alarming symptoms; notwithstanding which, he could not be dissuaded from officiating in the church, as he had promised a relation to preach a wedding sermon for him on that day; and he told his audience, in his characteristic manner, "I will preach this sermon, though it be my last." He faltered in the middle of his discourse, but persisted till the conclusion, though he was so weak, that he was afterwards obliged to be carried home in a sedan chair, and put to bed. His memory is said to have been so retentive, that, in walking from Temple Bar to "the farthest conduit in Cheapside, he could repeat all the signs on both sides of the way, in the exact order in which they were placed, without the smallest omission or alteration."

Sir JOHN KING was born at St. Alban's, on the 5th of February, 1638, and was admitted of this college in 1655. He became a member of the Inner Temple

in November, 1661, where he continued till his death. He appears to have been in high repute and in great legal practice; for, in 1676, he made four thousand seven hundred pounds by his professional emoluments. "And* the
" four days in Trinity term, 1677, that he pleaded with a fever upon him, he
" had in fees forty and fifty pounds a day, as appears from his book, entered with
" his own hand." In 1666, as we learn upon the authority to which we have referred above, " he was knighted, made King Charles's own Counsellor, and
" Solicitor-General to the Duke of York; and, I am farther assured, from some
" of his family, that, if he had lived a few days longer, he would have been Lord
" Chancellor of England." His industry was so indefatigable, that, in the former part of his life, he is said never to have slept five hours together, and in the latter part of it, not three hours together. Nor had he leisure to take the refreshment which nature required, as his business was so accumulated and his clients so numerous. A little before he died, he is said to have "pleaded four
" days together with a strong fever upon him, out of conscience and duty to his
" clients, who had feed him and relied upon him."—"On the fourth day, being
" at the Chancery bar, he was forced to leave the court, and came to his chamber
" in the Temple, with one of the clerks who constantly attended him; and there
" ordered him to return to every client his breviat and his fee, as he had done with
" the world, and could serve them no longer." On the 4th of July, 1677, he was interred in the Temple church. The pall was borne by six benchers; and his remains were attended to the grave by the Lord Chancellor Finch, Sir Harbottle Grimston, all the King's Judges, and the whole society of the Inner Temple.

JOSEPH WASSE was a native of Yorkshire, and commenced B. A. of this college in 1694, M. A. in 1698, and B. D. in 1707. He was made Rector of Aynhoe, in Northamptonshire, on December 18, 1711. He held this benefice

* Harleian MSS. Brit. Mus. 7031, p. 191.

till his death, and never sought for any further preferment. In 1707, he published an accurate edition of *Sallust*, with copious notes, 4to. ; and assisted Kuster in his edition of *Suidas*. About 1717, he published *Reformed Devotions*, 8vo. ; and had become a proselyte to Dr. Clarke's principles before that time. In 1732, he published, conjointly with Andrew Duker, a fine edition of *Thucydides*. The index of Greek words was made by Mr. Wasse. About 1710, he published *Bibliotheca Literaria*, 4to. containing curious dissertations by learned men on classical and other branches of learning. He died in 1738, of an apoplexy, at the age of sixty-six. Dr. Bentley is reported to have said, "When I am dead, Wasse will be the most learned man in England."

CHARLES DAUBUZ* was admitted a Sizar of this college January 10, 1689; A. M. January 13, 1693. He was appointed librarian of his college March 21, in the same year. He continued in that appointment to August 10, 1695. Previous to his commencing A. M. he was presented to the vicarage of Brotherton, in the west riding of Yorkshire. His *Perpetual Commentary on the Revelation of St. John* was published soon after his death, which took place on the 14th of June, 1717, when he was forty-three years of age.

ZACHARY CRADOCK, D. D. received his academical education at this college, "where he gained," says Birch in his *Life of Bishop Tillotson*, "so universal an esteem by his learning and piety, that Dr. Cudworth wrote, on the 27th of October, 1656, in the strongest terms in his favour to Secretary Thurloe, to recommend him to the Protector, that he might be appointed Chaplain to the English factory at Lisbon. Some years after the Restoration, he was made Canon Residentiary of Chichester, being installed on the 11th of February, 1669-70, and elected Fellow of Eton College on the 2d of December, 1672; and having enjoyed the provostship about fourteen years, died on the 16th of October, 1695, in the sixty-second year of his age." Birch says, in the work

* Nichols's *Anecdotes*, vol. VIII.

above quoted, "This eminent divine, who was admired in his own time for his
" uncommon talents of discoursing from the pulpit with the greatest copious-
" ness and vivacity, without notes or preparation, is scarce known to the present
" age, except by the high character given of him by his contemporaries; and
" two of his Sermons, one on Ecclesiastes ix. 2. published by command of King
" Charles II. before whom it was preached February 10, 1677-8; and another
" on 1 Tim. i. 5. entitled, *The great End and Design of Christianity*, printed se-
" veral years after his death, from a copy said to be given by him to one of his
" friends."

Rev. OWEN MANNING, Fellow, B. D. He had been Chaplain to Bishop Thomas, of Lincoln, who, when translated to Salisbury, gave him a living in that diocese. He was afterwards Vicar of Godalming, in Surry, and Rector of Pepper Harrow, in the same county. About the year 1740, when an Under-Graduate, he was seized with the small-pox, which threatened a fatal termination. He was attended by Dr. Heberden, who, thinking that he could not survive, had his father sent for out of Northamptonshire; who, when he arrived, found his son apparently dying, and the day following he was, to all human perception, dead. He was laid out as a corpse, and the windows set open to air the room where he lay and keep the body cool. An undertaker was sent to measure him for a coffin; and his father sent a messenger to acquaint his mother, that he should be at home in a few days, as soon as he had seen the funeral obsequies performed. Mourning was provided, and every thing got in readiness for his burial. "How-
" ever, some one," says Cole, "I think his father himself, going into the room,
" thought they perceived some signs of life. Dr. Heberden was sent for, who
" tried the looking-glass, and discerned some faint vestiges of breath. Upon
" which, being put into a warm bed and covered up, and proper means by the
" doctor's direction used, he revived, and, to the great joy of his parents, reco-

“vered from the small-pox; but he was afterwards, for some time, subject to attacks of epilepsy. It is customary,” continues Cole*, “for scholars of every college to make verses on the death of any one of their own college, which are pinned to the pall at the funeral.” Mr. Manning had several copies of these verses, which were prepared for the due celebration of his memory. Mr. Manning had a considerable fortune left him by an uncle. He was an active member of the petitioning clergy at the Feathers Tavern. He published *The History and Antiquities of the County of Surry*. Though Cole abuses him for being one of the members of the association at the Feathers Tavern, he speaks of him as “a very honest man, and much of a gentleman.”

JOHN COLE GALLOWAY was a native of Ely; became B. A. of this college in 1759; M. A. 1762. Whilst resident at Cambridge, he employed his leisure hours as a corrector of the University press. He was afterwards appointed Master of the free grammar-school at Botesdale, in Suffolk. In 1769, he was elected Preacher and Curate of St. Mary's, Thetford, with the annexed mastership of the school and hospital at that place. He also became Rector of St. Peter's, and perpetual Curate of St. Cuthbert's, in Thetford, which he resigned October, 1774, for the rectory of Honington, in Suffolk. This last benefice he exchanged for the vicarage of Hinckley, in 1778. He published an Assize Sermon, preached at St. Mary's church, in Leicester, August 12, 1778; a volume of Sermons on various subjects, 1785; and a short Exposition of the Church Catechism. Mr. Galloway died at Hinckley, January 12, 1804, in the sixty-seventh year of his age.

HENRY TAYLOR, M. A. a member of this college, published *An Essay on the Beauty of the Divine Economy*. But his work which attracted most notice, was entitled, *Letters of Benjamin Ben Mordecai to Elisha Levi, in Defence of the Arian Trinity*, which he styled *The Apollinarian*. His last production was entitled, *Thoughts on the Grand Apostasy*.

* Vol. VII. p. 225.

CATHARINE HALL.

IN 1475, ROBERT WOODLARK, the third Provost of King's College, obtained a licence from Edward IV. for founding this hall. For this purpose he purchased four tenements in Mill-street, on the site of which he erected the present building, under the tutelary auspices of St. Catharine, whose name was given to the edifice. The society at first consisted only of a Master and three Fellows.

Fuller says*, in his quaint manner, that "this may be termed *Aula Bella*, if "not a proper, a pretty hall, even by the confession of the poet so critical in the "word:—

"*Sed qui bellus homo, Cotta pusillus homo.*

"What thing is in itself but *small*,

"That, Cotta, we do *pretty* call.

"And the beholding of this house mindeth me of what Sir Thomas More writeth
 "of a *she-favourite* of King Edward IV. as to this particular conformity betwixt
 "them (otherwise, far be it from me to resemble this virgin hall to a *wanton woman*);
 "namely, that *there was nothing in her body one could have changed, except one would*
 "*have wished her somewhat higher.* Lowness of endowment, and littleness of receipt,
 "is all can be cavilled at in this foundation, otherwise proportionably most com-
 "plete in chapel, cloisters, library, hall, &c. Indeed, this house was long *town-*
 "*bound* (which hindered the growth thereof), till Dr. Goslin, that good physician,
 "cured it of that disease, by giving the Bull Inn thereunto, so that since it hath
 "flourished with buildings, and students lately more numerous than greater
 "colleges."

* *Hist. Camb.* p. 83.

Robert Woodlark was born at Wakerley, in Northumberland, and was Doctor of Divinity. On the promotion of Provost Chedworth, of King's, to the see of Lincoln, he was chosen to succeed him in the government of this college (King's), May 17, 1452. The next year he was presented to the free chapel of Whittlesford-Bridge, in this county, which he resigned on the 3d of April, 1460. On the 27th of February, 1457, he was presented to the rectory of Kingston, in this county, by Thomas Rotheram and Walter Field, to whom the college had granted the next presentation of the same; but on the 11th of May, 1458, he resigned, and was succeeded by Dr. Town. In 1459, he was chosen Chancellor of this University, which had such an opinion of his abilities, that, in 1462, he was again elected into that honourable office. During the first year of his chancellorship, he formed and put into execution his pious design of founding a college, dedicated to the honour of St. Catharine, placing it as near his own college as he possibly could. He accordingly purchased two tenements of Edward Story, afterwards Bishop of Chichester, and two others of other persons between King's and Queen's Colleges; where he built the present hall, and endowed it with lands and revenues for the maintenance of a Master and three Fellows; for which purpose he had obtained a licence from King Edward IV. in 1459. In 1471, he was presented to the rectory of Cotton, and, 1473, to that of Fulburne St. Vigor's, both in this county. After he had governed King's College for twenty-seven years, he resigned the provostship, and lived in retirement till his death. The exact time when that happened, is not known; nor has the place of his burial been ascertained.

BENEFACTORS.

ROBERT SHURTON, Dean of Stoke by Clare, in the county of Suffolk, delivered to this society twenty marks sterling, in order to purchase land to the value of 13s. 4d. by the year, with which the Master and Fellows covenanted to "keep yearly, for evermore, in their college, an obit, or year's mynd, on such day as

“ it shall fortune the said Mr. Robert Shurton to depart out of this transitory
 “ world, or within two days before or after his departure, with placebo and dirge
 “ overnyght solemnly, by not and mass of requyem on the morowe* ; preyinge
 “ specially for the soule of the said Mr. Robert Shurton, his father and mother,
 “ and all Chrysten soules. At the which dirge and mass the said Master, being
 “ then present, to have 2s. ; and every one of the Fellows, being present, 12d. ;
 “ the Bibyll-Clerk, 4d. being also present ; the Butler, 4d.”

WILLIAM COOTE, 1475, gave 40*l.* towards completing the chapel and library.

WILLIAM TAYLARD, Armig. gave, 1505, 100*l.* to build, repair, and maintain the College of St. Catharine.

WILLIAM BASSET, Rector of Penyngton com. Linc. gave, 1480, lands in Stoke near Clare, for an obit, &c.

CATHARINE MILES, of Cambridge, widow, gave, 24th King Henry VII. certain tenements in the parish of St. Bennet's, in Cambridge, and also thirty-eight acres and one rood in the town's field of Cotton, &c. for a daily mass for the souls of her husband William Miles, Catharine Miles, &c.

HUGH GARNET gave, 17th Henry VIII. lands in Panton Parva, in the county of Huntingdon, for an obit ; and in Cotton, in the county of Cambridge.

WILLIAM STOBDALE, ELIZABETH HERMANSON, ROBERT SYMPSON, and RICHARD ABBOT gave a tenement called Shotyeres, in the village of Leyre Breton, in the county of Essex ; another tenement in Barton, in the county of Cambridge ; and another tenement, called Whitwell, in the county of Cambridge, with all the lands, pastures, woods, water-paths, fish-ponds, &c. thereto belonging ; which served to found one fellowship, the possessor of which was to be in Priest's orders. The deed is dated “ die mensis Augusti 21, an. reg. Regis Henrici Septimi post
 “ conquestam Angliæ vicesimo primo.”

* Harl. MSS. Mus. Brit. 7034, p. 22.

RICHARD NELSON, Clerk, gave 100*l.* which served to found one fellowship for a person in Priest's orders, who was to have 4*l.* yearly, 1555. The same benefactor gave forty marks sterling, &c. which founded one Bible-clerkship, 22d Henry VII.

CATHARINE PEMBERTON, widow and executrix of the will of Hugh Pemberton, citizen and alderman of London, paid 200 marks to the Master and Fellows of Catharine Hall; for which the said Master and Fellows obliged themselves and successors "to found a mass, to be sung by one of the Fellows perpetually, every day, while the world shall endure, for the souls of the said Hugh, Catharine, and Robert Pemberton*," &c. October 14, 1504.

ELIZABETH BARNARDISTON, widow of Sir Thomas Barnardiston, Knight of Ketlyngton, in the county of Suffolk, gave, 5th year of King Henry VIII. 100 marks towards purchasing a manor, with its appurtenances, in Cotton and other towns adjoining, in the county of Cambridge. For this the college bound themselves to observe an obit for the souls of Sir Robert Barnardiston, Knight, and the Lady Elizabeth, his wife, after her decease. The Master, for his attendance, was to receive 8*d.*; each Fellow, 6*d.*; and the Scholar, or Butler, a groat, &c. The deed proceeds:—"And the said Master and Fellows covenant and grant, for them and their successors, to receive and take to dwell with them in the said hall, such a child or scholar conveniently learned in grammar, to be named the Butler, or else my Lady Barnardiston's child, and to minister and serve all things necessary concerning the buttre to the Fellows, &c. The said child to have a chamber allowed in the college, and meat and drink to the value of 6*d.* a week, and over and above 6*s.* 8*d.* in money for ever. The said child, for

* Harl. MSS. 7034, p. 29. &c.

“ ever, daily to say the Psalm of *Miserere*, with *De Profundis*, and the collect “ *Fidelium*, for the souls above rehearsed*.”

JOHN CHESTER, of London, draper, 1515, founded one fellowship for a person in Priest's orders, who was to receive 4*l.* annually, with the other emoluments of the house.

ROBERT SYMSON, 16th of King Henry VIII. founded one fellowship for the counties of Cumberland, Northumberland, and Westmoreland. Cumberland was to have the preference.

Dr. JOHN EACHARD, Master, is justly styled a second Founder, on account of his own liberality and what he induced others to bestow.

Mr. THOMAS NEALE, of Bramfield, in Suffolk, gave many valuable books to the library.

Sir WILLIAM DAWES, Master, was a great benefactor to the chapel, which was begun by his predecessor; and he procured a grant of a prebend of the church of Norwich from Queen Anne, with the consent of Lord Chancellor Harcourt, to be annexed to the mastership.

Mrs. MARY RAMSDEN, of Norton, in Yorkshire, appropriated an ample donation of six fellowships and ten scholarships to persons born in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire. They were to be called Skyrne's Fellows and Scholars, after the name of her relation, who was formerly a benefactor to this society.

Dr. THOMAS SHERLOCK, Bishop of London, fitted up a room for a library, and left 20*l.* a year for an Under-Graduate Librarian.

We have previously mentioned, that this college at first contained only three Fellows; but the Visitors who were sent down to the University by King Edward VI. ordained, that there should then be six Fellows; and that, for the future, there should be a greater or less number in proportion to the revenues of the

* Harl. MSS. 7034.

college. The Fellows must be natives of England, and there cannot be more than two of the same county at the same time. Two of them at least must be in Priest's, and one in Deacon's orders. Whenever a vacancy occurs, the senior who is not in such orders, must take them in the course of a twelvemonth (unless a junior does it of his own accord), or he vacates his fellowship. There are also eight bye-fellowships.

The ECCLESIASTICAL PATRONAGE of this hall consists of the rectory of Cotton, Cambridgeshire; the vicarage of Ridgewell, in Essex; and the rectories of Gimingham and Trunch, in Norfolk.

This hall forms a quadrangle, about 180 feet long, by 120 broad; of which it occupies three sides. The fourth is open towards Trumpington-street, with handsome iron palisadoes, and a piece of ground planted with lofty elms, which contribute very much to the ornament of the town. The front of the building is on the west, opposite to Queen's College, and is an extensive and regular structure, with an elegant covered arch or portico in the centre.

The CHAPEL stands on the north side of the court, and is a handsome piece of architecture. It is built of brick, with the door-case, window-frames, &c. of stone. Including the ante-chapel, this building is about 75 feet long, 30 broad, and 36 in height; it is elegantly beautified and adorned. In the ante-chapel is a noble monument of white marble, which was erected by Sir William Dawes, Archbishop of York, in honour of his wife.

The HALL is about 42 feet long, and 24 broad. It is of a proportionate height, and elegantly stuccoed. Over this and the combination-room is the library.

The LIBRARY is a very handsome room, and contains the large and valuable library of Bishop Sherlock.

The MASTER'S LODGE is a spacious and lofty building; and, with the additional building by Mrs. Ramsden, set apart for the residence of Yorkshire Fellows, extends as far to the eastward as the chapel, forming the south side of the court.



F. Mackenzie del.

J. Bluck sculp.

CHAPEL OF CATHERINE HALL.

London. Pub. Nov. 1815. at 101 Strand, for R. Ackermann's History of Cambridge.

MASTERS.

1. ROBERT ROCHE, D. D. 1375, Fellow of King's College, appointed by the Founder.

2. JOHN TOPPING, M. A.

3. JOHN WARDALL, D. B. Fellow.

4. RICHARD BALDERSTONE, D. B. Proctor, in 1501, Fellow.

5. THOMAS GREEN, D. D. Vice-Chancellor, 1523.

6. REGINALD BAYNBRYGGE, D. B. Proctor in 1516, Fellow.

7. EDWYN SANDYS, D. B. 1549, afterwards D. D. He had been originally of St. John's College. In 1553, being then Vice-Chancellor, he was, with others, deprived; nor did he, as others did, return to his headship in 1559. But this was probably owing to his nomination to the bishopric of Worcester; from which, after a previous translation to that of London, he was elevated at last to the archiepiscopal see of York. We shall notice him at more length amongst the Bishops.

8. EDMUND COSYN, D. B. 1553. The following is a copy of the letter which the then Lord Chancellor, Stephen Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester, wrote to the society of this hall, in order to induce them to elect Cosyn Master, instead of Sandys, who had taken unto himself a wife, and who of course, according to Popish notions, had rendered himself unfit for his station*.

*" To my loving Friends, the President and Fellows, in St. Catharine Hall,
in Cambridge.*

*" After my hartye commendations, whereas it pleased the Queen's
" Highness to commit unto me the order yng of all matter appartayning to the
" Universitie, and that nothing ys more necessarie for the same than to have a
" good and discret head in the college. Therefore, seying that the mastership*

* See Harl. MSS. Mus. Brit. 7034, p. 23.

“ of your house, by reason that the Maister thereof is married, contrary to the
 “ ecclesiastical laws and your statutes, is now void ; these shall be to desire you,
 “ that you will chose the bearer hereof, Mr. Cosyne, a man for his wisdom and
 “ honest behaviour very meet for that rowme ; and, in so doing, ye shall have
 “ me redye to do you like pleasure when time and occasion shall serve. By
 “ God’s grace, who prosper you in all goodly study and virtue, your loving
 “ friend, STE. WINTON. *Cancellor.*”

9. JOHN MAY, D. D. 1559, afterwards Prebendary of Ely, and Archdeacon of the east riding of Yorkshire ; and, in 1577, Bishop of Carlisle.

10. EDMUND HOUNDE, D. D. Chaplain to Queen Elizabeth.

11. JOHN OVERALL, D. B. and, in 1596, D. D. ; then made Regius Professor of Divinity, late Fellow of Trinity College, afterwards Dean of St. Paul’s, and one of the translators of the Bible.

12. JOHN HILLS, D. D. 1614, born at Fulbourn, in the county of Cambridge ; Fellow of Jesus College, Prebendary of Ely, Archdeacon of Lincoln, and also Prebendary of that cathedral. He died in September, 1626, and lies buried in the church of Horseheath.

13. RICHARD SIBBS, D. B. 1626 ; afterwards D. D. Fellow of St. John’s College.

14. RALPH BROWNRIGGE, D. D. 1631 ; late Fellow of Pembroke Hall, Prebendary of Ely, and Archdeacon of Coventry. He was also Prebendary of Durham ; and, in 1642, he was advanced to the bishopric of Exeter, which he held, with the mastership, till about 1645, when he was removed by the Parliament. His death happened on the eve of the Restoration, December 7, 1659. He was buried in the Temple church, London, in which he had been allowed to officiate as Preacher.

15. WILLIAM SPURSTOW, D. D. 1645. He was promoted to the mastership.

by the Parliament, and was ejected by the same power in 1650, for refusing the Engagement. He died in 1666; and was the author of a work entitled *The Spiritual Chemist*, &c.

16. JOHN LIGHTFOOT, D. D. 1650, was put in by the Parliamentary Visitors. As Bishop Brownrigge was dead, he kept possession after the Restoration. He died December 6, 1675, and was buried in the church of Much-Munden, in Hertfordshire, of which he was Rector. He was one of the greatest proficient in Rabbinical learning which this country has ever produced; and of this he has given incontestible proof in his work, entitled *Horæ Hebraicæ*, &c.; in which he has thrown great light upon many obscure passages of the New Testament; and, indeed, he appears to have been the first who pursued this track of theological reading for the elucidation of the sentiments and idiom of the Gospel. Lightfoot was a man of very amiable disposition and of no ordinary sensibility. He is said to have abstained wholly from wine, and to have made water or small beer his constant beverage.

17. JOHN EACHARD, A. M. 1675; afterwards D. D. Fellow. He died in 1696, and lies buried in the chapel.

18. Sir WILLIAM DAWES, Baronet, D. D. 1696; some time Fellow of St. John's College, Oxon; Dean of Bocking, in Essex; Prebendary of Worcester; and, in 1707, made Bishop of Chester. He resigned the mastership in 1713; and, in 1714, was elevated to the archiepiscopal see of York. At this time he was much caressed by the Hanoverian party, who were very anxious to fix him in their interest. In Macpherson's original papers*, we find one of his letters to the Princess Sophia, who had written to him a little time before, as it had been intimated to her, that he had some lurking fondness for the exiled family. But the letter which the electress addressed to him, appears to have produced the im-

* Vol. II. p. 604-5.

pression which it was designed to make ; for we find, by his answer of May 14, 1714, that he professed himself to be entirely devoted to her and her family.

19. THOMAS SHERLOCK, D. D. 1714.

20. THOMAS CROSS, D. D. 1720, Fellow. He was Prebendary of York ; and died August 27, 1736.

21. EDWARD HUBBARD, October, 1736, Fellow. He died December 22, 1741, and lies buried in the cathedral church of Norwich.

22. KENRICK PRESCOT, D. D. December 29, 1741.

23. LOWTHER YATES, D. D. elected 1779. He is said to have been "a fellow of infinite jest," and his flashes of merriment often kept the common-room in a roar.

24. JOSEPH PROCTER, D. D. the present Master, 1799.

ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS WHO HAVE BEEN MEMBERS OF THIS SOCIETY.

EDWYN SANDYS, Master, Archbishop of York, 1576, was born at Hawkshead, in Lancashire, in the year 1519. He was Vice-Chancellor of this University on the death of King Edward VI. when he was required by the Duke of Northumberland, who was on his march against the Princess Mary, to defend the title of the Lady Jane Gray to the crown. This he did in a sermon on the following day before the University. The duke, however, sent for him to proclaim Queen Mary about two days after this ; which he resolutely refused, and said, that he could not "with one mouth blow hot and cold." This instance of his sincerity and his fortitude speaks volumes in his favour. He was now committed to the Tower of London ; though he afterwards made his escape out of England, and fixed his residence at Strasburgh ; but returned to his native country when Queen Elizabeth was seated upon the throne. He arrived in England in January, 1558. He was appointed one of the commissioners for preparing a form of prayer to be laid before the Parliament, and for deliberating on other points of ecclesiastical

reformation. In 1559, he was promoted to the bishopric of Worcester; and, in 1565, was one of the prelates who were ordered to make a new translation of the Bible. The books of Kings and of Chronicles were those which fell to his share. Whilst he was Archbishop of York, Sir Robert Stapleton, who is said, from a friend to have been made his enemy by a jest, entered into a conspiracy with an innkeeper at Doncaster, and some other persons, to destroy the character of the Archbishop, and involve him in the deepest infamy. In order to effect this, when the Archbishop next came to lodge at Doncaster, it was agreed, that the innkeeper's wife should get into the most reverend prelate's bed when he was asleep; and that Sir Robert Stapleton, with the husband, &c. should, at the same time, be ready to enter the chamber, and be witnesses to this apparently self-evident proof of adultery. The plot was so well laid, that the Archbishop, alarmed by such a mass of perjured testimony against his character, was, for some time, fain to purchase their secrecy by money and other favours. But, as the demands of Sir Robert Stapleton became more and more exorbitant, and his treachery more manifest, the Archbishop was constrained to lay the whole transaction before the Privy Council, when he succeeded in vindicating his innocence, and in exposing the malice of his enemies. Sir Robert Stapleton was subjected to a heavy fine and a long imprisonment; and the other parties to the above iniquitous transaction experienced the punishment which they merited*. The Archbishop died on the 10th of July, 1588, in the sixty-ninth year of his age.

JOHN MEY, Master, Bishop of Carlisle, 1577; died in 1598.

JOHN OVERALL, Master, Bishop of Norwich, 1618; died in the following year, at the age of sixty.

* The details of this transaction have been related by Sir William Harrington, and by Le Neve, from a copy of the decree in the Star-Chamber, and they may be read in the notes to the *Biographia*.

RALPH BROWNRIGGE, Master, Bishop of Exeter, 1642; died on the 7th of December, 1659.

OFFSPRING BLACKALL, Fellow, Bishop of Exeter, 1707. His works were published in 1722, in two volumes folio; amongst which are eighty-seven Practical Discourses upon our Saviour's Sermon on the Mount.

Sir WILLIAM DAWES, Baronet, Archbishop of York, 1714, whom we have mentioned amongst the Masters.

FRANCIS HUTCHINSON, Bishop of Down and Connor, 1720. He was the author of an "Historical Essay on Witchcraft, with two Sermons, and a Defence of the Compassionate Address to Papists." He also published "A Defence of the Ancient Historians of Ireland;" and died in 1739.

JOHN LENG, D. D. Fellow, was Bishop of Norwich, 1723; and died of the small-pox in 1727. He edited the Cambridge *Terence*, and published his Discourses at Boyle's Lectures, besides some Sermons on particular occasions.

BENJAMIN HOADLEY, Fellow, Bishop of Winchester, 1734. He had previously possessed the see of Bangor and Salisbury. He was the son of Samuel Hoadley, who was for some time master of the school at Norwich. He was born in 1676, and admitted of this hall in 1692. He was contemporary with Sherlock, and the following early instance is recorded of their mutual rivalry. It is copied into Cole's MSS. from the *Cambridge Chronicle* of September 1, 1764:—"These two prelates (Bishops Hoadley and Sherlock) were both of Catharine Hall, in Cambridge, and, as I believe, both of the same year, and pupils of Mr. Bower, a learned Scotchman. When they were freshmen, they were called to lectures in Tully's *Offices*. One day, Hoadley performed so well as to receive a compliment from his tutor. As they were coming away from the tutor's chamber, Sherlock, who was probably a little nettled, called out, 'Ben, you have made good use of L'Estrange's translation to-day.'—'No, Tom,' replied Hoadley,

“ ‘ I have not; and I forgot to send the bed-maker to borrow your’s, which, I am
 “ ‘ told, is the only one in the college.’ ”—December 14, 1709, the House of
 Commons addressed the Queen, that she would be pleased to bestow some dignity
 in the church on Mr. Hoadley, for his eminent services both to church and state.
 It was at the same time ordered, that Dr. Henry Sacheverall should be taken
 into the custody of the Sergeant at Arms. Pope celebrates Hoadley for the
 length of his periods:—

“ But Hoadley for a period of a mile.”

Mr. Nichols* has published the following anecdotes from the MSS. of Mr. Jones,
 of Welwyn.—“ Mr. Jones says, In a conversation which I had the honour of having
 “ with the Bishop of Winchester many years ago in London, he told me, that
 “ he thought our Liturgical forms ought to be revised and amended, only for our
 “ own sakes, though there were no Dissenters in the land. He added, that the
 “ strict measures taken at the last review were not approved by the famous Dr.
 “ Whichcott, but were thought by him to be much too severe, and the effects
 “ only of a strong party-prejudice. ‘ I plainly see,’ said the Doctor, ‘ what they
 “ ‘ would be at; but I shall disappoint them. I can myself, with a good conscience,
 “ ‘ conform, though others cannot; whom I greatly pity, heartily wishing them
 “ ‘ more liberty, as really due to them by the laws of nature and those of the
 “ ‘ Gospel. I, speaking for myself only, consider things upon a much larger
 “ ‘ bottom. I see that I can still promote the Christian religion in general, though
 “ ‘ cramped in some points, which I judge not to be very essential to it. This
 “ ‘ is the rule by which I conduct myself in these matters.’—At another interview
 “ with this worthy Bishop (when I had some scruples relating to certain particulars
 “ enjoined by law), he told me, that, for his own part, he had constantly, whilst
 “ a parish minister, observed the rules prescribed; and, amongst other injunctions,

* *Lit. Anec.* vol. III. p. 747.

“ that he had never omitted the Athanasian Creed when ordered to be read in the
 “ church. ‘ But you, said he, with an agreeable smile upon his countenance,
 “ ‘ are, I see, of much the same mind with my late excellent friend Dr. Clarke;
 “ ‘ who, though having scruples to some things, would yet continue in his mini-
 “ ‘ stry to the church established, but was not willing to enter into new engage-
 “ ‘ ments by repeating the subscriptions, &c. I leave you to God, and to your
 “ ‘ own judgment and conscience; for I never go farther!’ At the same time
 “ he added, when I mentioned Bishop Secker as a person to whom Lord Lyttel-
 “ ton had, the same morning, wished me to apply for a relief of my scruples,
 “ ‘ I somewhat wonder at this proposal. My Lord of Oxford’s lips are glewed!’”

JOHN HOADLEY, Fellow, Archbishop of Armagh, 1742. He was younger brother of the prelate whom we have just mentioned. He died in 1746.

SAMUEL BRADFORD, Bishop of Rochester, 1723; died in 1731.

JOHN THOMAS, Bishop of Lincoln, 1743. He was born in 1695, and admitted at Merchant Taylors’ School in 1702. He was many years Chaplain to the English factory at Hamburgh. He had acquired such a proficiency in the German language as to be able to take part in a periodical publication in that idiom, in which he had a great share*. It is related, that George II. meeting Dr. Thomas at a play at Hamburgh, and expressing his surprise at seeing a divine at such a representation, “ Sire,” replied the Doctor, “ I am not ashamed of appearing at any
 “ place where the head of the church thinks proper to be present.” Hawkins† relates the following in a note respecting Handel:—“ Amongst other particulars
 “ in his character that rendered his conversation very pleasant, one was a talent
 “ which enabled him to tell a story with all the circumstances that tended to en-
 “ liven it. Being one Sunday at court, he was seen engaged in discourse with

* *Gent. Mag.* April, 1770.

† *Hist. of Music*, vol. V. p. 410.

“ the late Dr. Thomas, Bishop of Peterborough, and afterwards of Lincoln. Their
“ discourse was in the German language, and as soon as it was over and they
“ were parted, a friend of Mr. Handel went up to him, and remarked on the
“ facility with which the Bishop spoke High Dutch! Upon which Mr. Handel
“ answered, that having been Chaplain to the English factory at Hamburgh, he
“ had made himself master of it; and that therefore whenever the king went to
“ visit his German dominions, he chose that Dr. Thomas should attend him thither.
“ ‘ And this,’ says Mr. Handel, ‘ brings to my mind a pleasant story, which I
“ ‘ will now tell you:’ and accordingly he related it to this effect:—In one of the
“ king’s visits to Hanover, walking upon deck, a squall of wind blew his hat over-
“ board: this loss made some diversion among the sailors, and the rumour of it
“ coming to the king’s ears, he, the next time they met, affected to condole him
“ upon it; upon which the Doctor seemed to make light of the accident, by re-
“ marking, that it was in his Majesty’s power to repair the loss of his hat by a
“ covering for the head of another kind. The king conceiving that he meant a
“ mitre, answered him only with a smile; but soon after his return to England,
“ nominated him to the vacant see of Peterborough.” Sir John Hawkins is mis-
taken in supposing Thomas Bishop of Peterborough. Cole* has the following:—
“ Dr. John Thomas, of Lincoln, was born of a mean family at Dolgelli, in Me-
“ rionethshire, where his mother was living poorly, as I was informed by Mr.
“ Owen, Curate of Torparley, in 1757. His father was porter to a great brew-
“ house in London, as I was informed by Mr. Knapton, of Lynford, who was
“ related to the brewer; by whom he was sent, for his forwardness, to St. Catha-
“ rine’s Hall, in Cambridge. He went afterwards Chaplain to the factory at
“ Hamburgh, where he married a Dane, and got acquainted with the King
“ of Denmark, who did him the honour to correspond with him on his return

* MSS. vol. XXX. p. 162.

“ into England, where his great patron was the Earl of Granville, by whom he
 “ got recommended to the bishopric of St. Asaph, in 1743; but before his being
 “ in full possession of that see, walking across St. James’s square, in London, his
 “ foot slipping into a hole left open through carelessness by the water-men who
 “ had opened some pipes to mend them, broke his leg, and Bishop Reynolds dying
 “ about that time, the king gave him that bishopric before he was cured. He is
 “ a very worthy and honest man, a most facetious and pleasant companion, and
 “ remarkably good-tempered. He has a very great cast in his eyes, and is not a
 “ little deaf. I thought it rather an odd jumble when I dined with him at Buckden,
 “ in 1753, upon my institution to the rectory of Bletchley, in Buckinghamshire:
 “ his lordship squinting the most I ever saw any one, Mrs. Thomas, the Bishop’s
 “ wife, squinting not a little, and a Dane, the brother of his first wife, being so
 “ short-sighted as hardly to be able to know whether he had any thing on his
 “ plate or no. Mrs. Thomas was his fourth wife, and died this year, 1757. Her
 “ name was Patrick, grand-daughter as I take it of Bishop Patrick, a very worthy
 “ man. It was generally said, that the Bishop put this poesy to the wedding-ring
 “ when he married:—

“ If I survive,

“ I will have five.

“ Two of Dr. Thomas’s episcopal brethren, Gooch and Hoadley, entered for a
 “ fifth time into the holy state of matrimony when at a more advanced age than
 “ Dr. Thomas.” Mr. Nichols has extracted the following anecdote from Mr.
 Jones’s MSS.:—“ Dr. John Thomas (Bishop of Lincoln, 1753—1761,) being at
 “ Copenhagen, and consulting an eminent physician there, near ninety years of
 “ age, concerning the best method of preserving health, had this rule given him
 “ (amongst seven rules), viz. ‘ Last of all,’ said the old physician, ‘ *fuge omnes*
 “ ‘ *medicos, atque omnimoda medicamenta.*’ ”

THOMAS SHERLOCK, Master, Bishop of Bangor, 1727-8; of Salisbury, 1734; of London, 1748. He was born in London in 1678, entered on the foundation of Eton College in 1689, and quitted it in 1693, when he was the boy next above Sir Robert Walpole. Upon the death of Dr. Potter in 1747, the archbishopric of Canterbury was offered him, which he then declined, on account of his bad health; but the next year accepted the see of London. Whilst Dahl, the painter, was painting a portrait of Archbishop Wake, Bishop Sherlock, who happened to be present, and who was remarkably plain, according to the description of Mrs. Pilkington, said to Mr. Dahl, "I have often had my picture drawn, but it has never been like." To which the painter replied, "So much the better, my lord." Sherlock, at the time when he was living on good terms with Dr. Conyers Middleton, is said to have opposed his appointment to be Master of the Charter-House, when the ministry were disposed to bestow that boon upon him. He died July 18, 1761. For the eight preceding years he had been almost entirely deprived of his limbs and speech. Cole* speaks of Sherlock "as having his senses perfect, but with a very crazed and impotent body, and his tongue hanging out and slabbering like a child." Mr. Jones, of Welwyn, in his MSS. says, according to Mr. Nichols†, "Dr. Chandler, as he told me himself, being at Tunbridge about the time of the conclusion of the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, and conversing upon the walks with Dr. Sherlock, concerning the expediency and utility of revising the public Liturgy at that time, had this answer given him by the Bishop, viz. That he concurred in opinion with the Doctor, that that seemed to him to be a very proper time for applying to the government in the behalf of a revision, provided a competent number of the clergy and others should be found to favour and forward so useful a design." At a triennial

* MSS. vol. XXX. p. 158.

† Vol. III. p. 216-17.

visitation which the Bishop held soon after the publication of *The Free and Candid Disquisitions*, he appears, in his charge to the clergy, to have professed similar sentiments. When Dr. Jortin and some others amongst the clergy, solicited the learned prelate to publish that charge, he replied, that "he would consider their request."

JOHN RAY, the author of some valuable works upon Natural History and other subjects, was the son of a blacksmith at Black Notley, in Essex. He was born in 1628; and after receiving his grammatical education at Braintree, became a member of this hall in 1644; though he afterwards removed to Trinity College, in 1646. As he was of a delicate and apparently consumptive habit, and had impaired his health by the intensity of his studies, he was advised to keep a good deal in the open air; and he accordingly spent much time in the fields. As he was of an inquisitive and reflective turn, and was unwilling to let any portion of his existence be uselessly employed, he now began to engage with great zeal in botanical pursuits. His first work was, *Catalogus Plantarum circa Cantabrigiam nascentium*: A Catalogue of the Plants which grow in the Neighbourhood of Cambridge. This was printed in 1659-60, and gave the first excitement to the study of botany amongst us. He afterwards made several journies over most parts of England, with the view of enlarging his stock of information on different subjects of natural history; which he also increased by his travels upon the Continent. His mind was strongly impressed with devotional sentiments, as we perceive in his book entitled *The Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*, and his *Persuasive to a Holy Life*, &c. He died at Black Notley, on the 17th of January, 1705-6, in the seventy-eighth year of his age, and was interred with his humble progenitors in the church-yard of that place. Bishop Compton erected a monument to his memory, with an inscription, in which his qualities of mind and heart are elegantly portrayed.

JOHN STRYPE, the author of *Annals of the Reformation*, *The Life of Archbishop Cranmer*, *Archbishop Parker*, &c. &c. took his degree of Bachelor of Arts at this hall in 1665, and that of Master in 1669. In his edition of Stow's *Survey of London*, which was published, in two volumes folio, in 1720, with corrections, improvements, and additions, he makes the following mention of this hall at p. 56 of book v. where he is speaking of the Company of Mercers :—" Catharine Hall
" hath formerly partook of some liberal benefactions from the Company of
" Mercers. In perpetual remembrance whereof they do send customarily, time
" out of mind, one of their members yearly, to preach a sermon on Good Fri-
" day before the company at their chapel. Besides which antient benefaction,
" the company have been bountiful benefactors to them of later times, assisting
" with their charity in their new building." Few persons have displayed a greater degree of literary industry, or for a longer period, than the writer whom we are now noticing. Dr. Samuel Knight, speaking of him in a letter dated March 24, 1733*, says—" I made a visit to old Father Strype when in town last. He is
" turned of ninety, yet very brisk and well, only a decay of sight and memory.
" He would fain have induced me to undertake Archbishop Sancroft's life ; but I
" have no stomach to it, having no great opinion of him on more accounts than
" one. He had a greater inveteracy against the Puritans than any of his prede-
" cessors. Dr. Strype told me, that he had great materials towards the Lives of
" the Lord Burleigh and Mr. Fox the Martyrologist, which he wished he could
" have finished; but most of his papers are in characters. His grandson is
" learning to decypher them." The grandson here mentioned, was, we suppose, Mr. Harris, an apothecary at Hackney, who married Mr. Strype's grand-daughter, at whose house the venerable old man resided during the latter years of his life, and where he died on the 13th of December, 1637, at the age of ninety-four.

* Cole's MSS. Brit. Mus. vol. XXX. p. 196.

J. ADDENBROKE, M. D. author of a short *Essay upon Free-Thinking*, London, 8vo. 1714.

BENJAMIN CALAMY, D. D. published, in 1694, *A Discourse about a scrupulous Conscience*, and thirteen Sermons upon several occasions.

JOHN JEFFERY, D. D. author of two volumes of Discourses, in which there is much fervent piety and plain good sense. Archbishop Tillotson made him Archdeacon of Norwich in 1694. He died in 1720.

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